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HISTORY

—OF—

OTSEGO COUNTY,

N. Y.
NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PUBLISHED BY EVERTS & FARISS,

714-16 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

—1878.

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VIEW OF LEATHER STOCKING FALLS.

NEAR GREENSTOWN, ONEIDA CO., N.Y.

H. ROGERS DEL.

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P R E F A C E.

THE author feels that no apology is necessary in presenting this volume to the public. The history contained in the following pages embraces one of the most interesting localities, historically, within the bounds of the Empire State. It has been our honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of Otsego County from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of the State.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while Time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies, that perfection would have been attained which the writer had not the faintest conception of, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of "Old Otsego."

The following volumes were consulted in the preparation of this work: Morgan's "League of the Iroquois"; Schoolcraft's "Notes on the Iroquois" and "American Indians"; Stone's "Life of Brant," "Life of Red Jacket," and "Life of Sir William Johnson"; Campbell's "Border Warfare of New York"; Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution"; Thatcher's "American Revolution"; Barber's "History of New York"; "Documentary History of New York"; Beardsley's "Reminiscences"; Spafford's "Gazetteer, 1810"; French's "Gazetteer, 1860"; "Chronicles of Cooperstown"; "History of Madison County"; "Hartwick Seminary Memorial"; Bailey's "Richfield Springs and Vicinity"; Smith's "History of the Seventy-Sixth Regiment"; Adjutant-Generals' reports, muster-rolls, and innumerable pamphlets.

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In Richfield to Dr. W. T. Bailey and Parker D. Fay, Esq.

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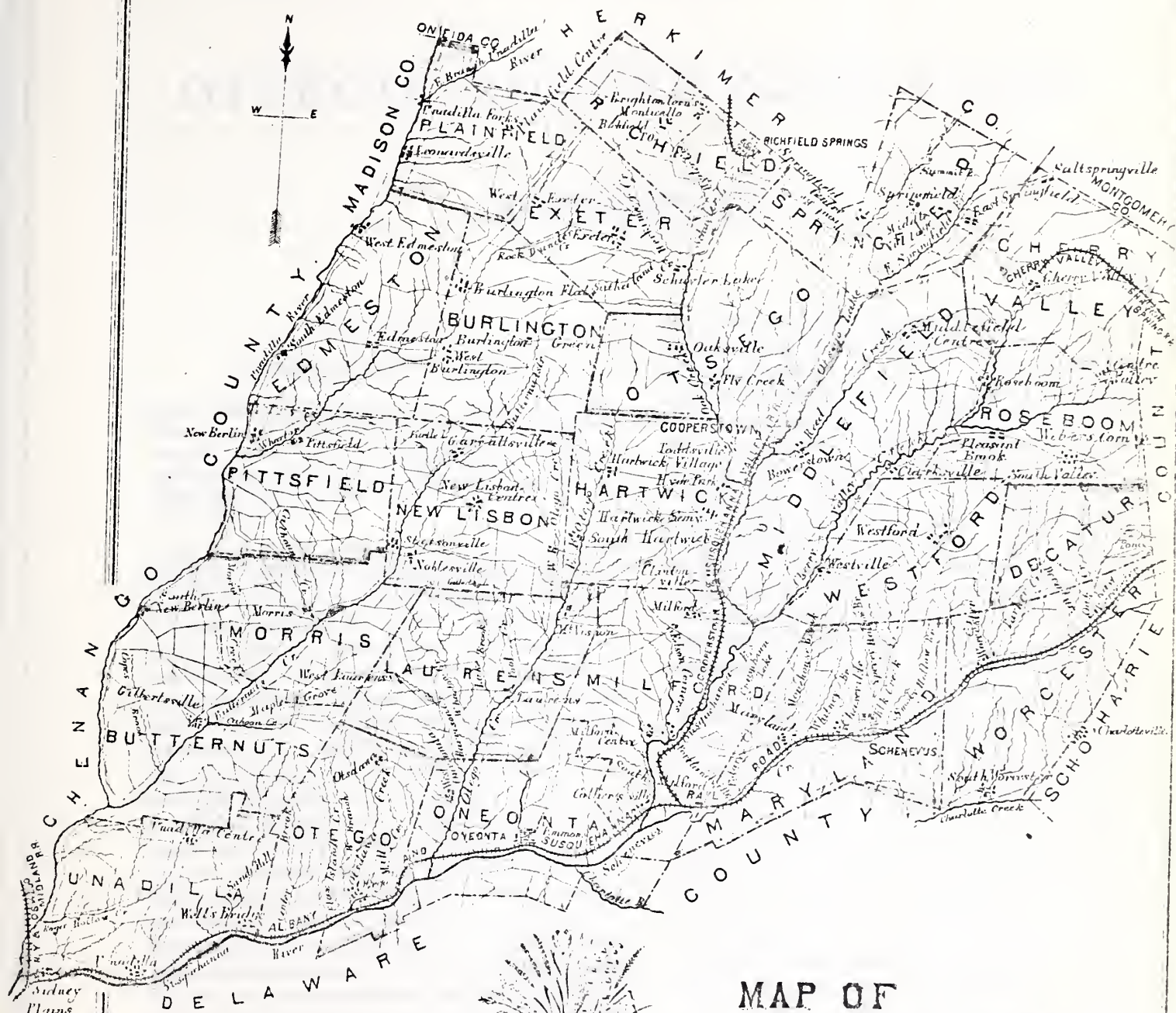
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Our acknowledgments are also due to Major J. W. Cronkite, of New York, for the excellent history of the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, and to Stephen Holden, Esq., of Sherburne, for that of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment.

D. H. H.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., April 20, 1878.



MAP OF

OTSEGO CO.

NEW YORK.

Scale 32 Miles to the Inch
Engraved expressly for this Work

HISTORY

OF

OTSEGO COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY D. HAMILTON HURD.

CHAPTER I.

VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

The New World—First Discovered in A.D. 986—The Norsemen—Herjulfson—Lief Erickson and his Adventures—Thorwald Erickson—His Death—Thorstein Erickson—Thorfinn Karlsefne—Christopher Columbus—John Verrazzani—John Cabot—Spanish, French, and English Claims to Territory—The French and Indian War—Treaty of Peace.

THE New World, or Western Continent, was first discovered by white men A.D. 986. Herjulfson, a Norse navigator, in sailing from Iceland to Greenland, was driven by a storm to the coast of Labrador, or, as some historians seem fit to claim, to Newfoundland. The coasts of the new land being low, rocky, and otherwise uninviting, no landing was attempted. Thus Herjulfson first saw the new land, but it was reserved for other explorers to set foot upon its territory. The Norsemen returned to Greenland with wonderful stories of the land that they had seen, but no further attempt was made at discovery.

After the lapse of a few years, an Icelandic captain, named Lief Erickson, who was possessed of remarkable spirit of adventure, resolved to discover, if possible, the country concerning which Herjulfson and his companions had related such fabulous accounts, and in the year 1001 landed upon the shore of Labrador. He pursued his course southwest along the coast, and finding the country pleasant and attractive, protracted his visit, and finally reached the territory embraced within the present State of Massachusetts, where the intrepid explorers remained one year. They proceeded along the coast bordering upon Long Island Sound, and it is claimed that the persevering band found their way to New York harbor. Whether these hardy explorers set foot upon the soil of New York is of but little consequence, as voyages were subsequently made to these shores, and discoveries carried as far south as Virginia.

The return of these adventurers to their native country, with a description of the land they had passed through, stimulated others with a desire to see the new country, and in 1002, Thorwald Erickson, a brother of the former ex-

plorer, made a voyage to the coast of Maine, and is said to have ended his days in the vicinity of the present town of Fall River, Massachusetts. In 1005, Thorstein Erickson, another brother, with a band of adventurers, landed upon our shores, and was followed, in 1007, by Thorfinn Karlsefne, a celebrated mariner, who proceeded along the coast as far as Virginia. The Norsemen were simply an erratic band of rovers. They made no settlements, nor left any records of importance concerning their discoveries. No real good whatever resulted from their voyages. The enthusiasm excited by first discovery gradually subsided, and as there were no spoils in the wilderness to fall prey to the Norse freebooters and pirates, the further occupancy of the country was abandoned, and the shadows which had been dispelled for a moment again gathered in; the curtain which had been lifted was again lowered from sky to ocean, and the New World still lay hidden in the misty future. Until recently, historians have been incredulous on the subject of the Norse discovery, but the fact is now generally conceded. We are in possession of no more reliable information than Humboldt's "Cosmos," but that may be cited as conclusive: "We are here on historical ground. By the critical and highly praiseworthy efforts of Professor Rafn and the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Copenhagen, the sagas and documents in regard to the expeditions of the Norsemen to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Vinland have been published and satisfactorily commented upon. The discovery of the northern part of America by the Norsemen cannot be disputed. The length of the voyage, the direction in which they sailed, the time of the sun's rising and setting, are accurately given. While the caliphate of Bagdad was still flourishing, America was discovered, about the year 1001, by Lief, the son of Eric the Red, at the latitude of forty-one and a half degrees north."

A period of four hundred and ninety-two years had elapsed from Lief Erickson's discovery, when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, touched upon an island, subsequently called San Salvador, and, planting the banner of Castile, formally claimed possession of the land in the name of the noble Isabella, queen of Spain. He returned

to Spain, and subsequently made two successive voyages to the New World, each of which was fraught with great and lasting benefit to civilized Europe. In justice to Columbus, this land should have borne his name, but through the artifice of a Florentine navigator named Amerigo Vespucci he was robbed of the honor, and it was bestowed on Vespucci, the least worthy of the many adventurers.

Not alone to Spain was left the control of the country which the genius and success of Columbus had brought to the knowledge of the world. France, ever regarding with a jealous eye the success of her formidable neighbor, was not slow to profit by the discoveries of Columbus. As early as 1504 the Normandy fishermen began to ply their vocation on the banks of Newfoundland; and in 1508 a number of the aborigines were taken to France. In 1523 a voyage of discovery was planned under the auspices of Francis I., and the command of the expedition was given to John Verrazzani, a native of Florence. After a perilous voyage he discovered the mainland in the latitude of Wilmington. After a sojourn of a few days he headed his vessel northward and sailed along the coast of Delaware and New Jersey, entered the harbor of New York, touched Massachusetts and Maine, and continued his course along the coast to Newfoundland. At several points the enterprising Florentine landed and opened a traffic with the Indians, being always received with every evidence of friendship. He returned to France and published an account of his remarkable discoveries, and, naming the country New France, boldly asserted his claim to the sea-girt coast in the name of Francis I.

England, enterprising, wealthy, and adventurous, lost no time and spared no money in fitting out an expedition of discovery to the Western Continent, and no day in the history of the New World was more important than the 5th of May, 1496. On that day Henry VII., king of Great Britain, issued a commission to John Cabot, a Venetian, to make discoveries and to take possession of all islands and continents, carry the English flag, and assert the title of the king of England. After a protracted voyage the gloomy coast of Labrador was the cheerless sight that met the anxious gaze of the brave Cabot. This was the real discovery of the American continent. He explored the country for several hundred miles, and, in accordance with the terms of his commission, hoisted the English flag and took possession in the name of the English king. An incident is related, in connection with this act, illustrative of the love man has for his native country: Near the flag of England he planted the banner of the *republic* of Venice, little thinking, doubtless, that, as the centuries rolled on, not the flag of proud Albion, but that of a *republic*, would float from ocean to ocean. Cabot returned to England, and received all the adulations and honors that a proud nation could bestow upon an honored subject. This expedition was succeeded by others, all of which redounded to the honor and enterprise of England, and resulted in the founding of colonies which, under the fostering care of the mother country, soon became prosperous and self-reliant.

The French and Indian war, which began in 1754, resulted from the conflicting territorial claims between France and England. At the close of an arduous struggle, lasting

nine years, a treaty of peace was made at Paris, by the terms of which all the French possessions in North America eastward of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Herville, and thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, were surrendered to England. Spain, who had also been at war with Great Britain, ceded East and West Florida to the English crown.

From the close of the French and Indian war to the beginning of the Revolution spanned a prosperous era in the history of the English colonists. The causes which led to the American Revolution and the history of that arduous struggle are so well known that no mention is needed in this connection: suffice it to say that the colonists, after a weary struggle of nine years, were acknowledged by Great Britain free and independent States; and proud should Albion be to-day in the recollection that her sons planted the germ of the republic whose flag is honored and respected by all nations.

CHAPTER II.

THE IROQUOIS.

Early Traditions—Organization of the League—Aboriginal Nomenclature of the various Tribes—Wars and Conquests—Military Prowess—Their Introduction to Gunpowder and Liquor—"Manito" or "Great Spirit"—"Fire-Water" and its Baneful Effects—The Incursions of M. Delabarre, M. Denonville, and Count De Frontenac—The Jesuits—1700.

TRADITION informs us that about the year 1600 this nation resided in the vicinity of Montreal, and were in subjection to the *Adirondacks*. How long the latter tribe had exercised this power, and whether the *Iroquois* had previously been a powerful nation, are questions that naturally suggest themselves to the searcher in history, but have not, by even the most indefatigable workers in aboriginal lore, been answered; and the pen of the present historian is unable to lift the veil of obscurity that enshrouds the remote origin of this nation, the most powerful and intelligent that ever dwelt within the boundaries of this republic.

From the *Adirondacks* they acquired the art of husbandry, and became proficient in the chase and upon the war-path. As they increased in numbers and influence, a passion seized them to become the possessors of the country they occupied, and raising the tomahawk at the *Adirondacks* they waged a fierce contest against them, which resulted in the defeat of the *Iroquois*, and the remnants of the tribe were compelled to fly the country to escape extermination. They traced their steps into the lake country, and, gathering their scattered warriors, effected a settlement on Seneca river.

No authority gives us the date of the organization of this celebrated league, but it was probably in about the year 1600, as it was a powerful organization at the date of Dutch occupation, in 1609. The league originally consisted of five nations, viz., the *Onondagas*, *Oneidas*, *Mohawks*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*. *O-nun-dū'-ga*, the origin of the name of the *Onondagas*, signifies "on the hills;" hence the name they gave themselves, *O-nun-dū'-ga-o-wo*,—as ren-

dered, "the people of the hills." The *Oneidas* were called the "people of the stone," or "the granite people," as indicated by their national name, *O-na-yote'-kü-o-no*.

Gü-ne-ä'-ga-o-no was the name applied to the *Mohawks*, which signified "the possessor of the flint;" and they had for the device of the village a "steel and a flint."

The *Cayugas* were known by the appellation of *Gue'-n-gueh-o-no*, "the people of the mucky land." It doubtless referred to the marsh at the foot of Cayuga lake, where they first settled.

Nun-da-wü'-o-no, was the national name of the *Senecas*, meaning "the great hill people." This was the name also of their oldest village on Canandaigua lake, where, according to their *Seneca* myth, the tribe sprang out of the ground. The following account of their origin is given from a native source :

"While the tribe had its seat and council-fire on this hill, a woman and her son were living near it, when the boy one day caught a small two-headed serpent, called Kaistowanea, in the bushes. He brought it home as a pet to amuse himself, and put it in a box, where he fed it on birds, flesh, and other dainties. After some time it had become so large that it rested on the beams of the lodge, and the hunters were obliged to feed it with deer; but it soon went out and made its abode on a neighboring hill, where it maintained itself. It often went out and sported in the lake, and in time became so large and mischievous that the tribe were put in dread of it. They consulted on the subject one evening, and determined to fly next morning; but with the light of the next morning the monster had encircled the hill, and lay with its double jaws extended before the gate. Some attempted to pass out, but were driven back; others tried to climb over its body, but were unable. Hunger at last drove them to desperation, and they made a rush to pass, but only rushed into the monster's double jaws. All were devoured but a warrior and his sister, who waited in vain expectancy of relief. At length the warrior had a dream, in which he was shown that if he would fledge his arrows with the hair of his sister the charm would prevail over their enemy. He was warned not to heed the frightful heads and hissing tongues, but to shoot at the heart. Accordingly, the next morning he armed himself with his keenest weapons, charmed as directed, and boldly shot at the serpent's heart. The instantaneous recoiling of the monster proved that the wound was mortal. He began in great agony to roll down the hill, breaking down trees and uttering horrid noises, until he rolled into the lake. Here he slaked his thirst, and tried by water to mitigate his agony, dashing about in fury. At length he vomited up all the people whom he had eaten, and immediately expired and sank to the bottom."

The Six Nations were constituted in 1712, by the uniting of the *Tuscarorus*, *Dus-gu'-o'-ueh*, "the shirt-wearing people,"—a nation that inhabited the western part of North Carolina. The league was originated by the *Onondugas*, hence they were called the "Fathers of the Confederacy;" the *Mohawks*, having first given their consent, were known as "The Eldest Brothers;" and for a similar reason the *Cayugas* were called "The Youngest Brothers," having given their assent last. The *Senecas* were named "The Watch-

men," from the fact, doubtless, of their location near their enemies from the west. The organization of the league was effected on the east bank of the Onondaga creek, on the road to Syracuse. The chiefs and sachems soon discerned that the compact entered into was in all respects advantageous, thus creating and maintaining a fraternal spirit among themselves, and rendering them powerful upon the war-path. With the consciousness of returning power, their first warlike move was against their old enemies, the *Adirondacks*, whom they utterly exterminated. Now becoming convinced of their power, they waged war upon all surrounding nations. Their tomahawk was brandished upon the shores of Lake Superior, their warlike measures were carried into New England, and the scalping-knife gleamed along the valley of the Father of Waters. They conquered the *Hurons*, the *Eries*, the *Andastez*, the *Chauanons*, the *Illinois*, the *Miamies*, the *Algonquins*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawanees*, the *Susquehannocks*, the *Nantieokes*, the *Unamis*, the *Minsi*; and even the *Carnise* Indians, in their sea-girt home upon Long Island, found no protection against their attacks. The name of the *Iroquois* had become a terror to all the Indian nations. "I have been told," says Colden, "by old men in New England, who remembered the time when the *Mohawks* made war upon their Indians, that as soon as a single *Mohawk* was discovered in their country, their Indians raised a cry from hill to hill, 'A *Mohawk!* a *Mohawk!*' upon which they fled like sheep before wolves, without attempting to make the least resistance." The thirst for military glory was their ruling passion. They evinced a remarkable spirit of ambition, not unlike Napoleon, or Cæsar of old, and but for the settlement of the New World by the Caucasian, we have no right to doubt that eventually the haughty chiefs of the dusky legion of the Six Nations would have wielded the sceptre over the Indians of North America with all the despotism of an Alexander, and, like him, would have thirsted for fresh conquests. The effects of these military operations were carried as far north as Hudson's bay, while the Mississippi did not form their western limits. They ravished the extreme eastern and southern portions of the United States, and, without doubt, as stated in Rogers' "America," their wars were extended to the Isthmus of Darien.

That was a fatal hour when the red man quaffed the rum from the hands of Henry Hudson. That was a fatal hour when the red man was taught the power of gunpowder by Champlain. It is remarkable that the Indians were made known with these, their two greatest enemies, during the same week of the same year, 1609, by these rival explorers. The manner of giving the first draught of liquor to the Indians, as related by a manuscript in the New York Historical society, was as follows: "Hudson, accompanied by a number of his attendants, was ascending, in a canoe, the river that bears his name, and discovering a band of aborigines, made them a sign to halt. He went ashore, and, after friendly salutations, he beckoned to an attendant, who brought him a *bockhuck* (gourd) and a little cup, both as clear as the new ice upon the surface of a lake. And from the *bockhuck* Manitto, or Great Spirit, as they regarded Hudson, filled the cup with a liquid which he drank, and refilling, handed to the chief near him, who quaffed the cup

to the bottom. In a few moments his eyes closed, lustreless, and he fell heavily to the ground. His companions thought him dead, and the wailings of the women resounded through the forest. After a long time the chief revived, and, springing to his feet, declared that he had experienced the most delightful sensations, seen visions, and was never more happy. He requested another draught, and, following his example, the liquor went around the circle. They all partook of the ravishing cup, and all became intoxicated." From that fatal hour to the present their thirst for the maddening poison has not abated. In vain have their councils passed decrees against it, in vain have their teachers admonished them, and equally useless have been the eloquent and pathetic appeals of their women against it. Whenever and wherever, even at this late day, whether it be the *Siouz*, among the Black hills, or the remnants of the *Iroquois*, upon their reservations, they can lay their hands upon fire-water they are certain to drink it. This accursed liquor was among the strongest agencies used by the unprincipled settler in his intercourse with the red man to gain his land and furs.

In this connection it is proper to observe that the English bestowed no attention upon the enlightenment of the race, either morally or religiously. In striking contrast with the attitude of England—a country under more lasting obligations to the *Iroquois* than any other nation upon the globe—was that of France, as exhibited by the Jesuit missionaries, Franciscan priests, and Recollet fathers. These were the first Caucasians who lifted up their voices in the wilderness in attempting to Christianize the red man. History has never done these fathers justice. They left their homes in sunny France, surrounded by every luxury that wealth and ecclesiastical position could afford, and sought an abode in the wilds of the New World, with no companions save the beasts of the forest and hostile Indians. They came not as the trader, worshipping Mammon, nor the settler in search of a home. They endured all the privations of the forest with the sole object in view of Christianizing the aborigines. Their lives were sacrificed upon the altar of Christianity, that he might be raised from darkness and brought into sweet communion with the Great Spirit.

Their motto—*Ad majorem, Dei gloriam*—was ever before them, and but for the constantly-recurring wars, they would, without doubt, have left a spirit of Christian civilization among the savages of this land. In many localities they wrought a truly wonderful work in inculcating a temperance spirit among the Indians, who suffered severely from the unprincipled trader, who took their furs and gave the poor savage liquor in return.

Several attempts were made by England and France to extirpate the confederacy of the Six Nations, but without success. The first incursion into their country was headed by M. Delabarre, the governor-general of Canada, in 1683; the second by M. Denonville, also governor-general of Canada, in 1687; the third by Count De Frontenac, in 1697.

These incursions failed to accomplish the subjugation of the proud confederacy, and the year 1700 dawns and finds them in the zenith of their glory. They had reared a

colossal Indian empire, and as far as their unsophisticated vision extended, destined to remain.

"The Father above thought fit to give
The white man corn and wine;
There are golden fields where he may live,
But the forest shades are mine."

CHAPTER III.

OTSEGO PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

Its Isolated Location—The First Settlement—John Lindesay—His Friendly Intercourse with the Indians—The Winter of 1740—Its Severity—Great Depth of Snow—Communication with the Settlements on the Mohawk cut off—Starvation Imminent—Timely Arrival of a Mohawk Indian—His Friendship—Supplies the Family with Food—Arrival of Rev. John Dunlop and Others in 1741—The First Meeting-House—The Pioneer Preacher—The First School in the State west of Albany—Arrival of John Wells in 1743—A Fort erected—The French War—Captain McKean's "Rangers"—Settlements of Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, Laurens, Middlefield, Milford, Morris, New Lisbon, Oneonta, Richfield, Unadilla—The Eve of the Revolution.

"It was a gloomy wild where Indian warriors trod,
Where savage minds in solitude looked up to nature's God."

NOTWITHSTANDING that the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Otsego County was remote from the flourishing settlements in the eastern part of the State, and was traversed by none of the great trails of the red man, still it received its first settlers as early as 1740, and when the War of the Revolution burst upon the land the rude cabin of the pioneer was seen in various sections of the county, and

"The axe, that wondrous instrument
That, like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities,"

was already resounding among the stern old monarchs of the forest.

In 1738, thirty-seven years before the first gun was fired at Concord, a tract of land, embracing 8000 acres, located in the northeast part of the present county of Otsego, was granted to four persons,—John Lindesay, Jacob Roseboome, Lenelet Gansevoort, and Sybrant Van Schaick,—by George Clark, then lieutenant-governor of the province of New York. In the following year Mr. Lindesay, who was mainly instrumental in securing the purchase, having obtained an assignment of the grant from his associates to himself and Governor Clark, proceeded to survey the entire tract and subdivide it into lots.

In the following year Mr. Lindesay, unused to the hardships and privations of frontier life, left the conveniences of a city home, where he had been surrounded with all that wealth could bring, and a highly-cultivated taste suggest, for a home in the forest. How great the contrast. To no one more than he was this apparent, but being a Scot by birth, the sight of deep valleys, the streams murmuring adown their rocky beds, and the declivities of the hillsides, vividly reminded him of "Old Scotia," and that alone seemed to him sufficient reason for founding a home in the forest wilds.

He selected for a location premises now owned by Joseph Phelon, and gave it the name of "Lindesay's Bush."

At this early date, the locality was a favorite hunting-ground of the *Mohawks*, as bears, elk, deer, etc., were in abundance. They came in great numbers, and were treated by Mr. Lindesay with kindness, who at once saw the importance of cultivating and maintaining a friendly intercourse with them. The kindly spirit of friendship exhibited by Mr. Lindesay soon brought forth good fruit, and in all probability was the means of preserving himself and family from starvation during the coming winter.

The winter of 1740 was of unusual severity; snow fell to a great depth, and all communication with the settlements on the Mohawk was cut off. It was indeed a gloomy future. Mr. Lindesay, unaccustomed to the severity of the winters, had failed in making ample provisions for himself and the few that were gathered around him, and starvation stared him in the face. There seemed no alternative but to await the visitation of the "grim messenger." At this critical juncture, assistance came in the person of a *Mohawk* Indian, who had traveled from the Mohawk on snow-shoes, and upon being informed of their destitute condition returned to the camp on the Mohawk, and, after securing a quantity of provisions, wended his way again to the imprisoned family. He continued his trips during the winter, and thus this faithful red brother saved from starvation the first settlers of Otsego County.

Notwithstanding this episode of frontier life, which to many would have been sufficient reason for abandoning the settlement, Mr. Lindesay still sounded its praises, and in 1741 he induced Rev. Samuel Dunlop, an Irishman by birth, to visit the location, and offered him, as an inducement to settle there, a tract of land embracing several hundred acres. The generous proposal was accepted, and in 1741 Mr. Dunlop, together with David Ramsey, William Galt, James Campbell, and William Dickson, were added to the frontier settlement. These pioneers, with their families, numbered about thirty persons. They had emigrated from the north of Ireland, were industrious and hardy, and in all respects well adapted to encounter the privations and toil of the frontier, as they had been inured to hard labor from infancy in their native land.

Mr. Dunlop was the first regular preacher in the settlement, officiating in a log house, which had been erected for a meeting-house, a short distance north of Mr. Lindesay's. He was an enterprising spirit, and subsequently opened a school for the instruction of boys, who came from the adjoining settlements, and from Albany and Schenectady. This was the first grammar-school in the State west of Albany.

In consequence of the isolated location of the settlement it increased slowly, and during the ten subsequent years not more than four families were added. Among these was Mr. John Wells, an Irishman, who settled in 1743, and in the following year purchased the Lindesay farm. The pioneer of this frontier settlement, Mr. Lindesay, after struggling several years, was compelled to abandon the enterprise. In 1744, when the northern frontier was threatened by the French and Indians, he joined a company of "Independent Greens," his father-in-law, Mr. Congreve,

having resigned his commission as lieutenant in the company in favor of Mr. Lindesay. He remained in the service several years, and subsequently died in the city of New York. Mr. Wells, mentioned above, was one of the leading citizens, and was appointed the first justice of the peace of the town, and was one of the judges of Tryon county. The little settlement was in constant fear of marauding bands of savages, and during the last French war a body of 800 "rangers" was raised to protect Tryon county, and one company, under command of Captain McKean, was stationed at Cherry Valley, where a rude fort had previously been erected. In 1762 the population of the settlement consisted of eight families, and at the beginning of the Revolution its population numbered about three hundred persons. We have thus given the reader a glimpse of the first settlement in Otsego County, as it appeared upon the eve of the Revolution. Other settlements, though few in number, had been effected in various portions of the county.

The present town of Edmeston was settled as early as 1770, by Colonel Edmeston, an ex-officer in the English army, who was granted a tract embracing 10,000 acres for his services during the French war.

A small clearing was made and two huts erected, before the Revolution, in the town of Exeter, on what was subsequently known as the "Herkimer farm." These two cabins were standing at the close of the war, when the first settlers came in, but nothing further is known concerning this attempted settlement.

The territory embraced within the present boundaries of the town of Hartwick was granted to John Christopher Hartwick, April 22, 1761, and settlements were soon after commenced.

The pioneers of Laurens located in that town in 1774, the first settlement being made by Joseph Mayall, a short distance northeast of the present village.

Middlefield received its first settlers in 1755. Those who settled prior to the Revolution were Wm. Cook, Daniel Benjamin, and Reuben McCollum, Samuel and Andrew Wilson, Andrew Coehran, Andrew Cameron, and a Mr. Hall.

On the Susquehanna river, in the town of Milford, one Carr, a "squatter," located prior to the Revolution; but the settlements in this town assumed no importance until after the war.

Ebenezer Knapp came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and located in the valley of the Butternut creek, in the town of Morris, as early as 1773.

Increase Thurston and Benjamin Lull and sons located in New Lisbon in 1773, thirty-three years before the civil organization of the town was effected.

Oneonta received its first white settlers prior to the Revolution, but the precise date is not known. Their names were Henry Scramlin and a Mr. Young.

The permanent settlement of Otsego was not made until after the Revolution, but a small clearing was made not far from the outlet, in 1761, by John Christopher Hartwick, proprietor of the "Hartwick patent," under the impression that his lands extended to the shore of the lake. Being soon convinced of his error, it was abandoned.

Richfield was settled prior to the war, but the permanent settlement was not made until about the year 1787.

In Unadilla settlements were made before the war, but nothing definite is known concerning either settlers or locations.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVOLUTION.

Position of the Iroquois—Sir William Johnson—His Influence with the Indians—The Massacre of Wyoming—The "Shades of Death"—Resolutions of the Continental Congress—Denounced by the Court at Johnstown—Excitement—Meeting at Cherry Valley—Address of the Indian Interpreter, Thomas Spencer—Resolutions Adopted—Conference between Brant and Rev. Mr. Johnson, at Unadilla, in June, 1777—Council of General Herkimer and Brant, at Unadilla, in July, 1777—Brant Enraged—Unsatisfactory Termination of the Meeting.

"Sad was the year, by proud oppression driven,
When transatlantic liberty arose;
Not in the sunshine and the smile of Heaven,
But wrapt in whirlwinds and begirt with woes,
Amidst the strife of fratricidal foes.
Her bright star was the light of burning plain;
Her baptism is the weight of blood that flows
From kindred hearts—the blood of British veins;
And famine tracks her steps and pestilential pains."

In the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle the little band of colonists found themselves at a disadvantage with their formidable antagonists, not only in men and munitions of war, but from the fact that, through the agency of Sir William Johnson, the fierce *Iroquois* were arrayed against them, and only waiting the opportunity to wage the barbaric warfare characteristic of the savage.

It must be admitted that no representative of the English government ever wielded the influence among the Indians of this land equal to that of Sir William Johnson. He came to this country when twenty years of age to superintend an estate belonging to his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, located in the Mohawk valley. Young Johnson soon succeeded in gaining the friendship of the *Mohawk* Indians, and eventually, through the diplomacy which subsequently gave him an enviable reputation, controlled nearly every tribe of the dusky legion of the confederacy.

This was the situation of affairs when the first gun was fired at Concord, and from that hour when the intelligence reached him of the conflict he directly and indirectly roused the savage spirit of the Indian against the colonists; and to him, more than any other one man, are attributed the border wars of the Revolution, which for cruelty and inhumanity are unparalleled in the annals of our country.

While the colonists were struggling with a well-disciplined and determined foe upon the seaboard, the frontier settlements were being harassed by the savage and the parricidal American Tory, both animated by a spirit of vandalism, destroying the habitations, devastating the cultivated fields, and waging an inhuman war against helpless women and innocent children.

In July, 1778, a force numbering about 1600 Indians

and Tories, under the command of Colonel John Butler, appeared at Wyoming, a flourishing settlement on the Susquehanna. Butler informed the inhabitants that he came with no hostile feelings, and that none should be molested. At nightfall, however, the savages and half-breeds,

"More fell than tigers on the Lybian plain,"

rushed upon their victims. Men were shot down upon their own thresholds, women were dragged from their homes and tomahawked, while the cries of tortured infants floated through the midnight air. The light of the burning village shone over the most inhuman scene that stains the page of history. Many of those who escaped the tomahawk of the murderous savage were lost in a great swamp in the neighborhood, which from that circumstance acquired the name of the "*Shades of Death*," and retains it to this day. Butler and his band of half-breeds returned to their haunts in triumph, and the surrounding hills doubtless blazed with many a camp-fire, around which was brandished the glittering tomahawk in the triumphal war-dance.

As it is our purpose only to relate so much of the history of the border warfare as is prominently associated with the present county of Otsego, we must go back to 1775, and note a few of the movements of the loyalists and colonists in Tryon county.

The Continental congress, which met in Philadelphia in September, 1774, sent forth a number of patriotic addresses and resolutions stigmatizing the "blocking up of the port of Boston" as "oppressive and arbitrary," and otherwise stating their grievances, and calling upon the people to maintain their rights.

The resolutions and measures adopted by the congress were well calculated to rouse the ire of the loyalists, and at a court held in Johnstown, in the spring of 1775, a declaration was framed and circulated by the loyalists of the county denouncing the measures adopted by the congress. This declaration met with some opposition, but finally was signed by the majority of the jurymen and magistrates. This bold assertion of the supremacy of the king, and opposition to the just and inalienable right of the colonists, caused great excitement among the people, and committees to correspond with the general congress were appointed in each district, and sub-committees were formed in every hamlet in the county.

A meeting was immediately held in the little church in Cherry Valley, which was filled with the liberty-loving inhabitants of that small village, to discuss the situation and sign the article of association which had been framed for the patriotic people of Tryon county. The meeting was addressed by an Indian interpreter named Thomas Spencer, who roused the spirit of patriotic fire in the breasts of his hearers, and at the close of the meeting the following article of association was signed by nearly all present:

Whereas, the grand jury of this county and a number of the magistrates have signed a declaration declaring their disapprobation of the opposition made by the colonies to the oppressive and arbitrary acts of parliament, the purport of which is evidently to entail slavery in America: and as the said declaration may in some measure be looked upon as the sense of the county in general if the same be passed over in silence, we, the subscribers, freeholders, and the in-

habitants of the said county, inspired with a sincere love for our country, and deeply interested in the common cause, do solemnly declare our fixed attachment and entire approbation of the proceedings of the grand Continental congress, held at Philadelphia last fall, and that we will strictly adhere to, and repose our confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Continental congress; and that we will support the same to the utmost of our power, and that we will religiously and inviolably observe the regulations of that august body.

Thus it will be seen that the inhabitants of Cherry Valley early espoused the cause of liberty, and were ever after ready to repel the invasion and avarice of the mother country; and when, on the following 4th day of July, the colonists declared themselves "free and independent," the declaration was received with mingled feelings of enthusiasm and joy.

During the summer of 1776 nothing of any importance occurred in the vicinity, and a temporary feeling of ease and security settled over the people.

In the month of June, 1777, a conference was held at Unadilla between Brant and the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who was accompanied by a number of the militia officers. Brant as usual had many grievances to relate, and stated that the Indians were in want of provisions, and that if necessity required force would be resorted to to secure the same. The inhabitants thereupon gave them cattle, sheep, etc., and they retraced their trail to Oquago (now Windsor, Broome county).

In consequence of the close proximity of Brant, the people were in a constant state of excitement, and, in the ensuing July, General Herkimer with a force of 380 militia marched to Unadilla, and was there met by Brant at the head of 135 warriors. He reiterated his many grievances, and when asked if his tribe intended to remain at peace, made the following answer: "The Indians were in concert with the king, as their fathers and grandfathers had been. That the king's belts were yet lodged with them, and they could not falsify their pledge. That General Herkimer and the rest had joined the Boston people against their king. That Boston people were resolute, but the king would humble them. That Mr. Schuyler, or general, or what you please to call him, was very smart on the Indians at the treaty at German Flats, but was not at the same time able to afford them the smallest article of clothing. That the Indians had formerly made war on the white people all united; and now they were divided the Indians were not frightened."

This conference ended with no satisfactory results having been reached.

During the council Brant became incensed at a remark of one of the officers, to the effect that if he intended "to espouse the cause of the king the matter was ended," and immediately roused his warriors and sounded the war-whoop. He was soon silenced by General Herkimer, who, in an address, informed the dusky warrior that he had met him with no warlike resolves, but Brant was defiant, and exclaimed that he was ready for war. With this unsatisfactory termination the conference ended, and in all probability was the last held with the Six Nations,—except the *Ouedas*,—at which an effort was made to prevent the league from participating in the war.

CHAPTER V.

THE MASSACRE OF CHERRY VALLEY.

The Summer of 1776—Exposed Condition of the Village—Captain McKean Organizes a Company of Rangers—Ordered to Remove—Protest of the Inhabitants—Petition to the Provincial Congress—Defenseless—Fort Erected in 1776—Another in 1778—Brant's Approach in 1776—Intended Attack—Amusing Incident: "Colonel Campbell has got his House well guarded, I perceive"—Visit of Colonel Wormwood—Starts on his Return—Is Tomahawked and Scalped by Brant—Brant's Rock—Captain McKean's Challenge—Brant's Letter to Pereifer Carr—1778—Arrival of Colonel Ichabod Alden and Soldiery—Precautionary Measures Adopted—Approach of the Enemy—The Attack Opened—The Senecas head the Onslaught—Colonel Alden Killed—Butchery of the Wells Family and others—Capture of Mrs. Campbell and Children—Incidents—1779—The Garrison Abandoned.

"Hark! hark! methinks I hear some melancholy moan,
Stealing upon my listening ear,
As though some departing spirit was about
To soar, amid the horrors of a massacre!
Yes, the savage fiend, with glittering knife
And tomahawk, reeking with infant blood,
Stands in awful prospect before my vision."

As Cherry Valley was the principal settlement in the county south of the Mohawk, it was greatly exposed to the incursion of the Indians from the south, one of whose frequented trails passed through the village. To guard the people against any attack of the Indians which might be made, a company of rangers was raised during the summer of 1776, by Robert McKean, of that village. Time passed on, and no indications of an attack being made, Captain McKean and his rangers were ordered to remove. This occasioned much surprise, and the following letter was written to the committee by the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, bearing date June 3, 1776:

Sirs,—We, the inhabitants of Cherry Valley, being assembled yesterday at a public town-meeting, and among other things taking the present critical situation of affairs into consideration, looked upon ourselves and the neighborhood around us, Springfield and Newtown-Martin, as a frontier, lying very open and unguarded, and very much exposed to the enemy, in case an Indian war should break out, or any party of the enemy should take it into their heads to come down upon us; and that it would be absolutely necessary to have a party of men stationed here among us, in order to keep a sharp lookout, and to scout all around our frontiers, lest at any time we be taken by surprise. And therefore have appointed me to write to you, to lay this matter warmly before the committee, and earnestly to impress them with the absolute necessity of the thing, and to beg of them that if Captain McKean and his company be removed from this place that they would be pleased to send some others in his stead, that we may not lie altogether naked and exposed to the assaults of the enemy.

The committee being unable to comply with this request, several of the inhabitants signed a petition, of which the following is a copy, under date of July 1, 1776:

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW YORK.

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Cherry Valley, Newtown-Martin, and Springfield, in the county of Tryon, humbly sheweth:

That we, the aforesaid inhabitants, from the most authentic intelligence we have received from our missionaries and Indian friends, learn that we are in imminent danger of being cut off by the savages, our enemies, whom we understand are bribed by Sir John Johnson and Colonel Butler to execute the same. Know, also, honorable gen-

tleman, that the spirit of our inhabitants has been such for the American cause that, out of the small and scattered bounds of Cherry Valley and Newtown-Martin, no less than thirty-three has turned out for immediate service, and good of their country, and thereby left us in a defenseless condition. We, therefore, your humble petitioners, humbly pray you would forthwith take this, our deplorable and distressed state and condition, under your immediate consideration, and meditate some speedy relief for us before it be too late, especially as the inhabitants of the Old England district and Unadilla are daily flying into our settlement, so that we shall immediately, in all appearance, become an open, defenseless, and unguarded frontier, and very much exposed to the insults of the enemy, especially scalping-parties; and are at present without either ammunition or men, anyway sufficient to defend ourselves; and unless you, gentlemen, that can help us, will help us, by sending ammunition to the inhabitants, and a sufficient number of men, such as you may think proper, to guard our frontiers, we must expect to fall victims to the rage and fury of our merciless enemies. And, therefore, must once more beg you may take this, our deplorable circumstances, under your consideration, and send us immediate relief; and your petitioners shall ever pray.

This petition, signed by Samuel Dunlop, Samuel Campbell, James Scott, Robert Wells, James Richey, James Moore, and Samuel Clyde, was granted, and a company of rangers, under command of Capt. Winn, were ordered stationed at the place.

Still the settlement was in a defenseless condition, and it was deemed expedient to erect a fortification. The house of Colonel Samuel Campbell, which occupied a commanding position on elevated ground, was selected for the fort, and a strong embankment of logs and earth was thrown up, the whole inclosure embracing the house, two large barns, and two block-houses which were subsequently erected.

This was the only fortification in the settlement until 1778, when a fort was built by the direction of General La Fayette, at the earnest solicitation of Colonel Campbell and Mr. Wilson.

An incident of these times is related by Judge Campbell:

"As all the exercises and sports were of a military nature, the younger boys, in imitation of their elders, formed themselves into a military company. Those who were acquainted with military evolutions instructed them. Armed with wooden guns, they paraded with all the pride of soldiers.

"It was a fine, pleasant morning, towards the latter part of May, that these miniature soldiers sallied out, and paraded upon the green east of the house. That morning Brant, having come up from Oquago with a party of his men, had posted them upon the hill about a mile farther east, and, concealed by the thick woods which covered it, was looking down upon the little fortification. His intention, as afterwards explained by a Tory who accompanied him, was to make an attack the following night, and either to kill or carry away prisoners some of the principal persons, and especially the committee. This sagacious warrior was deceived when he saw this little company of boys. Looking down from an elevation, and the view being obstructed by the trees, he supposed them to be men. Turning round to his followers, he remarked, 'Colonel Campbell has got his house well guarded, I perceive.' During the day he ascertained that the inhabitants were in garrison, but that no militia or soldiers from abroad were there. Wishing to gain definite information as to the force and the preparations for defense, he moved his party to a place near the main road

leading to the Mohawk river, about two miles to the north. Here he lay in wait behind a large rock. A short distance from this, the road wound along near the top of a ledge of rocks forming a precipice one hundred and fifty feet high. It was shaded by evergreens, and was dark even at mid-day.

"Its wildness was increased by the dashing of a small stream which fell over this precipice, called by the Indians the falls of the *Tekaharawa*. That day, Lieutenant Wormwood came up from the Mohawk river, and informed the garrison that Colonel Klock would arrive the next day with a part of his regiment of militia. It was almost night when he started to return, accompanied by Peter Sitz, the bearer of some dispatches. Throwing down his portmanteau, he mounted his horse, saying he should not need it until his return on the morrow with his company. The fine personal appearance of this young officer, who was clad in a rich suit of ash-colored velvet, attracted much attention during his stay, and many persons remained at the door looking at the horsemen until they were hid by the hill over which they passed. The clattering of hoofs had scarcely died away upon the ear when the report of a volley of musketry was heard. Soon after, Wormwood's horse returned; the saddle was covered with blood, which excited fears as to his fate but too well founded. A party went out that evening, but could make no discoveries. The next morning the body was found behind the rock before mentioned. They had arrived near the rock, when they were hailed, and ordered to stop; disregarding the order, they put spurs to their horses and endeavored to pass. The Indians immediately fired. Wormwood was wounded and fell from his horse, when Brant, rushing out, tomahawked him with his own hand."

Though Brant was considered a merciless savage, and has by most writers been stigmatized as a heartless wretch, there are many instances on record where he conducted himself in a manner entirely at variance with this character. It is related of him that when he burned Springfield, in the summer of 1778, he gathered together the women and children and left them unharmed.

Captain McKean, who raised the first company of rangers in Cherry Valley, was not only a good soldier, but enjoyed the reputation of being an excellent scout, and often penetrated the forest in search of the Indians, and was very instrumental in gaining trustworthy information of their movements. While Brant was at Unadilla, Captain McKean, with five others, was dispatched on a scouting expedition, and during this scout the courageous captain, becoming incensed at Brant's predatory warfare, wrote him a letter, and fastening it to a stick left it in the trail. In this missive he spoke of him in nowise flattering terms, and politely informed him that if he would come to Cherry Valley he would meet him single-handed, and change him from a *Brant* to a *goose*. This imprudent challenge of Captain McKean's was received by the warrior, as is shown by the following, which is a *verbatim* copy of a letter written by Brant soon after to Percifer Carr, one of the first settlers in the present town of Edmeston.

TUNABILLA, July 9, 1778.

Sir,—I understand by the Indians that was at your house last week, that one Smith lives near with you, has little more corn to

spare. I should be much obliged to you if you would be so kind as to try to get as much corn as Smith can spare; he has sent me five skips already, of which I am much obliged to him, and I will see him paid, and would be very glad if you could spare one or two your men to join us, especially Elias. I would be glad to see him, and I wish you could send me as many guns you have, as I know you have no use for them, if you any, as I mean now to fight the cruel rebels as well as I can. Whatever you will be able to send me, you must send it by the bearer.

I am your sincere friend and humble ser't,

JOSEPH BRANDT.

To Mr. Carr.

P.S.—I heard that Cherry Valley people is very bold, and intended to make nothing of us. They call us *wild geese*, but I know the contrary.

JOS. B.

In the summer of 1778, Colonel Ichabod Alden, with a regiment of Continental soldiers, were ordered to Cherry Valley, and took command of the fort. Precautionary measures were at once adopted for the safety of the settlement, and stockades were placed around the church by the militia and rangers.

In October, 1778, an Indian interpreter and agent named Dean informed Major Cochrane, then in command of Fort Schuyler, that an attack was intended on the frontier during the coming autumn. This intelligence was transmitted to Colonel Alden, at Cherry Valley, as will be seen by the following letter:

SIR,—We were just now been informed by an *Oncida* Indian that yesterday an *Onondaga* Indian arrived at their castle, from one of the branches of the Susquehanna called the Tioga. That he was present at a great meeting of Indians and Tories at that place, and their result was to attack Cherry Valley, and that young Butler was to head the Tories. I send you this information that you may be on your guard.

This admonitory letter was duly received by Colonel Alden, as shown by his reply,—

CHERRY VALLEY, NOV. 8, 1778.

SIR,—Received yours of the 6th inst. by express, informing me of the intelligence you obtained by one of the *Oncida* Indians of a large body of the enemy who were collected on the Susquehanna, and were destined to attack this place. I am much obliged to you for your information, and am,

Sir, your very humble servant,
ICHABOD ALDEN.

P.S.—General Hand is now here; arrived at this place the day before yesterday; will return soon to Albany.

Naturally enough, this intelligence alarmed the inhabitants, and they requested of Colonel Alden permission to remove into the fort, or at least be allowed to store their property there. Colonel Alden assigned various reasons for not granting their requests. He thought the report doubtless unfounded, and reassured them by stating that he would keep a strong scouting force out. Scouts were dispatched in various directions, and the detachment sent down the Susquehanna exhibited their lack of knowledge of Indian warfare by kindling a fire on the night of the 9th of November, and, reposing in its genial warmth, soon fell asleep. They awoke on the following morning to find themselves surrounded and captives in the hands of the Indians.

We have now traced the movements of the Indians and Tories in this vicinity to the night of Nov. 10, 1778, the eve of the savage butchery which has gone down in history as the "Massacre of Cherry Valley."

The following version of this sacrifice of human life is

given by Hon. William W. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and is the most authentic narrative of the massacre ever written:

"On the night of the 10th the enemy encamped on the top of a hill thickly covered with evergreens, about a mile southwest of the fort. On the morning of the 11th the enemy moved from his encampment toward the fort. They had learned from the scout which they had taken that the officers of the garrison lodged in different private houses out of the fort; their forces were so disposed that a party should surround every house in which an officer lodged nearly at the same time, while the main body would attack the fort. During the night the snow fell several inches. In the morning it turned to rain, and the atmosphere was thick and hazy. The whole settlement thought themselves secure. The assurances of Colonel Alden had in a considerable degree quieted their fears. Everything favored the approach of the enemy undiscovered. Colonel Alden and Lieutenant-Colonel Stacia, with a small guard, lodged at Mr. Wells'. A Mr. Hamble was coming up that morning from his house, several miles below, on horseback; when a short distance from Mr. Wells' house he was fired upon and wounded by the Indians. He rode in great haste to inform Colonel Alden of their approach, and then hastened to the fort. Still incredulous, and believing them to be only a straggling party, he ordered the guard to be called in. The delay of a few minutes gave the Indians time to arrive. The Rangers had stopped to examine their firelocks, the powder in which had been wet with the rain. The Indians, improving this opportunity, rushed by. The advance body was composed principally of *Senecas*, at that time the wildest and most ferocious of the Six Nations. Colonel Alden made his escape from the house, and was pursued down the hill toward the fort by an Indian. When challenged to surrender he peremptorily refused so to do; several times he turned round and snapped his pistol at the Indian. The latter, after pursuing some distance, threw his tomahawk and struck him on the head, and then, rushing up, scalped him. He thus 'was one of the first victims of this most criminal neglect of duty.' Lieutenant-Colonel Stacia was taken prisoner. The guard were all killed or taken.

"The *Senecas* who first arrived at the house, with some Tories, commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the family, and before the Rangers had arrived had barbarously murdered them all, including Robert Wells, his mother and wife, and four children, his brother and sister, John and Jane, with three domestics. Of this interesting and excellent family not one escaped, except the late John Wells, of New York city. His father had left him in Schenectady the previous summer with an aunt, that he might attend the grammar school there. He might almost have exclaimed, with Logan, that not a drop of his blood ran in the veins of any human being; or, as it has been beautifully expressed by Campbell in his 'Gertrude of Wyoming,'

"'They left of all my tribe
Nor man, nor child, nor thing of living birth,
No: not the dog, that watched my household hearth,
Escaped—that morn' of blood upon our plains
All perished!—I alone am left on earth!
To whom nor relative nor blood remains,
No! not a kindred drop that runs in human veins.'

"A Tory boasted that he killed Mr. Wells while at prayer. The melancholy fate of Jane Wells deserves a more particular notice. She was a young lady, not distinguished for her personal beauty, but endeared to her friends by her amiable disposition and her Christian charities: one 'in whom the friendless found a friend,' and to whom the poor would always say, 'God speed thee.' She fled from the house to a pile of wood near by, behind which she endeavored to screen herself. Here she was pursued by an Indian, who, as he approached, deliberately wiped his bloody knife upon his leggings, and then placed it in its sheath; then drawing his tomahawk he seized her by the arm. She possessed some knowledge of the Indian language, and remonstrated and supplicated, though in vain. Peter Smith, a Tory, who had formerly been a domestic in Mr. Wells' family, now interposed, saying she was his sister, and desiring him to spare her life. He shook his tomahawk at him in defiance, and then turning round, with one blow smote her to the earth. John Wells, Esq., at this time deceased, and the father of Robert Wells, had been one of the judges of the courts of Tryon county; in that capacity, and as one of the justices of the quorum, he had been on intimate terms with Sir William Johnson and family, who frequently visited at his house, and also with Colonel John Butler, likewise a judge. The family were not active for or against the country: they wished to remain neutral, so far as they could, in such turbulent times. They always performed military duty, when called out to defend the country. Colonel John Butler, in a conversation relative to them, remarked, 'I would have gone miles on my hands and knees to have saved that family, and why my son did not do it God only knows.'

"Another party of Indians surrounded the house of the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, whom we have frequently had occasion to mention as the pioneer in education in western New York. His wife was immediately killed. The old gentleman and his daughter were preserved by *Little Aaron*, a chief of the *Oquago* branch of the *Mohawks*. Mrs. Wells was also a daughter of Mr. Dunlop. *Little Aaron* led him out from the house, tottering with age, and stood beside him to protect him. An Indian passing by pulled his hat from his head, and ran away with it; the chief pursued him and regained it; on his return, another Indian had carried away his wig. The rain was falling upon his bare head, while his whole system shook like an aspen under the combined influence of age, fear, and cold. He was released a few days after, but the shock was too violent; he died about a year after. His death was hastened by his misfortunes, though he could have borne up but a few years longer under the increasing infirmities of old age. A Mr. Mitchell, who was in his field, beheld a party of Indians approaching; he could not gain his house, and was obliged to flee to the woods. Here he eluded pursuit and escaped. A melancholy spectacle presented itself on his return; it was the corpses of his wife and four children. His house had been plundered and set on fire. He extinguished the fire, and, by examination, found life still existing in one of his children, a little girl ten or twelve years of age. He raised her up and placed her in the door, and was bending over her when he saw another party approaching. He had

barely time to hide himself behind a log fence near by before they were at the house. From this hiding-place he beheld an infamous Tory, by the name of Newbury, extinguish the little spark of life which remained in his child with a single blow of his hatchet. The next day, without a single human being to assist him, he carried the remains of his family down to the fort on a sled, and there the soldiers aided him in depositing them in a common grave. Retributive justice sometimes follows close upon the heels of crime. This Tory was arrested as a spy the following summer by order of General James Clinton, when he lay with his army at Canajoharie, on the Mohawk river. Mr. Mitchell was called to prove this act. He was found guilty by a court-martial, and, with a companion, suffered an ignominious death.

"The party which surrounded the house of Colonel Campbell took Mrs. Campbell* and four children prisoners. Mr. Campbell was absent from home, but hastened there on the first alarm, which was a cannon fired at the fort. He arrived only in time to witness the destruction of his property, and not even to learn the fate of his family; their lives were spared, but spared for a long and dreadful captivity. Many others were killed; some few escaped to the Mohawk river, and the remainder were made prisoners. Thirty-two of the inhabitants, principally women and children, were killed, and sixteen Continental soldiers. The terror of the scene was increased by the conflagration of all the houses and outhouses in the settlement; the barns were, many of them, filled with hay and grain. He who fled to the mountains saw, as he looked back, the destruction of his home and his little all which he had labored for years to accumulate.

"When the enemy approached, on the morning of the 11th, Mrs. Clyde, the wife of Colonel Clyde, collecting together her children, fled into the woods. During that day and the following night she lay with her children, one of whom was an infant, gathered around her, and concealed under a large log. As we have before mentioned, it was a cold, rainy day, and the storm continued through the night. She could hear the yells of the savages as they triumphed in their work of death; several of them passed near where she lay, and one so near that the butt of his gun trailed upon the log which covered her. At the intercession of her husband, who was in the fort, a party sallied out the following morning, and, at the risk of their lives, brought her and her children into the fort; they were drenched with rain and stiffened with the cold, but they all survived. Mrs. Clyde at the time of her flight had missed her eldest daughter, about ten years of age, and supposed she had gained the fort; when she arrived at the fort on the morning of the 12th this daughter appeared in the neighboring field. When she saw the sentinels, who had wrapped themselves in blankets, she supposed them to be Indians, and again fled to the woods; she was followed and brought back to the anxious mother. When fleeing from the house she had separated from the rest of the family, and had lain concealed alone until her appearance in the field. The sufferings of

* She was subsequently exchanged, and, in 1781, returned to Cherry Valley.

such a child in such a night, thinly clad, alone in the woods, must have been of the most excruciating nature.

"Some generous acts were performed by Brant, which, in justice to him, ought to be mentioned. On the day of the massacre, he inquired of some of the prisoners where his friend, Captain McKean, was. They informed him that he had probably gone to the Mohawk river with his family.

"He sent me a challenge once," said Brant; "I have now come to accept it. He is a fine soldier thus to retreat."

"They answered, 'Captain McKean would not turn his back upon an enemy when there was any probability of success.'

"I know it. He is a brave man, and I would have given more to have taken him than any other man in Cherry Valley; but I would not have hurt a hair of his head."

"In a house which he entered he found a woman engaged in her usual business. 'Are you thus engaged while your neighbors are murdered around you?' said Brant.

"We are king's people," she replied.

"That plea will not avail you to-day," he answered. "They have murdered Mr. Wells' family, who were as dear to me as my own."

"There is one Joseph Brant: if he is with the Indians, he will save us."

"I am Joseph Brant, but I have not the command, and I know not that I can save you; but I will do what is in my power."

"While they were speaking several *Senecas* were observed approaching the house.

"Get into bed and feign yourself sick," said Brant, hastily.

"When the *Senecas* came in he told them there were no persons there but a sick woman and her children, and besought them to leave the house, which they accordingly did. As soon as they were out of sight Brant went to the end of the house and gave a long, shrill yell; soon after, a small band of *Mohawks* were seen crossing the adjoining field with great speed. As they came up he inquired, 'Where is your paint? Here, put my mark upon this woman and her children.' As soon as it was done he added, 'You are now probably safe.'

"This was a general custom; each tribe had its mark by which they and their prisoners were designated. Most of the other prisoners were thus marked. It was an evidence that they were taken or claimed by some particular tribe or individual, and woe to that person upon whom no captor had put its mark!

"Brant, jealous of his character, always said that in the councils he had urged the Indians to be humane, and not to injure the women and children. When he had the exclusive command this was in some degree effected. Colonel Butler alleged that Brant secretly incited the Indians in this massacre in order to stigmatize his son, who had superseded him in command. Others said that he was humane in order to contrast his own conduct with that of Walter Butler. Brant stoutly denied both charges, and appealed to his conduct in Springfield and other places."

CHAPTER VI.

SULLIVAN AND CLINTON'S CAMPAIGN.

Sullivan leaves Camp—Arrives at Tioga—Erects "Fort Sullivan"—Clinton moves up the Mohawk—Reaches the Present Site of Cooperstown via Otsego Lake—Encamps—Builds Dam—Floats down the Susquehanna—Savages Terror-Stricken—Joins Sullivan at Tioga—Forward Movements—Battle of Newtown—Enemy Defeated—"Sullivan's March"—Villages Burned and Cornfields Destroyed.

"Go seek the covert of the savage foe.

Disperse them at thy weal or woe."

THE frequent recurrence of these troubles mentioned in the preceding chapter brought upon the Indians the vengeance of Washington, who determined to visit them with retributive justice.

In the year 1779 an expedition under Generals Sullivan and Clinton was planned, the command of which was given to the former, with explicit instructions to devastate the Indian country, and to spare none. It was a severe course, and at this remote period seemingly inhuman, but the only one that could serve to bring a speedy close to the sacrifice of human lives in the border settlements. Sullivan and Clinton lost no time in marching northward. General Sullivan left his camp on the Hudson May 1, 1779, and on the 24th day of the following month arrived at Wyoming, where he remained until July 31, when he continued his march, arriving at Tioga on Aug. 11. He threw up a fortification at this point called "Fort Sullivan," and remained here until the arrival of the detachment under command of General Clinton.

Clinton in the mean time was making his way up the Mohawk, with the 1st and 3d New York regiments. Upon arriving at Canajoharie he made a successful raid into the country of the *Onondaga* Indians, and then commenced his march from Canajoharie to the head of Otsego lake, a distance of about twenty miles. This overland march through an almost impassable forest was accomplished with much difficulty, and midsummer had arrived when the boats were launched on the clear waters of Otsego lake, and the little band of soldiers moved over its placid surface which had but lately been dotted with the birchen canoe of the savage, and along its shores where the echo of the war-whoop had scarcely died away.

General Clinton, upon arriving at the foot of the lake, encamped on the site of the present village of Cooperstown, where he remained several weeks awaiting the movements of Sullivan. He soon discovered that, in consequence of the prevailing drought, his boats could not be floated down the river, and with his characteristic forethought performed an engineering feat clearly illustrative of the ingenuity of man, and that rendered him substantial service.

He constructed a dam at the outlet of the Susquehanna, and when sufficiently filled with water he launched his boats, and, removing the obstruction, floated down on its swollen flood. The Indians, witnessing the rapid rise of the river, fled in terror to the adjacent forests, believing it to be an intervention of the Great Spirit in behalf of the "pale face."*

* Remains of this dam were plainly to be seen many years afterward, and the last log was removed at a celebration held at Cooperstown.

General Clinton joined the main army at Tioga on the 22d day of August. The entire command consisted of four brigades of infantry, one company of artillery, and a corps of riflemen, numbering in all about four thousand men.

The Indians were aware of the movements of Sullivan, and strongly fortifying themselves at *Newtown*, now *Elmira*, awaiting the coming of the whites. The Tories were well disciplined and under the command of Butler, while at the head of the savage clans was Joseph Brant, *Thayendanegea*, the foremost Indian warrior of his day, whose savage barbarity and courage has passed into history without a parallel in Indian annals. Brant thought it impossible, in consequence of the dense wilderness, that an army embracing any considerable number of men could penetrate into their country, and conceived it an easy task to repulse the invaders and re-enact upon them the scenes of Wyoming and Cherry Valley. The 29th day of August, 1779, served to dispel that ill-conceived idea, when General Sullivan with his entire force appeared in front of the intrenchments. The Americans lost no time, but immediately opened a deadly fire. The recollections of Wyoming and Cherry Valley were still fresh in their minds, and the scenes of those nights of carnage rose spectral-like before their vision, and, actuated by a spirit of revenge, they rushed upon the foe; volley after volley was poured into the fort, and their fire was returned with energy. Brant, with his characteristic bravery, rallied his dusky legion again and again, as they fell back before the unerring fire of the whites.

After a fierce conflict, lasting two hours, the Indians and Tories, perceiving that they were likely to be annihilated, broke and fled in great confusion.

John Salmon, who belonged to the expedition, and gave an account of it to the author of the "Life of Mary Jemison," in speaking of the battle of *Newtown*, says, "This was the only regular stand made by the Indians. In their retreat they were pursued by our men to the Narrows, where they were attacked and killed in great numbers, so that the sides of the rocks next the river looked as if blood had been poured on them by pailfuls."

The Indians left their dead upon the field, and, gathering the women and children, fled before the pursuing foe northward toward Seneca lake. The army of Generals Sullivan and Clinton followed hard upon the retreating form of the red brother. The Indians fled before the thunder of his artillery like leaves before the whirlwind. At Knawaholee twenty cabins and a large field of corn were destroyed. Queen Catherine Montour (at Havana) fled from her lodge, never to return. He passed down on the east side of Seneca lake, burning villages and destroying cornfields. At Kanadesaga, the capital of the *Senecas*, a contest was expected, but the poor savages, who had witnessed with sinking hopes the destruction of their homes and their food for the coming winter, became entirely disorganized, and offered no resistance whatever to the invaders, who pursued their course to "Big Tree" (now Genesee), devastation and ruin marking their pathway. He swept the

Indian country as it were with a besom of destruction, burned forty villages, and destroyed more than four hundred thousand bushels of corn. From "Big Tree" Sullivan retraced his line of march, and upon his arrival at Kanadesaga (*Geneva*) he dispatched Colonel Dearborn with a detachment of riflemen to the village of the *Cayugas*, located in what is now Seneca county, on the west shore of Cayuga lake, where he visited upon them the same penalty so recently dealt to the *Senecas*. The penalty inflicted upon the *Cayugas* and *Senecas* by Sullivan was severe, but served well the purpose for which it was intended. It ended the border wars, and the Indians never again attempted a reoccupation of the country. They returned only as erratic bands, to attend treaties.

CHAPTER VII.

EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE.

The Iroquois Deserted by the English—Deplorable Condition—Intercession of Washington, Clinton, and Schuyler—State Commissioners Appointed—United States Commissioners Appointed—The First Treaty between the United States and the Iroquois—"Fort Stanwix"—The First Treaty between New York and the Iroquois—"Fort Herkimer"—Subsequent Treaties—Conflicting Claims to Territory—The Hartford Arbitration.

THE unfortunate alliance of the Six Nations to the British crown during the War of the Revolution tended in no wise to benefit them. On the contrary, the close of the war left them with no protectors save those against whom they had waged, through eight dreary years, the relentless border warfare, as England, upon the conclusion of peace with the colonists, made no provision whatever for her dusky allies. It was admitted by the State that the title to the land was originally vested in the Indian, but many, still suffering from the effects of the barbarities perpetrated by the savage, urged that their lands be held forfeit, as those of a conquered foe. At one time this was the spirit that animated the law-makers of the State; and, but for the timely and earnest intervention of Clinton, Washington, and Schuyler, they would have been compelled to relinquish the title of their lands without a single treaty. The intercession of Clinton with the State, and Washington with the authorities of the general government, succeeded in effecting a wiser and more humane policy.

In April, 1784, by act of the legislature of New York, the governor and a board of commissioners were constituted superintendents of Indian affairs. The board was constituted as follows: George Clinton, governor, Abram Cuyler, Peter Schuyler, Henry Glen, Philip Schuyler, Robert Yates, Abram Ten Broeck, A. Yates, Jr., P. W. Yates, John J. Beckman, Mathew Vischer, and General Gansevoort. To render the board more efficient they associated with them the Rev. Wm. Kirkland, Peter Ryckman, Jacob Reed, James Reed, James Deane, Major Fonda, Colonel Wemple, Major Fry, and Colonel Van Dyke, all of whom were familiar with the customs and habits of the Indians.

In the mean time the United States government had also

town, October 26, 1825, while the booming cannon from Buffalo to Albany were proclaiming to the people of this great State that General De Witt Clinton had commenced the passage from Buffalo to Albany.

the *Iroquois* for lands bordering upon New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. This board consisted of Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee. Serious complications immediately arose as to the jurisdiction of the two boards of commissioners. Governor Clinton, with his characteristic energy, endeavored, during the spring and summer of 1784, to effect a treaty, but found them generally adverse to treating with a State, but acknowledging their willingness to meet the "Thirteen Fires." Both the State and the United States commissioners designated Fort Stanwix as the council ground, and on Oct. 22, 1784, the first treaty of the United States was effected. By the terms of this treaty the government guaranteed protection to the *Iroquois*, and they, in turn, surrendered their captives.

Governor Clinton soon after succeeded in convening the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, and in June, 1785, the first treaty was held between this tribe and New York, at Fort Herkimer. By the terms of this treaty they ceded all that territory lying between Unadilla and Chenango rivers, south of a line drawn through these streams, and extending to the Pennsylvania line, paying therefor the sum of \$11,500. The *Oneidas* subsequently ceded to the State the remainder of their territory, with the exception of a small reservation, reserving to themselves, however, the right of hunting and fishing. The price paid for this territory was \$5500, together with an annual annuity of \$600 for ever.

On Sept. 12, 1788, at a treaty held at Fort Schuyler, the *Onondagas* disposed of all their lands within the boundaries, receiving in consideration one thousand French crowns in cash, together with clothing amounting to the sum of \$500, and an agreement by the terms of which they were to receive forever a yearly stipend of \$500.

Feb. 25, 1789, a treaty was concluded at Albany between the State of New York and the *Cayuga* tribe, the Indians ceding all their possessions to the State, reserving a tract embracing one hundred square miles, located on either side of Cayuga lake, within the present counties of Cayuga and Seneca. The consideration paid by the State was \$2125, and an annual annuity to their posterity forever of \$500. The State was prompt to treat with the Indians whenever they desired to part with their possessions, and one treaty followed another in quick succession, and 1790 dawned to find the title to their fertile lands within New York extinguished with the exception of the reservations, their numbers greatly lessened, and their warlike prowess gone. They were crowded on and on toward the setting sun, not by the bayonet of the white, but by civilization, a power at once friendly but as irresistible as the march of time.

To the lasting honor of the State of New York, it is proper to remark that she has earnestly endeavored to advance the interests of the remnants of the tribes within her borders, by teaching them the art of husbandry and furnishing them religious and educational instructors. It has, however, except in a few instances, practically wrought no beneficial results. The Indians have become demoralized by contact with the whites, and the fragments of the once grand league of *Iroquois* are eking out a miserable existence.

In the year 1620 the king of Great Britain granted to

an organization known as the Plymouth company a tract of land denominated New England, extending several degrees north and south, and reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Eight years after, Charles I. granted a charter for a portion of this territory, which was vacated in 1684, and a second charter granted by William and Mary in 1691. The territory embraced within the boundaries designated by this charter extended from north latitude 42° 2' to north latitude 44° 15', and from ocean to ocean. In the year 1663, Charles I. granted to the Duke of York and Albany the province of New York, including the present State of New Jersey, and extending, from a line twenty miles east of the Hudson river, westward to the Pacific ocean. The boundaries of this tract were very indefinite, and when each of the colonies, afterwards States, laid claim to the same territory a collision arose, which at one time wore a serious and threatening aspect.

New York in 1781, and Massachusetts in 1785, ceded to the United States a large tract of territory, thereby greatly diminishing the original amount in controversy, but still left about 19,000 square miles of territory yet in dispute.

This controversy was amicably settled by commissioners assembled at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1786. By the terms of the arbitrament, Massachusetts confirmed to New York the sovereignty and right of jurisdiction of the soil lying west of the east boundary of New York, while to Massachusetts was ceded the property of the soil, or the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the natives. This compact embraced that part of the State lying west of a line running north from the "eighty-second" mile-stone, on the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, through Seneca lake to Sodus bay. This line is known as the "Old Pre-emption Line."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

Sullivan's and Clinton's Return—Glowing Description of the Country—Pioneer Movements—Settlements Westward.

UPON the return of Generals Sullivan and Clinton from this memorable campaign, they gave such glowing description of the country through which they had passed, that the smoke had scarcely lifted from the burning villages marking their pathway of desolation, ere the white settler might have been seen threading his way into the wilderness, anxious to rear his home in the fertile lands of the *Iroquois*.

John Doolittle, of Connecticut, was the first settler in Broome county. He located in the Oquago valley, now Windsor, in 1785. He was followed in the same year by James McMaster, who proceeded up the Susquehanna, and located on the site of the present village of Owego, Tioga county.

The pioneer of Binghamton was Capt. Joseph Leonard, who settled in 1787.

Ithaca Flats were first settled by Peter Hinepow, Jacob Yapple, and Isaac Dumond, in 1789.

The first log cabin on the site of the present flourishing city of Elmira was erected by Col. John Hendy, in 1788. Col. Hendy was a soldier in the Revolution, and became acquainted with the locality while serving under General Sullivan.

The first settler within the limits of the present county of Oneida was Hon. Hugh White, who located at Whites-town, now a suburb of Utica, in 1784. The tide of emigration rolled westward, and two years after the location of Mr. White, Ephraim Webster, a native of New Hampshire, settled in Onondaga county.

In 1793 the first cabin was built on the site of the present city of Auburn, by Colonel John L. Hardenburg, and the place was known as "Hardenburg's Corners" until 1800.

Canandaigua received its first white settler in 1789. This pioneer was Oliver Phelps, of honored memory, who opened the first land-office for the regular sale of land to settlers in America.

Geneva was settled in 1787, and in 1792 the celebrated Captain Williamson located at Bath, Steuben county. The Holland land company effected their purchase of Robert Morris in 1793, and in the year 1800 the first settlement was made at Batavia, by Abel Rowe, who came in under the auspices of Joseph Elliott, the first land-agent of the Holland estate.

The Wadsworths located at "Big Tree," now Geneseo, in 1790.

The settlement of Buffalo was not commenced until about 1794; and there still resides in Rochester Mr. Edwin Serantom, who, in 1810, lived in a log dwelling which occupied the site of the Powers block, when only three rude huts stood where now is located the flourishing city of 85,000 inhabitants. (See township histories for details of early settlements in Otsego County.)

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY CUSTOMS.

"Logging" and "Husking-Bees"—Spinning Bees—Tea and Gossip—Pioneer Toilets—Chintz Dresses—Raisings—Wrestling—Amusing Incident: Judge Cooper and Timothy Morse—"Home-spun"—Picking the Wool—"Breaking"—Weaving—Pioneer Mill—The Mortar, Pestle, and Spring-Pole.

To trace the movements of the first settlers of a State or country and place before the reader a glimpse of their character and customs is oftentimes to record a series of hardships and privations, which to the present generation seem incredible. The pioneers of Otsego were no exceptions. They encountered the privations incident to the settlement of a new country, and succeeded in subduing the forest and securing for themselves pleasant homes.

Though their modes of life were different and the primitive state of the country debarred them of many of the "conveniences of life," the pioneers, as a class, were hardy, and the rude sports of "ye olden time," with the various "logging-bees," "husking-bees," etc., were entered into with genuine zest, and the "country dances" that abound the

"husking-bee" afforded far more enjoyment to them than the waltz or the "*German*" to the modern belle.

A "spinning-bee" brought together the ladies for miles around. The cards of invitation issued consisted of a small quantity of wool or flax, which was distributed among the invited guests, and the day designated when they should bring in the yarn. When the day mentioned arrived the yarn was returned, tea was drank, and the doings of the neighborhood "talked over" in a truly feminine style.

Ladies in those days were resolute and fearless, and it was not an unusual occurrence for them to meet a bear while passing from neighbor to neighbor, but this did not in the least deter them from their visits.

The toilet was plain, and but little time was consumed in arranging the entire dress. Dame Fashion was served by menials then, as well as now, although her behests were less severe. She who wore a black skirt, and white or calico short gown, with occasionally a chintz dress, was considered in the height of fashion. The head-dress was a bonnet. High-heeled shoes were sometimes worn, which were adorned by a small buckle. These, however, were not easily obtained, and it was no uncommon occurrence to see both single and married ladies wending their way bare-foot, with shoes and stockings in their hands, to avoid soiling them by mud, putting them on before entering the house.

The "raising" of a building was sure to entail a vast amount of sport, and on these occasions journeys of miles were made by the settlers to assist a neighbor. During the raising of the building whisky was dispensed freely, and after the work was completed the party collected, when the last drink was taken, and then the sport commenced. It usually consisted in wrestling. A ring was formed, and frequently the amusement began with the boys, the men being spectators. The boy thrown would bring in one to try his strength with the victor, and thus the sport was continued until the whole company had wrestled.

These wrestling matches were a popular pastime, and the trials of strength were not confined to the youth and early manhood. Those advanced in years were often seen within the "ring," and many a young athlete was borne to the ground by the strong arm of the patriarchs of the settlement.

Judge William Cooper was a muscular and finely-developed man. He was interested in the sports of the day, and as a wrestler was considered champion of the settlement. He at last, however, found a "foeman worthy of his steel."

A number of the settlers had congregated at Griffin's tavern in Cooperstown, and a wrestling match was finally gotten up in front of the hotel, where the ring was formed, and the contestants matched for the trial of strength. Judge Cooper was present, and after witnessing the sport a few moments said:—

"I am a wrestler myself, and I believe that I can throw any man in the county." Adding, "I am anxious to find a man on my patent that can 'down me,' and to such an one I'll give one hundred acres of land."

stepped up to the judge, and, laying his hand on his shoulder, said,—

"Cooper, I believe that I can lay you on your back!"

The judge's eyes sparkled as he replied, "If you can I'll give you one hundred acres."

The "ring" was formed and the sport commenced. Morse soon exhibited himself as victor, and the judge, upon rising, ordered his clerk, Richard Smith, to make out a deed for the number of acres mentioned. The land conveyed was located in the town of Burlington, and the clerk who framed the indenture was the first sheriff of Otsego County.

Each family manufactured its own cloth, which was a tedious process, as the carding-machine was not then in existence. The wool was picked by the family, usually in the evening while seated in front of the crackling "back-log" that briskly burned in the old fireplace. After picking, the wool was greased and "broke," and then carded into rolls by hand, when it was ready for spinning. Nearly every family owned a large wheel and a small one, the former for wool and tow, and the latter for flax. A loom was also generally embraced in the necessities of housekeeping, and those provided with this valuable auxiliary of pioneer life freely offered its use to their less fortunate neighbors.

One of the greatest inconveniences experienced by the early settlers was the want of good mills for grinding grain. The first mills erected were poor, and the flour made was coarse, and often black from smutty wheat. These inconveniences caused them to resort to Indian corn as a means of sustenance, as that cereal afforded good "johnny-cakes" and excellent cornmeal. Each family had its own mortar, pestle, and spring-pole for pounding the corn, and the meal was manufactured at will. The mortar consisted of the end of a hard-wood log cut off square, with one end hollowed out to receive the grain. The pestle was a piece of hard-wood fastened to a spring-pole. The mortar is set on end, the corn poured in, and then beaten and pounded with the pestle. Samp was also made in this rude mill, and scores of pioneers relate that they have had many a good supper of samp and milk, the samp being pounded in these mortars.

CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF OTSEGO COUNTY.

Organizations of Towns—First County Officials—First Court-House—Incident of Judge Cooper—First Court of Sessions—Grand Jury—Petit Jury—Witnesses—First Execution—Court-House Destroyed by Fire—Movement to Change the Location of the County-Seat—Unsuccessful—Present Court-House—County Buildings.

THE county of Albany was formed on the first day of November, 1683, and embraced "the manor of Rensselaerwick, Schenectady, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian plantations on the east side of Hudson's river from Roeloffe Jansen's creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's creek to the outermost ends of Saraghtoga." By subsequent enactments the county of Albany was made to

north and west of present limits, and also included the entire State of Vermont.

In 1772, Tryon county was set off from Albany, and named in honor of Sir William Tryon, then provincial governor. It embraced all the present territory of New York lying west of a north-and-south line passing nearly through the centre of the present county of Schoharie. The county-seat was located at Johnstown. April 2, 1784, its name was changed to Montgomery, in honor of General Richard Montgomery of the Revolution. The first county set off from Montgomery was Ontario, in 1789.

Otsego was set off from Montgomery, and organized as a separate county, Feb. 16, 1791, and Cooperstown designated as the county-seat. A part of Schoharie county was taken off in 1795, and a portion of Delaware county in 1797.

The county as at first organized consisted of only two civil subdivisions, viz., Otsego and Cherry Valley, both of which had been organized as portions of the old county of Montgomery, the former, March 7, 1788, and the latter, February 16, 1791.

As the population increased, other towns were formed, and at present Otsego consists of twenty-four towns, viz.:

ORGANIZED	ORGANIZED
Burlington.....April 10, 1792.	New Lisbon.....April 7, 1806. —
Butterwuts.....Feb. 5, 1796.	Oneonta.....Feb. 5, 1798.
Decatur.....March 25, 1808.	Otsego.....April 12, 1822.
Edmeston.....April 1, 1808.	Pittsfield.....March 24, 1797.
Exeter.....March 25, 1799.	Plainfield.....March 25, 1799.
Hartwick.....March 30, 1802.	Richfield.....April 10, 1792.
Laurens.....April 2, 1810.	Roseboom.....Nov. 23, 1854.
Maryland.....March 25, 1808.	Springfield.....March 5, 1797.
Middlefield.....March 3, 1797.	Unadilla.....April 10, 1792.
Millford.....Feb. 5, 1796.	Westford.....March 25, 1808.
Morris.....April 6, 1849.	Worcester.....March 3, 1797.

The first county officials were as follows:

Judge.—William Cooper, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.

Surrogate.—James Cannon, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.

Clerk.—Jacob Morris, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.

Sheriff.—Richard R. Smith, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.

District Attorney.—Ambrose L. Jordan, appointed in 1818.

Treasurer.—Elihu Phinney, date of appointment unknown.

The first court-house erected was a primitive structure, and stood on the southeast corner of West and Second streets, on the site now occupied by the Davis block.

It was a two-story building; the lower story was constructed of logs and contained four rooms, and was used as a jail. The upper story was more pretentious in appearance, being built of frame-work, and was occupied as a court-room. The entrance to this room was on the north front, and was reached by two flights of stairs meeting at a platform before the door. The jury-rooms were in a tavern, which was occupied by the jailer. This stood on the lot with the court-house, and was erected the same year.

Soon after the organization of the county there was considerable strife in relation to the public buildings between Cooperstown and Cherry Valley; and Judge Cooper playfully remarked,—

"The court-house should be placed in Cooperstown, the jail in Middlefield, and the gallows in Cherry Valley."

The following amusing incident of these early days is

"My father was made justice of the peace at an early day after the county was organized. A day was agreed upon for all those appointed to meet at Cooperstown to take the oath of office and receive their commissions. My father got a new blue coat, rather short, which was pronounced by a country tailor 'a handsome, genteel coat.' I recollect a rather coarse pair of white-topped boots for the occasion. At the appointed time he went, and, I think, walked there and back, which was as well as to ride, as the roads then were. He stayed all night, and with those that met there must have had a hard time of it at Griffin's tavern, the 'Bold Dragoon of the Pioneers,' for he came home lame, partly from an injury in a scuffle, pulling off each other's boots, *volens volens*, and partly from walking so far in his new ones.

"Among the justices was James Aplin, an honest, worthy, but rather vain man, who lived in Hartwick. They used to tell this anecdote of him; but whether true or false I cannot state. It was said that on his return home he remarked to his *better half*, 'My dear, last night you slept with James Aplin; to-night with James Aplin, Esquire. God bless my good friend Judge Cooper.'"

In the first court-house, for a period of ten years, justice was administered, we are led to believe, by an impartial hand, and many of those who subsequently became noted for their legal talent practiced at the bar of this old court-house.

It at length became inadequate to the wants of the rapidly-increasing population, and in 1806 an act passed the legislature for the erection of a new court-house and jail, and in 1806-7 a building for that purpose was built on the site occupied by the present court-house. It was a two-story brick structure, 50 by 56 feet, the upper story being occupied as a court-room, and the lower story as a jail and jailer's residence.

The court-house having been destroyed by fire in December, 1840, it was then deemed a proper time by numerous citizens residing out of Cooperstown to adopt measures seeking the removal of the county-seat, and vigorous measures were inaugurated by individuals in Hartwick and Portlandville to accomplish this object. A spirited opposition was raised, and finally three referees were chosen to locate the county-seat, who designated Cooperstown, in May, 1841. In the following month an appropriation of \$10,000 was voted for the erection of a court-house and jail, and in July the contract for their erection was let to Peter Becker, Harry Clarke, and Thomas Clarke, for the sum of \$9974. Both structures were built of stone,—the court-house being 46 by 56 feet, and the jail 37 by 73 feet. The court-house is still standing. The jail was superseded by the present neat and substantial brick jail and sheriff's residence in 1876. The brick building containing the surrogate's and clerk's offices is a commodious structure, located between the court-house and jail.

The first court of sessions was held June 21, 1791,—William Cooper, judge; Jedediah Peck, Ephraim Hudson, Joshua H. Britt, John Mathias Brown, Witler Johnson, esquires.

The court convened, "agreeably to law," at the house of

by reading the commission of the peace, adjourned to the court-house, where it was reopened, and the following persons appeared, and were sworn in as the first grand jury of Otsego County, viz.: Samuel Tubbs, William Cook, John Howard, Ichabod B. Patmer, Abijah Gilbert, James Averill, Doremus Warren, Nathan Davison, Robert Carr, David McCollum, Paul Gardner, Benjamin Lull, Samuel Craft, Martin I. Van Alstine, Elisha Fullman, Isaac Stacey, Jabez Hubbell, Uriah Luce.

The charge being given by Judge Cooper, the grand jury retired from the court-house to the house of Joseph Griffen, and came into court the same day with an indictment against Benjamin Batchelor.

Abram Norton and John Gardner, for a riot and assault upon, and false imprisonment for the space of eight days, of Esther Batchelor. Batchelor pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, and at four o'clock on the ensuing day the following persons were impaneled to "try the traverse," viz.: Jonathan Brown, Josiah Stevens, William Stevens, Alpheus Wentworth, Zachariah Coe, Daniel Carr, Jonathan Waterbury, Amasa Woodruff, Abel Clark, Thomas Curtis, Joseph Culver, John Grummond.

The witnesses sworn upon the trial of this indictment were Esther Batchelor, Elisha Fullam, Isaac Stacey, Catherine Davison, Tabithy Duhany, Robert Riddle, Jane Riddle, and John Adams.

Crime prevailed in those early days, but received a prompt arraignment and speedy punishment. The first murder trial in the county was that of Stephen Arnold, a school-teacher in the town of Butternuts, charged with taking the life of a small child six years of age, by whipping her to death. He was tried at Cooperstown, in June, 1805, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. On the day appointed for the execution, and while he stood upon the gallows awaiting the drop of the fatal trap, a messenger arrived with a reprieve, and his sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

The first execution in the county was that of Levi Kelley, who was sentenced by Judge Samuel Nelson, for the murder of Abraham Spafard, in the town of Otsego, Sept. 3, 1827. He was executed on the 28th day of December, 1827.

CHAPTER XI.

GEOGRAPHICAL—TOPOGRAPHICAL—GEOLOGICAL

OTSEGO COUNTY is located near the geographical centre of New York, between latitude 42° and 43° north, and longitude 74° and 76° west from Greenwich, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Oneida, Herkimer, and Montgomery counties; on the east by Schoharie and Delaware counties; on the south by Delaware county; and on the west by Chenango and Madison counties.

The surface of Otsego presents a varied feature of bold outlines of irregular hills and deep valleys.

The highest summits attained an elevation of 400 to 700 feet above the valleys, and 1700 to 2000 feet above tide. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual, except in

into the county from Delaware, terminating upon Schenevas creek, in an abrupt declivity 300 to 500 feet in height.

In the town of Burlington the highest ridges are about 400 feet above the valleys; in Butternuts, 500 to 600 feet; in Cherry Valley, "Mount Independence," 1000 feet; in Decatur, 250 to 300 feet; in Edmeston, 400 to 500 feet; in Exeter, 400 to 500 feet; in Hartwick, 250 to 350 feet; in Laurens, 250 to 350 feet; in Maryland, 350 to 500 feet; in Middlefield, 400 to 600 feet; in Milford, "Crumhorn Mount," 500 to 600; in Morris, 250 to 350 feet; in New Lisbon, 300 to 500 feet; in Oneonta, 150 to 500 feet; in Otego, 200 to 400 feet; in Otsego, 300 to 500 feet; in Pittsfield, 200 to 400 feet; in Plainfield, 200 to 500 feet; in Richfield, 150 to 400 feet; in Roseboom, 300 to 550 feet; in Springfield, 200 to 400 feet; in Unadilla, 400 to 500 feet; in Westford, 400 to 500 feet; in Worcester, 350 to 400 feet.

The principal streams are the Susquehanna and Unadilla rivers,—the latter of which forms the western boundary,—and Wharton, Butternuts, Otego, Cherry Valley, and Schenevas creeks.

THE LAKES.

There are numerous beautiful little inland seas in Otsego, which, together with the picturesque landscape views surrounding them, has given to the section a reputation for beauty of its natural scenery unparalleled in this country. The lakes of Otsego, though not as pretentious as those of other localities, are none the less charming, and are, in all respects, well calculated to impress the stranger with their beauty.

Otsego lake, lying within the towns of Springfield, Middlefield, and Otsego, is a beautiful sheet of water about eight miles in length and one mile wide. It is 1193 feet above tide, and is rendered picturesque by the surrounding hills, which rise to the height of 400 to 500 feet. This is one of the finest lakes in the Empire State. It has been well stocked with fish, and is celebrated as a fishing-ground.

Canadargo lake lies about three-fourths of a mile south from the village of Richfield Springs, and is five miles in length and from one to one and one-half miles in width. It abounds in excellent fish, and has been well stocked with trout and white fish by Seth Green, of Rochester. Crumhorn lake is a small sheet of water located in the eastern part of Milford, and a similar body, called Gilbert's lake, is located in the south part of New Lisbon.

The geological formations of the county are not of a particularly interesting character, and are briefly given. The limestones found in the northeast part of the county are of the Helderbergh division, while the hills in the south part are composed of the shales of the Hamilton group and the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups. In the extreme southern and southeastern parts the summits are crowned by the red sandstone and shales of the Catskill group. The soil differs in various portions of the county. In the northeast it consists chiefly of a gravelly and calcareous loam, and in the southern part, on the summits of the hills, a clay and shaly loam is found, while in the valleys a gravelly loam

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Constitution of 1777—Its Adoption at Kingston—Ratification of the Federal Constitution—The Constitution of 1821—The Council of Appointment Abolished—The Constitution of 1846—Presidential Electors—Judicial—Circuit Judges—First Judges of Common Pleas—County Judges—Surrogates—Congressmen—State Senators—Members of Assembly—Sheriffs—Clerks—District Attorneys—School Commissioners—Loan Commissioners—Treasurers—Regents of the University—State Assessor—Canal Appraisers—Attorney-General.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1777 AND AMENDMENTS.

THE convention of the representatives of the State of New York which adopted the constitution of 1777 convened at Kingston, having adjourned from Fishkill to that place. The constitution was reported March 12, and was discussed and finally adopted April 20, 1777, being the first constitution of the State.

The first convention which assembled in this State after the organization of the State government and adoption of the constitution of 1777, was called to ratify the Federal constitution. It convened at Poughkeepsie, June 17, 1788, under a concurrent resolution of the legislature passed in January of that year. At that time the county of Otsego was not organized, but was part of Montgomery county—which county was represented in that convention by six members, viz.: John Frey, Wm. Harper, Henry Staring, Volkert Veeder, John Winn, and Christopher P. Yates, all of whom voted against the ratification, except Yates, who did not vote.

The county of Otsego was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791, and was first represented in the assembly, at the fifteenth session thereof, by James Cannon, who was a representative from Montgomery previous to the division of that county. The senate consisted of 24 members, apportioned to four districts, under the title of Southern, Middle, Eastern, and Western districts, each entitled to six members, divided into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. If the census of the seventh year showed an increase of one-twenty-fourth the number of electors, such district was entitled to an additional member; such increase was to continue until the senate consisted of 100 members. The census of 1795 made the number 43, and it so remained until the constitution was amended in 1801, when the number was fixed at 32. Under the constitution of 1777 Otsego County was a part of the Western district until 1815, when it was made part of the Middle district.

The senators from the district who resided in Otsego were Joseph White, Jacob Morris, Moss Kent, Robert Roseboom, Jedediah Peck, Luther Rich, Farrand Stranahan, Jabez D. Hammond.

Previous to the constitution of 1777, voting was *viva voce*, but by that constitution the legislature was authorized to pass an act to vote by ballot; and in 1778 an act was passed for the ballot for governor and lieutenant-governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the legislature. In 1787 this was also done away with, and the

last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. To vote for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senator required the voter to be possessed of a freehold of the value of £100 over all debts charged thereon. Six months' residence and the ownership of a freehold of £20 value, or a yearly rent of 40 shillings with an actual rating and payment of taxes, entitled a person to vote for members of assembly. The assembly has always been chosen annually, and consisted at first of 70 members, with the power of increase of one member for every one-seventeenth increase of electors, until it contained 300. At the time of the amendment of the constitution in 1801 the number had reached 108. It was then reduced to 100, to be increased, after each seven years' census, at the rate of two annually, until the number reached 150. In 1808 the increase was 12, in 1815 it was 14.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1792 TO 1823.

- 1792.—James Cannon.
 1793.—Jacob Morris.
 1794.—Benjamin Gilbert.
 1795.—Jacob Morris.
 1796.—Jacob Morris.
 1797.—Joshua H. Brett, Francis Henry, Timothy Morse, Isaac Nash, Abram C. Ten Broeck.
 1798.—Joshua Dewey, Francis Henry, Elijah Holt, Timothy Morse.
 1799.—Joshua Dewey, Benjamin Gilbert, Francis Henry, Jedediah Peck.
 1800.—Jedediah Peck, Robert Roseboom, Jacob Ten Broeck, Rensselaer Williams.
 1801.—Benjamin Hicks, Solomon Martin, Jedediah Peck, Jacob Ten Broeck.
 1802.—Samuel Campbell, Solomon Martin, Jedediah Peck, Jacob Ten Broeck.
 1803.—Daniel Hawks, James Moore, Jedediah Peck, Luther Rich.
 1804.—Peter P. Dumont, Jedediah Peck, Solomon Pier, Henry Scott.
 1805.—Gurdon Huntington, William Lathrop, Luke Metcalf, Humphrey Palmer.
 1806.—Daniel Hawks, Gurdon Huntington, Luther Rich, Rufus Steere.
 1807.—Thomas Brooks, Gurdon Huntington, Robert Roseboom, Henry Scott.
 1808.—Lemuel Fitch, Gurdon Huntington, Robert Roseboom, Henry Scott.
 1809.—Haviland Chase, Roger Kinne, Martin Luce, Henry Scott.
 1810.—Joseph Brown, Erastus Crafts, Abel De Forest, Benjamin Gilbert.
 1811.—Daniel Hawks, Isaac Hayes, Elijah H. Metcalf, Robert Roseboom.
 1812.—Daniel Hawks, Isaac Hayes, Elijah H. Metcalf, Robert Roseboom.
 1813.—Erastus Crafts, Abel De Forest, Samuel Griffin, James Hyde.
 1814.—Erastus Crafts, Abel De Forest, Samuel Griffin, James Hyde.
 1815.—Nathaniel Fenton, Lemuel Fitch, Arunah Metcalf, Robert Roseboom.
 1816.—William Campbell, Silas Crippen, Isaac Hayes, Oliver Judd, Arunah Metcalf.
 1817.—Henry Albert, William Campbell, Cyrenus Noble, Humphrey Palmer, Elijah Turner.
 1818.—Joshua Babcock, Stukeley Ellsworth, Nathan Fenton, John Moore, David Tripp.
 1819.—John Blakeley, Seth Chase, Caleb Eldred, Thomas Howes, William Nichols.
 1820.—Samuel Caldwell, Seth Chase, Willard Coye, James Hawks, Henry Ogden.
 1821.—Joshua Babcock, John Blakeley, Caleb Eldred, Stukeley Ellsworth, David Tripp.
 1822.—John Blakeley, Calvin Brookins, George Fenno, Joseph Mumford, Artemas Sheldon.

The council of appointment, which was abolished by the

each district, openly nominated and appointed each year by the assembly, and not eligible two successive years. The governor was the presiding officer, had a casting vote, and alone had the power of nomination until the constitutional convention of 1801, when concurrent power of nomination was given to the several members of the council. The immense political power wielded by this body may be judged of by the fact that, in 1821, 8287 military and 6663 civil officers held their commissions from this source. So unpopular had this power become with the people, that the convention of 1821 abolished it without a dissenting voice. Otsego County was represented in this body in 1793 by Joseph White, in 1800 by Robert Roseboom, in 1805 by Jedediah Peck, and in 1815 by Farrand Stranahan. The various county officers, except members of assembly, were appointed by this body.

COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1791 TO 1822.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates were appointed for an unlimited period. Appeal lay from their decisions to the court of probate, which court was abolished in 1823.

- James Cannon, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.
 Moses Kent, appointed March 19, 1794.
 Philip Vandever, appointed Nov. 8, 1804.
 Ferdinand Vandever, appointed Feb. 7, 1805.
 Ambrose Clark, appointed March 10, 1808.
 Billey Williams, Jr., appointed March 16, 1813.
 Ambrose L. Jordan, appointed March 2, 1815.
 Nathaniel Fenton, appointed June 17, 1818.
 William G. Angel, appointed Feb. 13, 1821.

JUDGES.

The court of common pleas was continued from the colonial period, and the number of judges and associate justices differed greatly in the several counties, in some the number reaching twelve. In 1818 the office of associate justice was abolished, and the judges limited to five, including the first judge:

- William Cooper, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.
 Joseph White, appointed Oct. 29, 1800.
 John C. Morris, appointed Feb. 10, 1823.

CLERKS.

Clerks were appointed as follows:

- Jacob Morris, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.
 John Russell, appointed Aug. 14, 1801.
 Francis Henry, appointed March 5, 1813.
 George Morell, appointed March 2, 1815.
 William Nichols, appointed Feb. 13, 1821.

By an act of the legislature of the 12th of February, 1796, the office of clerk of the court of oyer and terminer was abolished, and its duties vested in the county clerks. Seven assistant attorney-generals, for as many districts, were also directed to be appointed, who performed the duties which now devolve upon district attorneys.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs were appointed annually, and no person could hold the office for more than four years in succession, could hold no other office, and must be a freeholder in the county.

- Richard R. Smith, appointed Feb. 17, 1791.

Samuel Dixon, appointed March 11, 1793.
 Benjamin Gilbert, appointed Feb. 21, 1794.
 Uriah Luce, appointed Feb. 6, 1798.
 Benjamin Gilbert, appointed March 16, 1799.
 Solomon Martin, appointed March 29, 1802.
 Arunah Metcalf, appointed Feb. 22, 1806.
 Benjamin Gilbert, appointed Feb. 26, 1810.
 Isaac Williams, Jr., appointed Feb. 26, 1811.
 William Sprague, appointed Feb. 23, 1813.
 James Hawks, appointed Feb. 28, 1815.
 Paschal Franchot, appointed March 6, 1819.
 Seth Chase, appointed June 5, 1820.
 Joseph B. Walton, appointed Feb. 12, 1821.

CONGRESSMEN.

In the seventeen congresses from the organization of the government to the apportionment under the census of 1820, Otsego was joined with other counties in the formation of districts, as follows: first, with Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Tioga, and part of Albany; in 1792, with Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Onondaga, and Tioga. In 1797, the districts were for the first time numbered, and Otsego, Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, and Tioga constituted the Tenth district. In 1802, Otsego and Delaware were made a district, and in 1812 Otsego, Chenango, and Broome constituted one district entitled to two members; and this continued until the close of the seventeenth congress. The representatives from Otsego during this period were as follows: William Cooper, in the Fourth and Sixth; John Russell, Ninth and Tenth; Arunah Metcalf, Twelfth; William Dowse, Thirteenth. Mr. Dowse died before taking his seat. At the election to fill the vacancy, John M. Bowers and Isaac Williams, Jr., were the candidates. Mr. Bowers received the certificate of election from the canvassers—owing to the omission of the "Jr." from the name of Mr. Williams by the returning officers of one of the towns—and took his seat at the special session, May 24, 1813. Upon examination of the case, the House declared the seat vacant in favor of Mr. Williams, who took his seat at the regular session of the thirteenth congress. Mr. Williams was also elected to the fifteenth congress. Joseph S. Lyman was elected to the sixteenth congress, and James Hawks to the seventeenth. Mr. Lyman died before the close of his term of office.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1821.

In January, 1821, a bill was passed by the legislature submitting to the people the question of a convention to revise the constitution. It was adopted, and delegates were chosen to a convention which assembled in Albany, Aug. 28, and adjourned Nov. 10, 1821. Otsego was represented in that convention by Joseph Clyde, Ransom Hunt, William Park, David Tripp, and Martin Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren was at that time a resident of Albany county.

Under this constitution Otsego County furnished the following State officers: Wm. Campbell, surveyor-general, 1835-38; Wm. Baker, canal commissioner, 1836; George W. Little, canal commissioner, 1842; Wm. H. Averell, bank commissioner, 1841.

The office of county superintendent of common schools was established in 1843 and abolished in 1857, and Jabez D. Hammond, James Hetherington, Lewis R. Palmer,

Samuel H. Grant, and Leroy E. Bowe were occupants of the office during that time.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments in the judicial department were as follows: Samuel Nelson, circuit judge in 1823, puisne judge in 1831, and chief justice in 1837. First judges of county or common pleas courts: George Morell, 1827; Jas. O. Morse, 1832; Jabez D. Hammond, 1838; Charles C. Noble, 1843. Surrogates: Wm. G. Angel, 1821; Elisha Foote, 1824; George A. Starkweather, 1833; Jas. Brackett, 1841; Schuyler Crippen, 1845.

SENATORIAL.

The State was divided into eight senate districts. Otsego was part of the Fifth district till 1836, and then was transferred to the Sixth. The senators from Otsego, under this constitution, were Farrand Stranahan, Stukeley Ellsworth, Levi Beardsley, Sumner Ely.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The number of members of assembly was fixed at 128, and Otsego apportioned four, until the census of 1835, under which there were but three, as follows:

- 1823.—William Hall, Isaac Hayes, Samuel M. Ingalls, William Uter.
 1824.—John Blakeley, Samuel Russell, David Smith, George W. Stillman.
 1825.—Henry Baker, Isaac Hayes, Oliver Judd, John Woodbury.
 1826.—Levi Beardsley, William Fitch, Isaac Hayes, David Tripp.
 1827.—William Campbell, John Judson, Sherman Page, Samuel Starkweather.
 1828.—Joseph Clyde,* Horace Lathrop,* Arunah Metcalf, Halsey Spencer.
 1829.—Peter Collier, William Hall, Seth Hubbard, Jr., George Morell.
 1830.—William Baker, Archibald Dixon, Samuel M. Ingalls, Jesse Rose.
 1831.—Henry Clark, Peter Collier, Schuyler Crippen, Eben B. Morehouse.
 1832.—Samuel Colwell, Gilbert Cone, William Kirby, Amasa Thompson.
 1833.—William Baker, Philo Bennett, Hiram Kinne, Robert C. Lansing.
 1834.—William Baker, Samuel S. Bowne, Ransom Spafard, William Temple.
 1835.—Joseph Carpenter, Henry Harvey, Cornelius Jones, Joseph Peck.
 1836.—Albert Benton, Sumner Ely, Ivory Holland, L. J. Walworth.
 1837.—Edmund B. Bigelow, Ivory Holland, Harvey Strong.
 1838.—Samuel Betts, Jr., John Drake, Jacob K. Lull.
 1839.—Jona. W. Brewer, Levi S. Chatfield, Daniel Gilchrist.
 1840.—Levi S. Chatfield, Charles Walker, Arnold B. Watson.
 1841.—O. C. Chamberlin, Levi S. Chatfield, Joel Gillet.
 1842.—Leonard Caryl, Levi S. Chatfield, Festus Hyde.
 1843.—Silas Burleson, John R. Griggs, Harvey Hunt.
 1844.—George S. Gorham, William W. Snow, Nahum Thompson.
 1845.—F. B. Carpenter, Chris. D. Fellows, Harry G. Harden.
 1846.—Ebenezer Blakeley, Delos W. Dean, Benj. Morehouse.
 1847.—Cyrus Brown, Francis U. Fenno, William Temple.

William Baker, of Springfield, was speaker in 1834, and Levi S. Chatfield, of Laurens, in 1842.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District attorneys were appointed by the court of general sessions in each county. The appointments in Otsego were as follows: Ambrose L. Jordan, 1818; Robert Campbell, 1820; Samuel Chase, 1821; E. B. Morehouse, 1829; Schuyler Crippen, 1837; John B. Steel, 1845.

* These men, elected on opposite tickets, were both residents of Cherry Valley.

COUNTY CLERKS

were elected for the term of three years, commencing in 1822, as follows: William Nichols, Edward B. Crandal, Abner Cook, Jr., Horace Lathrop, George C. Clyde, Jesse Rose, Samuel Russell, George B. Willson.

SHERIFFS

were elected for three years, and ineligible for the succeeding term. The following is the list, commencing in 1822, viz.: Joseph B. Walton, John H. Hiser, Harvey W. Babcock, Don F. Herrick, Levi Judson, Halsey Spencer, Henry Jones,* Amos Winsor, John Brown.

CONGRESSMEN.

Otsego County constituted a congressional district from 1822 to 1842, when Schoharie was added to it. The names of the representatives are given below: Eighteenth congress, Isaac Williams; Nineteenth, William G. Angel; Twentieth, Samuel Chase; Twenty-first and Twenty-second, William G. Angel; Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, Sherman Page; Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, Jno. H. Prentiss; Twenty-seventh, Samuel S. Bowne; Twenty-eighth, Jeremiah E. Cary; Twenty-ninth, the representative was from Schoharie; Thirty-fifth, Oliver O. Morse.

ELECTORS.

Previous to 1825 the legislature chose the presidential electors. At the election in 1828 they were chosen by congressional districts, and by an act of the legislature of 1829 the present general ticket system was established. The following is the list: Thomas Brooks, 1804; Thomas Shankland, 1808; John Russell, 1812; Israel W. Clark, 1816; Farrand Stranahan, 1820; Edward B. Crandal, 1824; Elkanah Brush, 1828; Peter Collier, 1832; Joshua Babcock, 1836; Jacob Livingston, 1840; Lemuel Pettengill, 1844.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846.

The delegates from Otsego County to the convention which framed the existing constitution were Levi S. Chatfield, Samuel Nelson, and David B. St. John.

Otsego County has been represented in the State administration since the adoption of the present constitution by Levi S. Chatfield, who was attorney-general for two terms—from 1849 to 1853; Samuel North, canal appraiser, 1870 to 1874; Hezekiah Sturges, canal appraiser, appointed 1877—now in office.

Of the regents of the University, two persons, residents of Otsego, have filled the office—Wm. Campbell and Jabez D. Hammond.

The office of State assessor has been filled by Ebenezer Blakeley—one of the board of three whose duty it is to visit officially each county every two years and equalize the State tax among the several counties.

JUDICIAL.

In the organization of the judicial districts Otsego was included in the Sixth, and has had the following circuit judges; Eben B. Morehouse, Schuyler Crippen, and William W. Campbell.

COUNTY JUDGES.

James Hyde, Samuel S. Bowne, Levi C. Turner, Edwin M. Harris, Elijah E. Ferrey, Hezekiah Sturges, Samuel S. Edick, Samuel M. Bowen. Edwin Countryman was appointed justice of the supreme court in 1874, and held for that year.

SURROGATES.

Hiram Kinne, Thomas McIntosh, Jr., Edward M. Card, Byron J. Scofield, J. H. Keyes.

SENATE.

In the legislative branch of the government Otsego and Chenango formed the Eighteenth senate district until the apportionment under the census of 1855, when Otsego and Herkimer constituted the Twenty-first district. Otsego had the following senators: David H. Little, Harmon Bennett, Francis M. Rotch, Addison M. Smith, George H. Andrews. Ebenezer Blakely occupied a seat from Jan. 2 to March 13, 1854, when the seat was vacated in favor of Adam Storing, of Chenango. Under the census of 1865, Otsego and Herkimer were continued as senate district No. 20, with the following senators from Otsego: Augustus R. Elwood, David P. Loomis, Samuel S. Edick.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The assembly was organized in single districts, and Otsego apportioned three members. Under the census of 1855 the number was reduced to two. The members have been as follows:

- 1848.—Benjamin Davis, O. C. Chamberlin, Elisha S. Sanders.
- 1849.—L. Mortimer Gilbert, David B. St. John, Charles C. Noble.
- 1850.—Anson C. Parshall, Joseph Peck, Edward Pratt.
- 1851.—Henry J. Campbell, Edwin S. Coffin, Worthington Wright.
- 1852.—Hanson Wright, Erastus King, Harvey Keyes.
- 1853.—Charles McLean, Jenks S. Sprague, John C. Spafard.
- 1854.—Lewis Whipple, Andrew A. Mather, St. Paul Seeley.
- 1855.—Henry H. Davy, Alonzo Churchill, William Comstock.
- 1856.—Timothy D. Bailey, Brown Dimock, Elihu C. Wright.
- 1857.—Samuel H. Grant, Charles W. Tallett, George M. Hollis.
- 1858.—Charles McLean, David M. Hard.
- 1859.—Geo. F. Longenholt, David B. St. John.
- 1860.—Ezra S. Whipple, David B. St. John.
- 1861.—Elijah E. Ferrey, Frederick A. Bolles.
- 1862.—Leroy E. Bowe, Cor. A. Church.
- 1863.—William Brooks, Cor. A. Church.
- 1864.—James Young, George M. Hollis.
- 1865.—Luther I. Burditt, George M. Hollis.
- 1866.—Luther I. Burditt, Sheffield Harrington.
- 1867.—Edgar B. Clark, Sheffield Harrington.
- 1868.—Myron J. Hubbard, Wm. C. Bentley.
- 1869.—Wm. W. Campbell, Clifford S. Arms.
- 1870.—James Young, Wm. W. Snow.
- 1871.—Alfred Chamberlin, J. Lee Tucker.
- 1872.—James Stewart, John Cope.
- 1873.—Wm. H. Ely, Henry Thorp.
- 1874.—Wm. H. Ely, James E. Cooke.
- 1875.—Jas. S. Davenport, George Seramling.
- 1876.—Jas. S. Davenport, Simon R. Barnes.
- 1877.—Azro Chase, Daniel F. Pattengill.

SHERIFFS.

John Brown, Jonas Platner, Jr., Seth H. Field, Harmon Edmunds, Thomas Heath, Andrew A. Mather, William Comstock, Harvey W. Brown, Daniel Franklin, Alexander H. Benedict, Peter Barton.

* Died before the expiration of his term, and Jonas Platner, Jr.,

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

De Witt C. Bates, Elijah Brown, Louis L. Bundy, Edwin Countryman, James A. Lynes, Samuel S. Edick, Samuel A. Bowen (two terms), Philor Benedict.

CLERKS.

Charles McLean, Samuel North, Wm. C. Fields, George W. Ernst, Augustus R. Elwood, David A. Avery, Don F. Lidell, Stephen Estes,* E. Delavan Hills, Walter H. Bunn (two terms).

TREASURERS.

Previous to the present constitution the office was filled under appointment by the board of supervisors. For about thirty years previous to 1848, the office was held by Henry Phinney, who succeeded his father, Elihu Phinney, and who was probably the first treasurer of the county. Papers dated 1797 are on file made out by him as treasurer. The office has been held by the following persons by election: John L. McNamee, Charles J. Stillman, Edwin M. Harris, Dorr Russell, James I. Hendryx, Horace Lathrop, David A. Avery, Marcus Field, Frederick L. Palmer.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Since this office was made elective in 1856, the following persons have been elected in the districts of Otsego, as follows: First district,—Albert G. Tuthill, Nelson O. Wendell, Charles F. Thompson, Julius R. Thompson, Charles F. Thompson; two terms, Nahum T. Brown, Albert G. Tuthill. Second district,—Milo H. Gross, Henry T. Harris, Martin Shepherd, William Church, Henry R. Washbon, Benjamin C. Gardner, Eli R. Clinton, Jr., Warren L. Baker, Edward E. Beals.

CONGRESSMEN.

Under the census of 1850, Otsego and Delaware were united in a congressional district. Chenango was added under the census of 1860. Representatives from Otsego were George A. Starkweather, William W. Snow, Richard Franchot, William C. Fields, David Wilber.

ELECTORS.

Lyman J. Walworth, in 1852; Ebenezer Blakeley, in 1864; Edmund A. Ward, in 1876.

CHAPTER XIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

THE following persons constituted the members of the Otsego County bar, January, 1823, at the time G. A. Starkweather was admitted, viz.: Cherry Valley,—Jabez D. Hammond, Oliver Morse, Levi Beardsley, Isaac Seeley, Alvan Stewart, James Brackett, Horace Lathrop, and George C. Clyde; Cooperstown,—Robert Campbell, Samuel Starkweather, Ambrose L. Jordan, E. B. Morehouse, Farrand Stranahan, Joseph Lyman, George Morell, and William H. Averell. Joseph Rice, of Millford; Sherman Paige and Henry Ogden, of Unadilla; John Cox Morris, of Butternuts; William G. Angel, of Burlington; Schuy-

ler Crippin, James Hyde, Daniel Andrus, and Veder Green, of Richfield; Henry Brown, of Springfield; Elijah Terry, of Maryland. The following were admitted subsequent to 1823, namely, Jeremiah E. Carey, Edwin Countryman, Wills S. Hammond, De Witt C. Bates, Richard Cooper, Levi C. Turner, Jerome B. Wood, Lyman J. Walworth, Abraham Becker, James E. Dewey, Levi S. Chatfield, Samuel S. Bowne, James Davis, Cutter Field, Nathaniel Moak, Abner Cook, and Charles Noble, all dead except Dewey, Moak, Countryman, Carey, and Chatfield. The three former are in practice in Albany, and the two latter in the city of New York.

ROBERT CAMPBELL was a graduate of Union college, and one of the oldest members of the Otsego bar. Unassuming in deportment, a man of few words, seldom addressed the jury upon the facts in the case, but his opinion upon questions of law was held to be final and conclusive, and his opinion was frequently asked by the court in the trial of causes. He was a man of strict integrity, and was held in the highest estimation, especially by the younger members of the bar. He was familiarly called "honest Bob."

SAMUEL STARKWEATHER and AMBROSE L. JORDAN soon became the leading members of the Otsego bar, and retained that position during their practice. Jordan was a tall, slim, symmetrically-built man, and pleasing in his manners; Starkweather was a man strongly proportioned, of dark complexion, dark eyes and hair, with a massive head, and every feature of his face indicative of strong will and energetic action. In natural eloquence Jordan occupied the first rank; but in close logical reasoning Starkweather was by far his superior. The former kept the attention and won upon the jury by figures and tropes; the latter pressed home his argument continually and forced conviction. Jordan often brought his pleading into play with the imagination; Starkweather kept his pleading ever bearing upon the intellect. Jordan often turned from the jury to indulge in personal allusions to worry his opponent; Starkweather seldom indulged in satire, but when he did it always, like the bee, left its sting behind. Jordan was often playful and diffuse; Starkweather always clear and methodical. They were both men of mark, and would have been marked men before any tribunal. Jordan left Otsego for Hudson about 1824, and from Hudson to the city of New York. Starkweather left for Europe in 1831.

JABEZ D. HAMMOND wrote the political history of the State of New York. He was a gentleman of the old school, a man of learning and ability, highly esteemed, frank and independent in his opinions, plain and without guile, strong and reliable; was judge of Otsego County; a good elementary lawyer, and had many warm friends.

OLIVER MORSE was a well-educated man, a good lawyer; was also judge of the county court for several years; a man of ability.

LEVI BEARDSLEY was State senator for some six or eight years; a gentleman of fine address, and a most genial companion.

ISAAC SEELEY was a first-class lawyer. His arguments, whether upon questions of law or facts, were compact and logical. An incident occurred in a case he was trying, in

* John Marsh was appointed in 1866 *vide* Estes, deceased.

which his father was a witness. Isaac called him to the stand, and put him a question which seemed to indicate a wish for an affirmative answer. The venerable old man answered, "Isaac, it is possible such a conversation may have occurred, but I have no recollection of it, and can't swear to any such thing." "Oh," says Isaac, "you know, father, I would not wish you to testify to anything you don't clearly recollect." He answered, "I don't believe you would, Isaac."

ALVAN STEWART.—But of all the lawyers at the bar at the time we speak of, Alvan Stewart was the most remarkable. He was not noted for his ability as an elementary lawyer, but for his wit, *drollery*, and ridicule. Stewart was about six feet three inches in height; loosely made, large bones, long arms, with large blue eyes, which he would roll about upon the audience in a sort of stare; awkward in his movements, and careless in his dress. His very appearance would raise a laugh. His powers of ridicule were beyond all conception. In an action brought by Starkweather in favor of Swain Seward, against a man by the name of Moore, Stewart appeared for the defendant. It was an aggravated case of slander, and a respectable verdict ought to have been rendered by the jury. Stewart had contrived to get the fact out that Swain had dug for money in the Blenheim mountains, and that he also understood palmistry. Swain happened to sit directly in front of Stewart while addressing the jury. After making a few remarks applicable to the case, Stewart starts Swain off, with a crowbar upon his shoulder and a hazel switch in his hand, for the Blenheim mountains, to dig for hidden treasure in the bowels of the earth. By and by there was a dip of the hazel switch, and Swain laid down the switch and went to work with the crowbar. In the mean time a storm had arisen, and it thundered and lightened, and the stubborn oaks bent beneath the blast, but Swain kept at his work with the crowbar, Stewart drawing back his long arms and imitating the manner in which Swain was digging into the bowels of the earth. By and by Swain hits the chest containing the treasure sought, and he cries out "Eureka!" at the top of his voice, which made the whole court-room, even the judge on the bench, start; and the instant of time Swain struck the chest, the devil, his co-worker, seized hold of the ring of the chest, and it went *chink, chink, chink*, into another part of the mountain, and it was *gone*. Stewart was solemn and grave during the whole time, and looked as though he had suddenly appeared from the lower region. After breathing a while he proceeds, "Gentlemen of the jury, that is Swain, sitting there," pointing to him; "he understands palmistry. He can tell by this line in the hand how many children your wife will have, how many of them will be boys, and how many girls. He can tell you by this line in the hand whether the oldest gal will marry a miller or a doctor, a clergyman or a tailor, a tall man or a short man, a man with a broad-brimmed hat or a narrow-brimmed hat." Every person in the court-house was in a perfect roar of laughter, and the result was, a verdict of six cents.

HON. EBEN B. MOREHOUSE was born in Hillsdale, county of Columbia, in this State, in the year 1791. The delicacy of his constitution while a youth was such as to induce his friends to believe that he would fall an early

victim to an hereditary consumption; and for that cause he was, at an early age, taken from a boarding-school and placed in the office of a medical practitioner, as it was thought the exercise incident to the practice of physic would be the most sovereign, and, indeed, the only means of giving health and vigor to his slender constitution.

At the age of sixteen, he therefore entered upon the study of medicine, as he said, with the same cheerfulness that he would have received from the hands of a nurse or physician a dose of medicine he was designed to mix for others; although the practice of medicine, as he felt satisfied, would be distasteful to him, yet he was fond of the science as a study and pursued it with great diligence and pleasure, and received from the State medical society, in February of 1812, a diploma to practice as a physician and surgeon in this State. He commenced business as such at Caughnawaga, county of Montgomery, and while there practiced with marked success, and secured the respect and high esteem of the citizens of that locality. Intending, however, to change his residence to a larger town, he accepted, in 1813, an offer to be attached to a regiment of militia marching from that county to Sacket's Harbor, for service in the war then pending with Great Britain.

After his term of service expired he continued the practice of his profession at Athens, in his native county; but his distaste of the practice of medicine so increased upon him that he resolved to renounce the mortar and pestle and abandon the profession forever; and, accordingly, in September, 1815, he entered as a clerk the law-office of Stranahan & Jordan, in Cooperstown, and began to dream of life anew. He came here on the invitation of Mr. Jordan, who was also a native of Columbia county, and between whom there was an acquaintance of long standing. His student-life was devoted to laying broad and deep the foundation of those legal acquirements for which, in after-life, he was so eminent. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney of the supreme court in January, 1818, his license was signed by Chief-Justice Thompson, and in June following he was commissioned by Governor De Witt Clinton, as brigade judge advocate of the second brigade of infantry in this State.

In 1821 he was admitted as counselor of the supreme court of the State, Ambrose Spencer then being the presiding justice. In the same year he was made solicitor in the court of chancery, and his license was signed by Judge Kent; and in 1824 he was admitted counselor of that court, and in the same year was made a master in chancery, and afterwards was appointed "injunction-master," an office which conferred upon him many of the powers and duties of vice-chancellor. He held the office many years, receiving his commissions successively from the chancellor, from Governor Troop, and in 1833 from Governor William L. Marcy. In 1836 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States.

In 1831 he was one of the four members that represented this county in the assembly. He held the office of district attorney in this county from 1829 to 1837, and in June, 1847, was elected justice of the supreme court of the Sixth judicial district, and died while holding that office, in December, 1849.

His literary taste and acquirements, his ready wit and genuine humor, his genial disposition and courteous manners, made him a conspicuous ornament in the social and literary circle for which Cooperstown was then distinguished; his legal erudition, his manly bearing, his ability and fidelity in all the trusts, public or private, reposed in him, rendered him eminent at the bar; his inflexible love of right, his clear and lucid perception of vexed questions of law, his perspicuous exposition of intricate questions that came before him to be decided, distinguished him as a judge.

The joyous smile that always greeted him in the streets of the village he loved so much, whether of hoary age or sunny childhood, disclosed to every observer the affectionate regard and esteem in which he was held as a neighbor and a citizen.

In 1827 he married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Thomas Fuller, of Cooperstown. She was a lady thoroughly educated, but her kindness of heart, her refinement of manner, her mild and gentle disposition, and her unostentatious piety, were the marked traits of her character; and whoever have been the recipients of their refined hospitality, at "Woodside," their beautiful residence, constructed on the mountain-side, overlooking the main street of Cooperstown, erected under the superintending care and guidance of the taste of Mr. Morehouse, know something of the graceful and accomplished manner in which she presided over that delightful home.

GEORGE A. STARKWEATHER is a native of the State of Connecticut; was born on May 19, 1794. He worked on his father's farm until the fall of 1813, and his health having failed he went with a friend to Orange county, State of New York, with a view to spend the winter and recuperate. It resulted in his taking a common school, which he taught for two years, in the town of Wolkill, working in the summer season on a farm, before and after school hours. He returned to Connecticut in the fall of 1815, taking with him as the fruits of his labor about \$600. He then commenced preparing for college, and in the fall of 1817 entered Union college, joining the sophomore class. He remained in college until the fall of 1819, when he came to Cooperstown and commenced his professional studies with his brother, Samuel Starkweather. He was elected by the faculty of Union one of the first six of his class as a Phi Beta Kappa, and had the third appointment in his class, but, his funds being exhausted, did not return to fulfill his appointment. In the fall of 1820, Mr. Starkweather went to Ithaca, taught a select school for six months, pursuing his studies in the mean time with Mr. Woodcock. He returned to Cooperstown in the spring, and paid up his little bills; was admitted as attorney of the supreme court in January, 1823, as counsel in 1826, and solicitor's counsel in chancery in 1831. In September, 1842, admitted as counsel in the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, and in 1854 was admitted as attorney and counsel of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Starkweather formed a partnership with his brother Samuel, and practiced his profession in the county of Otsego thirty-three years, having purchased his brother's interest in the business in 1831.

In 1856 he joined his eldest son, John C. Starkweather, in business in the city of Milwaukee, where he practiced his profession for two years, having sold Apple Hill to Edward Clark, the present owner. Mr. Starkweather took a very active part in politics. He was challenger at the polls for ten years when the election was held three days, and never missed a day; was twenty years chairman of the Democratic corresponding committee of Otsego County, and wrote most of the addresses and resolutions; was frequently a delegate to county, senatorial, and State conventions; was delegated to the national convention at the time Mr. Van Buren was nominated, and was secretary of the convention. The first office he held was commissioner of deeds, elected by the board of supervisors. In 1833 was appointed surrogate of the county of Otsego, and afterwards elected without opposition, and held the office for eight years. He was elected supervisor of the town of Otsego in his absence, and held the office for four years, and was chairman of the board; was appointed one of the examiners of school-teachers for the town of Otsego, and took a deep interest in the common-school system, and visited the schools of the town without compensation. Elected to congress in 1846, Otsego and Schoharie forming the congressional district. Made a speech opposing the extension of slavery, which was favorably commented upon by the *New York Tribune*, *Herald*, and several other papers. Was commissioned adjutant, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the 12th Regiment of Artillery of the State of New York, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1829. In 1850 was appointed a member of the American legal association. In 1834 became a life member of the colonization society, and in 1847, a life member of the Otsego Bible association. Was one of the vestry of Christ Church, Cooperstown, for twenty-seven years. When a resident of Milwaukee, he donated one hundred and sixteen volumes of his congressional books to the Young Men's association of that city, and was made an honorary life member of the association. Mr. Starkweather had four sons in the army during the late Rebellion, all volunteers. The oldest, John C. Starkweather, was commissioned colonel, and was in the three-months' service, and afterwards raised the Second regiment, and remained in the service until the close of the war, having been promoted to brigadier-general; was in six battles, the last at Chattanooga, and was twice wounded. At the time Mr. Starkweather commenced practice, and for many years after, Elisha Williams, of Hudson, Nicholas Hill, Sam Stevens, and other leading members of the bar of Albany, Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, Joshua Spencer, of Utica, Count Vanderlen, James Clapp, and other members of the Chenango bar, and members of the bar from Delaware county, were in the habit of attending the Otsego circuits, which were then held by the judges of the supreme court. The Otsego bar was then in its palmy days, and was considered the ablest bar in the State west of the Hudson. The actors of those days have passed away. The old familiar faces are all gone, and Mr. Starkweather is the only one remaining.

LEVI S. CHATFIELD, while a resident of Otsego County, was a member of the assembly four sessions. Speaker of

the house, member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and attorney-general of the State.

SAMUEL S. BOWNE was noted as an advocate rather than as an elementary lawyer. As an advocate he stood deservedly high.

LEVI C. TURNER held the office of county judge one term; was judge advocate under Edwin M. Stanton, the secretary of war. He died in Washington; was brought home, and buried in Lakewood cemetery. His widow is still living, and occupies the old mansion-house that her father owned at the time of his death.

The present members of the bar are as follows:

Arms, Clifford S., Unadilla.	Hyam, V. A., Cooperstown.
Arnold, F. B., Unadilla.	Johnston, F. U., Cooperstown.
Burditt, Luther I., Cooperstown.	Keyes, J. H., Oneonta.
Bowen, Samuel A., Cooperstown.	Keyes, Melville, Oneonta.
Brooks, George, Cooperstown.	Kendall, Frank, Cooperstown.
Bridges, Nathan, Morris.	Lynes, Jas. A., Cooperstown.
Bowne, Chas. A., Morris.	Lewis, John, Cooperstown.
Burch, William, Cherry Valley.	Leonard, Chatfield.
Bates, Davis W., Cherry Valley.	Lane, Albert, Cooperstown.
Bentley, Wm. C., Butternuts.	Loouis, David P., Unadilla.
Barnum, Jas. W., Cherry Valley.	Luce, H. D., Richfield Springs.
Bundy, L. L., Oneonta.	Marsh, John, Cooperstown.
Burnside, S. S., Oneonta.	Nelson, H. D., Oneonta.
Bowe, L. E., Otego.	Pope, Adelbert A., Edmeston.
Benedict, Philor, Schenemas.	Sturges, Hezekiah, Cooperstown.
Baldwin, Fredrus, S. Worcester.	Seofield, B. J., Cooperstown.
Belknap, E. C., Unadilla.	Shaw, A. G., Oneonta.
Barnes, S. J., East Worcester.	Seramling, George, Oneonta.
Cook, Morey S., Portlandville.	Shumway, F. D., Otego.
Cary, Edgar, Richfield Springs.	Stewart, James, Oneonta.
Davenport, J. S., Rich'd Springs.	Scott, Seymour, Oneonta.
Edick, Samuel S., Cooperstown.	Tucker, Jas. W., Cooperstown.
Edson, W. D., Unadilla.	Tennant, A. C., Richfield Springs.
Fay, Parker D., Richfield Springs.	Townsend, R. M., Portlandville.
Gorham, Geo. S., Burlington.	Van Horne, Geo., Cooperstown.
Graham, C. H., Schenemas.	Wells, M. M., Hartwick.
Grant, Samuel H., Worcester.	Washbon, Henry R., Morris.
Gano, C. J., Richfield Springs.	Wendell, William, Unadilla.
Gould, M. F., Oneonta.	Ward, Edm'd A., Rich'd Springs.
Harris, Edwin M., Cooperstown.	Wilber, Chas., Oneonta.
Henry, Lowell S., Schuyler's Lake.	Young, James, Cherry Valley.

A large portion are self-made men, but as a whole ranks as high as any bar in this judicial district.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

The Otsego Herald or Western Advertiser—The Impartial Observer—Cooperstown Independent—Freeman's Journal—The Timesin—The Otsego Republican—The (Cherry Valley) Republican—The Watchtower—The Cherry Valley Gazette—The American Banner—The Morris Chronicle—The Worcester Times—The Susquehanna News—The Unadilla News—The Weekly Courier—The Unadilla Herald—The Unadilla Times—Home and Abroad—The Oneonta Herald—The Susquehanna Independent—The Otsego Democrat—The Herald and Democrat—The Schenemas Monitor—The Valley News—The Temperance Investigator—The Otsego Journal—The Oneonta Press—The Switch—The Otsego Examiner—The Saw-Back—The Otsego Farmer—The Otsego Literary Record—Temperance Newspapers.

THE intellectual, civil, and social status of a county, State, or nation is evidenced by the character and condition

of its press. In that locality where is disseminated this great educator of the masses, by which public opinion is so largely shaped and controlled, is ever to be found an intelligent people. The blessings flowing from a healthy press have been bestowed with a lavish hand upon the people of Otsego, for, from the foundation of the *Herald*, by Elihu Phinney, in 1795, down to the present, it has ever been marked by a strong intellectuality, and it may truthfully be written that among the country press of this State none wield the influence or command the respect in a greater degree, in their several spheres, than that of Otsego County.

THE PIONEER IN JOURNALISM

in this county was Elihu Phinney, who established the *Otsego Herald, or Western Advertiser*, April 3, 1795. This was the second paper west of Albany. The first number bore the following motto:

"Historic truth our *Herald* shall proclaim;
The law our guide, the public good our aim."

It was a four-column folio, seventeen by ten inches, printed on coarse paper. It was published by Mr. Phinney, as editor and proprietor, until his death, which occurred in 1813, when it was continued by H. & E. Phinney until 1821, when its publication ceased. It is said that it never demanded pay from its readers until the last number, January 29, 1821.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The newspaper now called *The Freeman's Journal* was given that name in 1820, about the time the Federalist party broke up. It was started in 1808, was for a short time called the *Impartial Observer*, and then changed to *Cooperstown Independent*. Judge Cooper was the first owner of the material purchased for the office, William Andrews, for a brief period, the first editor, and J. H. and L. H. Prentiss the printers. John H. Prentiss soon took entire charge of the paper, and bought out the interest of Judge Cooper. Under his proprietorship, which extended for a period of forty years, the *Journal* took front rank among the country press. In 1849, Colonel Prentiss sold it to Daniel Shaw and Joseph A. Titus, who remained its editors and proprietors until July, 1851, when it was sold to Samuel M. Shaw, who still remains its owner and editor. It exerts a strong influence in the Democratic party.

Mr. Shaw had for about three years been associated with the Croswells in the publication of the *Albany Argus*. He is a native of Dutchess county, and has been an editor since he was twenty years of age. With the political movements of the Democratic party he has for a quarter of a century had much to do, and has been one of its trusted counselors. Though often solicited to accept nominations for office, Mr. Shaw has never consented to become a candidate for any official position.

The *Journal* was originally a four-column sheet, and the first subscription price was two dollars a year. It is now the same price, and contains five times the amount of reading matter. The office in which it is printed is one of the most commodious in the State, and commands a fine view of the whole length of Otsego lake.

THE OTSEGO REPUBLICAN.

This paper was established in 1828, bearing the name of the *Tocsin*, and was changed to the title it now bears in 1831.

Its present publishers and proprietors, Messrs. Russell & Davidson, purchased it of James I. Hendrix & Son, in November, 1794. Prior to the formation of the Republican party it was an able advocate of the principles of the Whig party, and since that time it has been a consistent and influential exponent of the Republican faith. It is a well-established paper, and takes first rank among the leading weekly journals in the State.

It is a large sheet 28 by 44 inches, nine columns, and is devoted to literary selections, choice family reading, the news of the day, general, political, and local. Its subscription price is two dollars per annum. The offices are pleasantly located on Main and Pioneer streets, Cooperstown, N. Y., and are furnished with all the modern improvements of a first-class printing establishment.

Andrew Davidson, one of the proprietors, is the editor. Mr. Davidson is a lawyer by profession, but left the bar for the more congenial field of journalism. Under his editorial management the Republican has attained a large circulation, and is an able exponent of the principles of the Republican party.

The first paper published in Cherry Valley was *The Otsego Republican*, in 1812, by Clark & Crandall.

The Watchtower was established in Cherry Valley in 1813, and in 1814 removed to Cooperstown, and was published by Israel W. Clark until May, 1817, when it passed into the possession of Edward B. Crandall, and was issued until 1831.

THE CHERRY VALLEY GAZETTE

was started in October, 1818, by William McLean, by whom it was conducted until 1832, when it passed into the hands of Charles McLean, who continued it until Jan. 1, 1847, when A. S. Botsford became its proprietor, and remained as such until 1851, when it reverted to Charles McLean, and in 1853 was sold to John B. King, and issued one year as the *American Banner*. King disposed of it to A. S. Botsford, by whom it was re-named *The Gazette*. It subsequently passed into the hands of J. L. Sawyer, its present able and efficient editor. The *Gazette* is a local paper of merit, and is in a prosperous condition.

The first newspaper in Morris was established by W. H. Winans, in 1846, and discontinued in 1847.

An advertising sheet was issued occasionally by A. S. Avery.

THE MORRIS CHRONICLE.

This paper was first known as *The Otsego Chronicle*, and was established about the year 1863, by William A. Smith, by whom it was issued until 1865, when it passed into the possession of L. P. Carpenter, who changed it to its present name. Mr. Carpenter published it ten years, when his son became associated with him, and it is now issued by L. P. Carpenter & Son. It is a lively sheet, and deserves its present popularity.

THE WORCESTER TIMES

was established by M. W. D. Fenton, Sept. 1, 1875. In 1876 it passed into the hands of Marcus M. Multer, who conducted it until Aug. 1, 1877, when it was purchased by Miss A. E. Smith, its present editor and proprietor. It is ably edited, and is in all respects an excellent local paper.

The first newspaper published in the village of Unadilla was about the year 1822, in Dr. Huntington's old store, by William Daily, who came from Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. It was neutral in politics, and was continued but a short time.

THE SUSQUEHANNA NEWS.

In August, 1840, the publication of the *Susquehanna News* was begun by Edward A. Groves, formerly of Cooperstown, N. Y., in the old Mechanics' hall, terms two dollars per annum, in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents at the end of the year. Its proclivities must have been Democratic, for under the heading of the paper was the Jacksonian motto, "It is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that the people will find happiness or their liberties protection." The *Susquehanna News* was continued about one year, when, in August, 1841, the name was changed to the *Unadilla News*, and was published by George W. Noble, of Unadilla, about eighteen weeks in the same place without any change in terms or politics.

THE WEEKLY COURIER.

In February, 1842, the *Weekly Courier* was started by Edson S. Jennings, of Unadilla, who published it in the Baldwin House about one and a half years. It was neutral in politics. T. S. Ames was connected with the *Courier* for a short time, but the firm of Ames & Jennings was dissolved, and Mr. Jennings became the sole proprietor.

THE UNADILLA HERALD.

The publication of the *Unadilla Herald* was commenced by William S. Hawley, of Canajoharie, N. Y., in the former residence of the late Judge Page, and was continued about one year. For want of sufficient public patronage being given to the newspapers which had been started in Unadilla and been forced to suspend their publications, or for some other cause, there was no further effort made to publish a newspaper in this village for about nine and a half years.

THE UNADILLA TIMES.

In June, 1855, John Brown, a Scotchman, came from Cobleskill, N. Y., and commenced the publication of the *Unadilla Times*, in what was then known as the Carpenter buildings. It was neutral in politics, and was conducted with considerable ability and spirit; but, unfortunately for the welfare of the paper, the proprietor let his temper get the better of his judgment at times, and the office was moved to the Masonic hall building and its publication continued by Mr. Brown until about Oct. 1, 1856, when it came into the hands of E. S. Watson, of Bainbridge, N. Y., who continued its publication at the same place about seven months, when Mr. Watson, by force of circumstances, was obliged to discontinue its publication.

The office was closed for a few weeks and then sold to George B. Fellows, of Unadilla, who, by the urgent request of the people, commenced its publication and moved the office to the present location of the *Unadilla Times*. Mr. Fellows found the office in a bad condition, the good-will of the people gone, its patronage wasted, its reputation at a low ebb, and it seemed like a herculean task to endeavor to place it upon a permanent foundation.

On April 27, 1857, Mr. Fellows took possession of the *Times* office, and for eight years continued its publication through "good and evil report," sunshine and storm, prosperity and adversity, and all through the trying times of the late "Civil War." The predictions of the opponents of the enterprise were falsified, while the hopes of its friends were realized, until the *Unadilla Times* occupied a prominent place among the successful newspapers of the country.

It was an outspoken and decided Democratic paper, and did its full share in the advocacy of Democratic principles and in the formation of a correct public opinion. In short, the *Times*, under Mr. Fellows' management, established an enviable reputation as a good and reliable newspaper, which time cannot dim, and of which he may well be proud.

On April 1, 1865, the *Unadilla Times* was sold by Mr. Fellows to George E. Beadle, of the town of Otsego, who published it until Sept. 1, 1866, when the office was again sold to Gilbert A. Dodge, of Whitney's Point, N. Y., who continued its publication nine years, or until Sept. 1, 1875, when A. J. Barlow, the present proprietor, purchased the office, making in all a continuous publication of the paper for about twenty-two years. The terms of the paper during these years varying from one dollar to one dollar and a half; its name changing under Mr. Dodge to the *Home and Abroad*, and back again to the *Unadilla Times* under Mr. Barlow; it being a Democratic paper up to a short time ago, when its publisher made it independent.

Mr. Beadle published a very creditable newspaper. Mr. Dodge proved himself well adapted for the management of a local paper; he possessed a great diversity of mental resources, indomitable perseverance and industry, accompanied by strong, practical good sense; while Mr. Barlow, the present proprietor, is acknowledged by all to publish an excellent local and general newspaper, and he is doing his work well as a publisher.

The *Unadilla Times* is now established on a firm basis, and its continued existence assured.

THE HERALD AND DEMOCRAT,

published at Oneonta, N. Y., was established in 1873 by Edward M. Johnson, formerly editor and publisher of the Addison, N. Y., *Advertiser*, and E. W. Capron, of Williamsport, Pa. The establishment of this paper was effected by the consolidation of the *Oneonta Herald* and the *Otsego Democrat*. The *Herald* was established by L. P. Carpenter, now publisher of the Morris, N. Y., *Chronicle*, who published it until Nov. 14, 1870, and then sold to G. W. Reynolds. In November, 1873, C. S. Carpenter purchased the office, and after conducting the business three years sold to Messrs. Johnson & Capron. The *Herald* was Republican in politics. For many years it had the largest subscription list in the Second assembly district. The *Dem-*

ocrat was established in 1868, by G. A. Dodge, as the *Independent*. Subsequently he changed the name to *Home and Abroad*, and again to the name it bore when consolidated with the *Herald*. It was Democratic in politics, and had a good circulation. Mr. Jefferson published the *Democrat* about one year, he purchasing of Mr. Dodge.

The *Herald and Democrat*, although starting in the panic of 1873, after cutting off all duplicates, attained a circulation of over sixteen hundred copies within six months, which has been held until this time, notwithstanding hundreds of names have been erased when their advance payment on subscription expired. The paper has a considerable circulation in Delaware county, and a larger advertising patronage than any other paper in Otsego County. It has thirty-six long columns, and the subscription price is \$1.50 per year, in advance. In January, 1875, Messrs. Johnson & Capron dissolved partnership, Mr. Capron retiring. In February following, C. S. Carpenter accepted an editorial position on the paper, and in 1876 was made associate editor. Mr. Johnson, the editor and proprietor, has served thirteen years consecutively, excepting only a break of one year, as clerk, journal and assistant clerk of the assembly and senate. In 1876-78 he was clerk of the assembly.

THE ONEONTA PRESS,

now in its first volume, was established by G. W. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is a veteran newspaper editor and publisher, and the *Press* ranks among the best journals in this section.

THE SCHENEVAS MONITOR

is an independent twenty-four-column weekly journal, published by Rev. S. J. Douglass, B.P., editor and proprietor. The paper is devoted to news and knowledge, and has a wide circulation among the people.

The *Schenevas Monitor* was established by J. J. Multer, Esq., as editor and proprietor and publisher, in Schenevas, N. Y., September, 1864. The village was then a mere hamlet, containing within its present corporation limits 50 dwelling-houses all told, and probably 200 inhabitants. It was an isolated locality, 16 miles from any place exceeding its size; and with news-paper at 20 cents per pound, ham 28 cents per pound, butter 50 cents per pound, flour 16 dollars per barrel, sheeting 75 and prints 50 cents per yard. the outlook for a successful undertaking in newspaperdom was anything but flattering. One may judge from the foregoing facts that pecuniary aid as well as helping friends in the beginning were few, as a large majority predicted a speedy failure in the enterprise. But Mr. Multer's faith and confidence was not easily shaken, for past experience and observation had taught him that whenever a railroad—a line for one having already been established—had been constructed through such an isolated valley, and the steam-whistle warned the people of such hamlets (especially when surrounded as this is with enterprising and prosperous farmers) of the approach of the cars, there would be an immediate uprising of dormant energies, a new impulse would pervade the minds of the people, and villages would spring up as if by magic. Nor was Schenevas an exception, for in less than a year after this time the cars passed, and hopes and most sanguine expectations were more than realized,

for the village sprang up, and friends of the *Monitor* multiplied and gathered around, aid was freely offered, and the *Monitor* grew up with the village.

The paper was started neutral in politics, and continued so until the fall of 1868, during General Grant's first presidential campaign. It espoused the cause of Democracy, and continued so until its sale to the present editor and proprietor, Rev. S. J. Douglass, in the spring of 1876. At the time of the change in 1868 an opposition Republican paper, *The Valley News*, was started, with a capital of \$5000; but owing to a split in the party in the county at the time, that organ became weakened, and was defunct in about a year and a half after its first publication.

The *Monitor* publishes the general news of the counties of Otsego, Delaware, and Schoharie, and, in brief, the news of the world. The subscription price is \$1.25 per year, in advance. There is an excellent job-office in connection with the paper.

THE OTSEGO JOURNAL,

now in its second volume, was established by its present proprietor, Will M. Deitz, at Gilbertsville. It is an excellent local paper, and deserves its present prosperity.

THE RICHFIELD SPRINGS MERCURY

was established July 19, 1867, by Henry L. Brown. He continued its publication until Oct. 22, 1868, when he sold the office to its present proprietor, Mr. C. Ackerman. Mr. Ackerman inspired new life in the office, and Jan. 21, 1871, enlarged the *Mercury* from a 24-by-36 to a 26-by-40 sheet, and made large additions to the office. In the spring of 1873 he purchased one of C. Potter & Co.'s power-presses, and to-day has one of the best country offices in the State. The *Mercury* has about 1000 subscribers. The jobbing department of this establishment is first-class, and its work is seldom excelled by the best city offices. The present firm—C. Ackerman & Son—are enjoying the confidence of the people, and doing all in their power to promote the prosperity of the village.

The following publications are obsolete:

The Switch, "Anthony Switcham," editor, was a short-lived publication issued at Cooperstown in 1809.

The Otsego Examiner was established in Cooperstown, in 1855, by Robert Shankland. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Burditt, and in 1857 was discontinued.

The Saw-Buck was published at Cherry Valley by John Fea.

The Otsego Farmer was also published at Cherry Valley.

The Otsego Literary Record was started at Otsego in 1868, and subsequently changed to *The Otsego Record*.

The Valley News was a short-lived publication issued at Schenevas.

TEMPERANCE NEWSPAPERS.

In the year 1872 a small temperance newspaper made its appearance in Roseboom, under the title of *The Golden Rule*, edited by H. D. Elwell, and published monthly. The subscription price was ten cents for six months. This little paper was continued for about eighteen months, when, on Jan. 1, 1874, it was enlarged, and its name changed to *The Temperance Canoe*, its editors being H. D. Elwell, of

Roseboom, M. W. Russell, of Cooperstown, and B. K. Douglass, of Edmeston. It was continued as a monthly publication, its terms being fifty cents a year. It was then made the official paper of the Good Templars in the county. Its motto was "Fear God and Paddle Your Own Canoe." In June, 1875, it was again enlarged, and published weekly; its publication office being moved to Cherry Valley. Its publishers were Elwell, Douglass & Co. The name was again changed to *The Temperance Investigator*, its terms being made one dollar per year. In 1877 its management changed, and H. D. Elwell and John D. Finch became its editors. At the present time it is edited by them, and printed at the office of *The Cherry Valley Gazette*.

The New Era is another temperance paper, published at Oneonta by an association of temperance men, with George D. Scramling as business manager. Its size is 22 by 31 inches; terms, one dollar per year. It was established in August, 1877. Its publication is continued under the same management.

CHAPTER XV.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Organization of Otsego County Medical Society—First Officers—Censors—Delegate to State Medical Society—List of Members from Organization in 1806 to 1878—Present Officers—Homœopathic Society—I. O. of G. T.

THE OTSEGO COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized with a membership of fourteen, at the courthouse in Cooperstown, July 1, 1806. The following were the first officers:

President.—Joseph White, of Cherry Valley.

Vice-President.—Thomas Fuller, of Cooperstown.

Secretary.—Caleb Richardson, of Burlington.

Treasurer.—Isaac North.

Censors.—Thomas Fuller, John Russell, James S. Palmer, Ezra S. Day, and David Little.

Delegate to the State Medical Society.—Gordon Huntington.

In 1845, in consequence of the sale of its library, the meetings of the society were discontinued until 1857, a period of twelve years, when it was reorganized.

The following is a list of the members of the society from 1806 to 1878, together with the dates of their admissions and their residences (when known):

1806.—Jos. White,* Cherry Val.	Amasa Herrington.
Thos. Fuller,* Cooperst'n.	W. L. Horton, Barterbuts.
John Russell, Cooperst'n.	Jas. L. Palmer, Richfield.
C. Richardson, Burlingt'n	John March.
Isaac Nash.*	Thomas Hawa, Richfield.
Ezra S. Day,* Burlington.	1807.—Allen Harrington.
Royal Ross,* Burlington.	Hezekiah L. Goss, Otsego.
Nathaniel Gott, Otsego.	Francis Ben. H.
Levi Warner.	W. Edson,* New York.
Jos. Bigelow,* Worcester.	Wm. Campbell, Cherry Valley.
Bezabiel Wright.*	David Bliss, Otsego.
Ezra T. Spencer, Maryld.	G. Huntington, Otsego.
Ephraim B. Herrington,*	1808.—David Little, Sp.

* Deceased.

- Jos. Baleom, New Lisbon.
 Morris Hew*, Milford.
 Gardner Wells.
 Reuben Goodall.
 Hubbard Goodrich.
 — Beardsley.
- 1809.—Newell Smith, Burlington.
 N. Buckingham*, Exeter.
 Wm. G. Hall, Pittsfield.
 G. Westcott, Springfield.
 Abel Norton.
 — Johnson.
 — Mathews.
 Anson Hollister.
- 1810.—Kimball.
- 1811.—Henry Manning.
 George Hibbard.
 John Jackson, Jr.
- 1812.—Floyd Gilbert.
 Delos White, Cherry Val.
 T. Pomeroy*, Cooperst'n.
 William B. Bud.
 — Miller.
 E. Griswold.
- 1814.—Walter Wing, Butternuts.
- 1815.—Jos. Carpenter, Maryland.
- 1816.—Anson Tuthill, N'w Lisb'n.
- 1817.—Sumner Ely*, Clarksville.
- 1818.—Walter Almy, Hartwick.
 Henry Clark, Plainfield.
 Joseph Linsey.
 J. Blackman, Butternuts.
 Horace Manley, Richfield.
 Andrew A. Johnson.
- 1819.—Paris Pray, Hartwick.
 U. G. Bigelow*, Worcester.
- 1820.—Ariel Spafford*, Co'p'r'st'n.
 Wm. Lathrop, Butternuts.
- 1821.—P. B. Peakman, Coop'r'st'n.
 Joseph Boynton.
 Abel Morse, Laurens.
 Nathaniel Willis.
 William Benedict.
- 1822.—Consider King*, Milford.
- 1823.—B. H. Marks, Burlington.
 Asahel Todd, Middlefield.
 Charles Barrows.
 D. V. Thomas, Richfield.
 M. B. Smith, Burlington.
- 1824.—Russell Bard.
 D. Hartman.
 Alexis Smith*, Morris.
 James F. Johnson.
 E. Curtis*, Cooperstown.
- 1825.—Wheeler Palmer*, Rich'd.
 Geo. H. Stone, Otsego.
 Chas. Porter, Exeter.
 Moses M. F. Sage.
- 1826.—Zena W. Lay, Cooperst'n.
 John Hanney*, Coop'r'st'n.
 Austin Church, Coop'r'st'n.
- 1827.—Hal. Spencer*, Edmeston.
 Winslow Whiteom.
 Menzo White*, Cherry Val.
- 1828.—Wm. Stewart*, Worcester.
 D. Walker, Jr., Unadilla.
 Lucius H. Allen, Cherry V.
 E. W. Jackson, Westford.
 Wm. Powell, Springfield.
 John H. Gray*, Exeter.
 Jenks S. Sprague.
 John Whiteside, Milford.
 Julius Rowley, Decatur.
- Joel Lull, Laurens.
 John V. M. Abbott.
 Nijah Cone*, Unadilla.
 Moses Graves, Springfield.
 John Hackley, Plainfield.
 L. Coleburn, Burlington.
 Enos Spencer.
 Pliney Robinson, Plainf'd.
 H. S. Harper*, Cooperst'n.
 James Tripp, Otego.
 Isaac Cathman, Burl'gton.
 John Colwell, Unadilla.
 E. B. Benedict.
 G. W. P. Wheeler, N. Lish.
 Riley J. Tibbets.
- 1829.—John S. Bliss*, Otsego.
 T. B. Whitmarsh.
 J. Ingraham, Cooperst'wn.
 Fitch Howes*, Richfield.
 Jesse S. Hewitt.
 Chester W. Rice.
 Bradley Blakeley, Otego.
- 1830.—Welcome Pray, Hartwick.
 John Drake*, Westford.
 A. L. Bigelow, Worcester.
- 1831.—James P. Rosa.
 Traey Beadle*, Coop'r'st'n.
 Leonard Darrow, Decatur.
 Jos. Dutcher, Springfield.
 T. Southworth, Burl'g't'n.
 F. G. Thrall, Hartwick.
 W. W. Taft*, Burlington.
 John W. P. Grove.
- 1832.—A. E. Metcalf, Clarksville.
 J. C. Gorton, Butternuts.
 James Wheeler.
 S. W. Baker, Plainfield.
- 1833.—A. S. Palmer, Exeter.
 Wm. B. Rich, Middlefield.
 Samuel H. Case, Oneonta.
 Lewis F. Starkey.
 D. R. Boyce, Milford.
- 1834.—Dyer Loomis, Butternuts.
 Elisha S. Saunders, Otego.
 Jas. Whitford, Laurens.
 E. Menzo Secor, Worcester.
 P. E. Johnson, Cooperst'n.
- 1835.—I. Barnett*, Middlefield.
 Jas. M. Peek*, Cooperst'n.
 Jer. Green, New Lisbon.
- 1836.—David Hess, Worcester.
 E. J. Almy, Hartwick.
- 1837.—N. M. Harrington, N. Lish.
 Fred. Baker, Butternuts.
- 1838.—Cyrus Saunders, Laurens.
- 1839.—Ezek. B. Ingalls*, Otsego.
 G. C. Gardiner, Edmeston.
 Geo. Hastings*, Maryland.
 Chas. W. Fox, Morris.
 Alonzo Churchill, Rich'd.
 A. L. Head, Otego.
 S. Brownell, Butternuts.
- 1840.—J. W. Sterriker, Cherry V.
 Jesse Patterson, Hartwick.
- 1841.—L. B. Skinner, Hartwick.
 D. L. Beardsley, Milford.
 Wm. R. Bates, Butternuts.
 J. F. Mather*, Burlington.
 H. S. Hamilton, Oneonta.
 — Radwick, Butternuts.
 J. N. Northrop, Decatur.
 G. L. Halsey, Unadilla.
 A. S. Clarke, Burlington.
- 1843.—W. Bassett, Butternuts.
 J. L. Fox*, Cooperstown.
 A. G. Ely, Milford.
 J. L. Barber, Cooperstown.
- 1844.—Isaac Fairebild, Otego.
 A. P. Strong, Laurens.
 Edward Pratt, Milford.
 W. T. Bassett, Laurens.
- 1845.—R. F. Stillman, Burlington.
- 1857.—J. K. Leaning, Otsego.
 E. Brown*, Milford.
 T. B. Smith*, Cooperst'n.
- 1858.—John A. Lidell, Exeter.
 G. Merrit, Cherry Valley.
 Evander Odell, Unadilla.
 H. Lathrop, Jr., Coop'stn.
 Nelson Beach, Middlefield.
- 1859.—W. H. Leonard, Worcester.
 G. W. Metcalf*, Clarksville.
 E. E. Houghton, Maryl'd.
 A. S. Seeher, Milford.
 P. S. Smith, Hartwick.
- 1860.—H. L. Harris, Laurens.
 S. S. Mulford, Cherry V'y.
 E. W. Spafford, Milford.
- 1861.—C. Dickinson, Westford.
 C. A. Gibson, Decatur.
 A. Van Horn*, Sp'gfield.
- 1862.—W. Spencer, Edmeston.
 H. M. Blood*, Milford.
 D. W. Patrick, Exeter.
 F. H. Roof, Cooperstown.
 C. D. Spencer, Butternuts.
 G. W. Cook, Otego.
 E. Collins, Burlington.
- 1863.—H. A. Almy*, Hartwick.
 Lyman H. Hills, Exeter.
 Horace Snyder, Richfield.
- 1864.—Griffin Rheno, Exeter.
 John W. Still, Morris.
 Erastus King, Plainfield.
- 1867.—O. D. Ball, Schenemas.
 D. N. Walker*, S. Valley.
 E. D. Mills, Burlington.
 E. B. McClintock.
 A. C. Bunn, Morris.
 L. R. Boyce, Middlefield.
- 1868.—H. W. Boorn, Schenemas.
 M. J. Davis, E. Worcester.
 J. J. Sweet, Unadilla.
 M. Case, Oneonta.
 E. M. West, Otego.
 W. O. Smith.
 H. R. Pratt, Milford.
 S. L. Robinson, Hartwick.
 J. G. Marshall, Cooperst'n.
- 1869.—W. B. Craine, Richfield.
 E. W. Frisbie, Springfield.
- 1870.—Nathan Smith, Clarksville.
 J. Sharpe*, Cherry Valley.
 J. D. Clyde, Cherry Valley.
- 1872.—W. C. Gifford*,
 J. Edwards, Westford.
 J. D. Fitch, Schuyler's Lake.
- 1873.—H. H. Clapsaddle, Todds-
 ville.
 S. J. Fitch, Sp'gfield Cor's.
 W. W. Perkins*, Unadilla
 Forks.
 S. G. Pomeroy, W. Oneonta.
- 1874.—E. McDougal, Oneonta.
 J. W. Swanson, Sp'gfield C.
 A. N. Russell.
 G. L. Merritt, Cherry V.
 P. C. Gilbert.
 A. H. Harris, Worcester.
- 1875.—M. J. McClellan, Garrats-
 ville.
 D. M. Taylor, Cooperst'n.
 D. R. Kenyon, Mt. Vision.
- 1877.—J. A. Westlake, Cooperst'n.
 Geo. A. Sloan, Westford.

Dr. Joseph White served fourteen years as president of the society; he was also professor of surgery in the Fairfield medical college, and president of the State medical society in the years 1815-16.

Dr. Delos White was professor of anatomy in the Fairfield medical college in 1820.

Dr. Sumner Ely was president of the State medical society in 1840, and Dr. Jenks S. Sprague in 1853.

The following were in the United States service as surgeons during the late Rebellion: John A. Lidell, Geo. W. Metcalf, S. S. Mulford, and Harmon M. Blood.

Dr. A. C. Bunn is a medical missionary resident of China.

Dr. W. H. Kinnier, of Chenango county, and Dr. A. L. Saunders, of Madison county, are honorary members.

The society is now in a prosperous condition, and is officered as follows:

President.—Nathan Smith.

Vice-President.—A. S. Seeber.

Secretary.—E. W. Spafford.

Treasurer.—L. H. Hills.

Censors.—S. G. Pomeroy, G. L. Halsey, G. L. Merritt, and J. M. Swanson.

Delegates to American Medical Association.—Horace Lathrop, William Bassett, and G. W. Cook.

Delegates to State Medical Society.—William H. Leonard and H. T. Harris.

THE OTSEGO HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1860, and the following persons were chosen as officers:

President.—James H. Foote.

Vice-President.—Erastus B. Warren.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Solomon C. Warren.

Delegates to State Society.—Merritt Matteson and Norman Getman.

Delegates to the Oneida County Society.—J. R. White and S. C. Warren.

SOCIETIES.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

was first organized in central New York in 1851, and in the year following the Grand Lodge of the State was organized. This grand lodge continued until 1866, when it was reorganized. Prior the reorganization, in 1866, no record of a lodge under its jurisdiction can be found, but after the reorganization the first lodge of this order was instituted at Westford by E. Williams Mason, who was then the G. W. Secretary. In October, 1866, its name was "Westford Lodge, No. 114," and the following were installed as its first officers: W. C. T., Wilbur F. Saxton; W. V. T., Mrs. A. I. Griggs; W. S., Osear F. Lane; W. M., John K. Tyler; P. W. C. T., Dr. John Drake; L. D., Chas. H. Bissell.

This lodge continued for a few years and then surrendered its charter. It was in this lodge that the present G. W. C. T., Andrew S. Draper, now of Albany, was initiated into the order, Dec. 1, 1866.

The second lodge was located in Butternuts, No. 123, and was instituted in 1866. This lodge was burned out by the fire, after which it ceased to exist. The third lodge is located in Morris village; its name is Hillington lodge, No. 186, and is still in existence, and has had the largest number of members at a single time of any in the county.

During the winter of 1867, a county convention was held at Westville, composed of the various lodges then in existence. This is believed to be the first county convention. The next was held in the Presbyterian church, in the village of Milford, Oct. 14 and 15, 1868, at which meeting a committee was appointed to take into consideration the formation of a county lodge. The committee reported favorably, and the following are the officers elected at that session: W. C. T., E. D. Taylor; W. V. T., Miss E. P. French; W. S., Dr. A. P. Brown; W. M., Hiram S. Wait; W. Chap., O. K. Crosby; W. F. S., — Bixby; W. Treas., Miss Carrie Coats; W. I. G., Miss Ida Gorham; W. O. G., — Seabolt; P. W. C. T., C. A. Bowne. The name was then selected as "Otsego County Lodge, I. O. of G. T., No. 6." From this time regular sessions have been held every quarter.

The following list of the county Chief Templars is as near complete as can be obtained:

Years.	Names.	Where elected.
1868	E. D. Taylor.	Milford.
1869	Chas. A. Bowne.	Fly Creek.
1870	Rev. Jos. Pitcher.	Cooperstown.

Years.	Names.	Where elected.
1871	Dr. Titus.	Hyde Park.
1872	Chas. A. Bowne.	Schuyler's Lake.
1873	Chas. A. Bowne.	Fly Creek.
1874	E. W. Spafford.	
1875	E. W. Spafford.	
1876	Geo. D. Seramling.	Hyde Park.
1877	Geo. D. Seramling.	Unadilla.

This county has been represented in the list of elective grand lodge officers, as follows: Mrs. Geo. D. Hyde, G. W. V. T.; B. K. Douglass, G. W. C.; Andrew S. Draper, the present G. W. C. T.; E. Williams Mason, who was a native of this county, as G. W. Secretary, and served in 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Lodges have been instituted in the following places: Westford, Butternuts, Morris, Unadilla Forks, East Worcester, Worcester, Westville, Hartwick Seminary, Decatur, Edmeston, South Worcester, Milford, Laurens, Middlefield Centre, Exeter Centre, Fly Creek, Schenevas, Unadilla, Hyde Park, West Oneonta, Springfield, Otego, Cooperstown, Hartwick village, West Burlington, and South Edmeston, West Exeter, Oneonta, Portlandville, Richfield Springs, Toddsville, Mount Vision, Maryland, Garrattsville, Pittsfield, Cherry Valley, Schuyler's Lake, West Edmeston, East Springfield, Burlington Flats, South Valley, Pittsfield Centre, Clintonville, Colliersville, South Hartwick, Taylortown, and Hinman Hollow. In some of these places lodges have been instituted two or three different times.

At present there are lodges in Butternuts, Morris, Worcester, Decatur, Edmeston, Milford, Fly Creek, Schenevas, Hyde Park, Cooperstown, Hartwick, West Burlington, Oneonta, Portlandville, Mount Vision, Schuyler's Lake, Burlington Flats, South Valley, Clintonville, South Hartwick, West Edmeston, Hinman Hollow, Taylortown, Unadilla,—twenty-five.

The county has had a total membership of about 2600; at present it numbers about 1500.

The list of county deputies is incomplete, and has been as follows: O. K. Crosby, Chas. A. Bowne, Andrew Davidson, B. K. Douglas, H. H. Dresser, M. W. Russell, C. Mickle, Jos. Ryder.

The history of Otsego County Lodge, Good Templars, has been a remarkable one, and one full of interest; but want of space prevents our enlarging upon it.

Rev. Mr. Titus, the W. C. T. in 1871, has held the office of G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio while he resided there.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

Foundation of the Common-School System—Governor Clinton's Activity—Peck, Comstock, and Hawley—Present Condition of the Schools in Otsego County—Number of Districts—Number of Teachers—Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one Years—Number Attending School—Average Daily Attendance—Value of School-Houses and Sites.

In the year 1795 George Clinton, then governor of the State of New York, laid the foundation of the common-school system, when in his message to the legislature that year he recommended to the people "the establishment of common schools throughout the State."

The legislature soon after appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of electors, and each county was required to raise by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount allowed by the State. Notwithstanding Governor Clinton's urgent appeal to the people in behalf of the schools much inactivity was manifested, and in some localities the movement met with positive opposition.

The cause was early espoused by Peek, Comstock, and Hawley, who, co-operating with the governor, so far advanced the system that in 1819 there were 6000 school districts and nearly 250,000 scholars. In 1871 there were 11,372 school districts in the State, with 28,217 teachers. The value of school-houses and sites was \$20,426,412.

The following exhibit shows the present status of the common schools of this county.

BURLINGTON.

Thirteen districts; 26 teachers employed,—19 males and 7 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 509; number attending school, 425; average daily attendance, 210; value of school-houses and sites, \$5500.

BUTTERNUTS.

Fifteen districts and 4 joint districts; 33 teachers employed,—5 males and 28 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 575; number attending school, 499; average daily attendance, 252; value of school-houses and sites, \$6065.

CHERRY VALLEY.

Twelve districts and 4 joint districts; 22 teachers employed,—8 males and 14 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 713; number attending school, 508; average daily attendance, 262; value of school-houses and sites, \$8300.

DECATUR.

Six districts and 1 joint district; 10 teachers employed,—5 males and 5 females; number of children of school age, 226; number attending school, 171; average daily attendance, 105; value of school-houses and sites, \$1975.

EDMESTON.

Eleven districts and 2 joint districts; 30 teachers employed,—19 females and 11 males; number of children of school age, 512; number attending school, 402; average daily attendance, 246; value of school-houses and sites, \$6589.

EXETER.

Eight districts; 16 teachers employed,—6 males and 10 females; number of children of school age, 382; number attending school, 317; average daily attendance, 169; value of school-houses and sites, \$2785.

HARTWICK.

Sixteen districts; 31 teachers employed,—10 males and 21 females; number of children of school age, 662; number attending school, 517; average daily attendance, 283; value of school-houses and sites, \$6645.

LAURENS.

Sixteen districts; 27 teachers employed,—9 males and 18 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 469; number attending school, 411; average daily attendance, 197; value of school-houses and sites, \$7065.

MARYLAND.

Fifteen districts and 2 joint districts; 31 teachers employed,—8 males and 23 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 744; number attending school, 655; average daily attendance, 335; value of school-houses and sites, \$13,705.

MIDDLEFIELD.

Nineteen districts; 36 teachers employed,—15 males and 21 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 916; number attending school, 717; average daily attendance, 375; value of school-houses and sites, \$10,146.

MILFORD.

Fourteen districts; 21 teachers employed,—8 males and 21 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 688; number attending school, 582; average daily attendance, 311; value of school-houses and sites, \$9920.

NEW LISBON.

Fifteen districts; 31 teachers employed,—13 males and 18 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 442; number attending school, 386; average daily attendance, 209; value of school-houses and sites, \$3845.

MORRIS.

Eleven districts and 1 joint district; 30 teachers employed,—7 males and 23 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 758; number attending school, 601; average daily attendance, 376; value of school-houses and sites, \$6085.

ONEONTA.

Thirteen districts and 1 joint district; 35 teachers employed,—13 males and 22 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1151; number attending school, 895; average daily attendance, 509; value of school-houses and sites, \$15,425.

OTEGO.

Sixteen districts and 1 joint district; 44 teachers employed,—18 males and 26 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 609; number attending school, 511; average daily attendance, 277; value of school-houses and sites, \$6610.

OTSEGO.

Eighteen districts; 40 teachers employed,—9 males and 31 females; number between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1292; number attending school, 970; average daily attendance, 549; value of school-houses and sites, \$32,040.

PITTSFIELD.

Nine districts and 2 joint districts; 22 teachers employed,—8 males and 14 females; number of children

Towns.	Weeks.	Days.	Co-t.
Burlington.....	123	3	\$186.87
Butternuts.....	25	2	38.28
Cherry Valley.....	236	2	357.73
Decatur.....	94	2	141.85
Edmeston.....			
Exeter.....		3	65
Hartwick.....	61	3	93.00
Laurens.....	52	1	78.95
Maryland.....	264	1	399.91
Middlefield.....	212	1	321.18
Milford.....	359	5	544.41
New Lisbon.....			
Morris.....			
Oneonta.....	184	6	279.88
Otego.....	152	3	230.78
Otsego.....	575	6	871.85
Pittsfield.....	79	4	120.47
Plainfield.....			
Richfield.....	52	1	78.94
Roseboom.....	27	4	41.74
Springfield.....	263	6	399.48
Unadilla.....	244	5	370.48
Westford.....	203	6	308.64
Worcester.....			
Total Towns.....	3265	5	\$4865.09
County.....	2000		3186.96
	5265	5	\$7950.05

I also annex, as per resolution of your honorable board, the names of paupers charged to each town, with the number of weeks' board furnished each pauper, and the amount charged to each.

The whole amount to be raised is,—

For the support of county poor.....	\$3036.02
Keeper's salary.....	500.00
Permanent repairs.....	835.00
Physician.....	132.00
Transportation of paupers.....	111.98
Total, by county.....	\$4615.00
For support of town poor by towns.....	4944.03

\$9559.03

I would further report that on the 1st of January, when I took possession of the property, there was about 1000 pounds of ham that were spoiled and unfit for anything but soap-grease; about 400 pounds of spare-rib that was spoiled and had to be thrown away; also 4 pigs, weighing about 150 pounds each, which had been frozen and thawed a number of times, and were sold at a low price, as poor meat.

I also report the farm in fair condition. The crops were all fair, the corn good.

On the county farm we have sowed 7 acres of rye and 2 acres of wheat, which is looking well.

On the farm known as the county wood lot we have fenced in the cleared land on the west side of the road, and have used it for pasture. We have also cleared up and plowed and sowed to rye about 10 acres on the east side of the road, on which the rye is looking well.

We have seeded on the farm about 45 acres, most of which is looking well.

Our wood for the past year has been all cut by the family.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated Nov. 16, 1877.

ANDREW SPENCER,
Superintendent of the Poor.

STOCK ON FARM.

9 cows, at \$30.....	\$270.00
3 horses,—two at \$30 each, one at \$100.....	200.00
2 yoke of oxen, at \$150.....	300.00
1 fat cow.....	35.00
1 yearling heifer.....	20.00
1 yearling bull.....	15.00
12 shoats, at \$7 each.....	84.00

\$924.00

PRODUCE ON FARM.

1700 bushels of corn, at 40c.....	\$680.00
675 " oats, at 40c.....	270.00
550 " potatoes, at 35c.....	192.50
70 " beets, at 35c.....	24.50
40 " onions, at \$1.....	40.00
30 " turnips, at 25c.....	7.50
35 " carrots, at 25c.....	8.75
10 " tomatoes, at 50c.....	5.00
10 " sweet corn, at 50c.....	5.00
32 " beans, at \$2.....	64.00
60 " heads cabbage, at 5c.....	3.00

1350 lbs. butter, at 25c.....	\$337.50
35 tons hay, at \$10.....	350.00
20 bushels grafted apples, at 50c.....	15.00
60 bushels cider apples, at 20c.....	12.00
10 tons straw, at \$5.....	50.00
18 tons cornstalks, at \$4.....	72.00
10 bushels peas, at \$1.....	10.00
15 loads pumpkins, at \$1.....	15.00
15 barrels cucumbers, at \$4.....	60.00
3000 lbs. of pork, at 6c.....	180.00

\$2401.75

List of paupers at the county house during the year ending Nov. 1, 1877:

BURLINGTON.

	Weeks.	Days.	Amount.
Catharine Nichols.....	52	1	\$78.94
Mahayla May.....	52	1	78.94
John House.....	10	6	16.44
Peter Cranhall.....	6	3	9.73
Clarinda Johnson.....	2	1	3.25

BUTTERNUTS.

Ezra Hoyt.....	25	2	38.88
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CHERRY VALLEY.

James Patterson.....	50	1	75.70
Wm. Gregg.....	52	1	78.94
Mary Miller.....	45	6	69.42
Infant Miller.....	45	6	69.42
T. Simpson.....	42	4	64.43

DECATUR.

Abram Horton.....	32	2	48.45
Lucy Cummings.....	52	1	78.94
Calvin Hauck.....	10	2	15.57

EDMESTON.

Caroline Landirs.....	52	1	78.94
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EXETER.

Charles Stanton.....		3	65
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HARTWICK.

Rufus Ingalsby.....	52	1	78.94
Obadiah Ward.....	9	3	14.28

LAURENS.

Augusta Shutters.....	52	1	78.94
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MARYLAND.

Stephen Hooker.....	52	1	78.94
Margaret Fink.....	46	5	70.72
Susan Rich.....	47	2	71.59
Infant Rich.....	47	2	71.59
Nancy Woodcock.....	52	1	78.94
Lavinia Robinson.....	18	4	28.12

MIDDLEFIELD.

Mary Wilson.....	52	1	78.94
Margaret Antisdel.....	52	1	78.94
Helen Woodbeck.....	42	1	63.80
Irving Doge.....	7	..	10.60
James Doge.....	6	5	10.27
Oris Cummings.....	52	1	78.94

MILFORD.

Nelson Colby.....	52	1	78.94
Emogene Avery.....	51	1	78.94
Sally Ann Merrihew.....	52	1	78.94
Erastus Stone.....	52	1	78.94
Lois Stone.....	52	1	78.94
Fred. Whitney.....	52	1	78.94
George Baker.....	4	2	6.49
David Howell.....	5	4	8.44
Maria Shepherd.....	16	5	25.31
George Cole.....	10	4	16.00
Mary Cole.....	10	4	16.00
John Sargeut.....	4	3	3.99

ONEONTA.

Lucinda Wakely.....	52	1	78.94
Adam Swart.....	52	1	78.94
William Williams.....	52	1	78.94
George H. Ramsey.....	11	3	17.50
Richard Brown.....	1	4	2.38
Andrew Sharkey.....	2	4	3.89
Betsy Couse.....	12	6	19.46

OTEGO.

Martha Eymer.....	52	1	78.94
John Smith.....	52	1	78.94
Darius Smith.....	21	4	32.66
Jared Jorden.....	26	4	40.23

OTSEGO.		Weeks.	Days.	Amount.
Daniel Shoe.....	51	1		\$78.94
Irene Chapin.....	9	2		14.06
Albert Hart.....	52	1		78.94
Harvey Merrihew.....	52	1		78.94
Julia Norton.....	52	1		78.94
Lilla Niles.....	51			77.21
John Green.....	14			21.20
Mary Green.....	17			15.74
Philander Green.....	16			14.22
William Hardy.....	39	1		39.26
Sarah Hardy.....	35	1		53.20
Margaret Hardy.....	35	6		54.28
Charles Hardy.....	7			10.60
Infant Green.....	5	4		8.43
John S. Green.....	45	5		69.21
John Flannigan.....	14	3		21.85
C. J. Stillman.....	5			7.57
Ruth Bacon.....	17	1		25.95
Margaret Palmer.....	27	2		41.31
Susan Northrup.....	8	4		12.88
Burtis Green.....	1			1.52
Hannah Bice.....	1			1.51
PITTSFIELD.				
Melissa A. Turner.....	6	3		9.73
Larry McCarthy.....	10	3		15.79
Arlina Stanton.....	22	1		32.01
David H. Goodspeed.....	40	4		61.43
RICHFIELD.				
Jane Popple.....	52	1		78.94
ROSEBOOM.				
John Carroll.....	4	2		6.49
Sarah Carroll.....	4	5		7.14
David Cross.....	17	4		26.60
Eliza Phillips.....	1			1.52
SPRINGFIELD.				
William Whitman.....	52	1		78.94
Timothy McCarthy.....	52	1		78.94
Kane Holland.....	52	1		78.94
Lewis Bennett.....	52	1		78.94
Nell Maxfield.....	30	1		45.02
Isaac Genter.....	24	2		36.79
UNADILLA.				
Thomas Collabe.....	52	1		78.94
Mariah Patterson.....	52	1		78.94
Catherine Sturges.....	52	1		78.94
George Topless.....	26	2		39.80
Elizabeth Grant.....	42	1		63.80
Fannie Grant.....	1	3		2.16
Infant Grant.....	11	1		16.87
George Lamphere.....	7	2		11.03
WESTFORD.				
Nellie Thayer.....	27			40.88
Henry Gove.....	52	1		78.94
Danverre Drake.....	48	6		73.97
Josephine Thayer.....	52	1		78.94
Larry Way.....	11	5		17.74
Widow Owens.....	9	6		14.82
John Whiting.....	3	1		4.75

THE ORPHAN HOME OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.

A Sunday-school having been kept up for some years at the poor-house by ladies of this village, the teachers naturally became much interested in the children. But it was soon proved only too clearly that an hour or two on Sunday, with occasional visits in the week, could accomplish little for the lasting good of these children so long as they were allowed to grow up under the same roof with many adult paupers of vicious character. The desire to remove at least a few of the children, more especially the orphans, to a home in the village, became at length so strong that it was decided to make the attempt. It happened that at this precise moment Dr. Charles Hoyt, secretary of the State board of charities, came to Cooperstown to see the superintendent of the Sunday-school at the poor-house, for the especial purpose of urging her to open a home for the pauper children of Otsego County. We were told that such a plan had already been formed, dating back indeed some

twenty years since its first suggestion, and that an effort of this kind was about to be made in earnest. Lack of means was the chief difficulty; but this difficulty was now removed in a manner unforeseen. Bishop Doane, of the recently-formed diocese of Albany, came to the house of the superintendent almost immediately after Dr. Hoyt had left it. The plan of an orphanage was mentioned to him. He said at once that it was his wish to open a home for the orphans and half-orphans of the new diocese; that he preferred the institution being in the country; that he considered this position to be a favorable one, and that he would recommend the proposed orphanage to the conventions of his diocese for aid and support. The offer was gladly accepted, and steps were immediately taken to prepare for the work.

An act incorporating "The Orphan Home of the Holy Saviour, a Home and Industrial School for Orphans, Half-Orphans, and Destitute Children," passed the State legislature in March, 1870. Eleven trustees were appointed, of whom five, residing in Cooperstown, were to form the executive board. The convention of the diocese of Albany formally adopted the institution, and requested every parish in the diocese to make a yearly collection for the support of the orphanage, and to offer it aid and sympathy. Oct. 1, 1871, the orphanage was opened in a small cottage where a dozen children could be received. From that date the work has gone on, steadily increasing in its labors. The number of children during the past year has been thirty-seven, all that the house now occupied can receive. The county officers from the first have been very favorable to the institution, looking forward to its assistance in educating the destitute children. The supervisors, the year after the institution was opened, made it a grant of the orphan fund allotted at that period by law to this county, which had accumulated to \$2847. There being no other orphan asylum in the county, the fund was paid over to the orphanage in this village. With this fund, and \$1953 from other sources, eighteen acres of land were purchased for a building-site and small farm on the outskirts of the village, at a cost of \$4800. Had it not been for the severe financial crisis of the last few years, money would, no doubt, have been raised to build a suitable house, capable of receiving a large number of children. But the great depression in business has prevented the building fund from being completed. It now amounts to \$1500. The want of a large house built for the purpose is sadly felt by those connected with the work. Many interesting, and, indeed, urgent applications in behalf of orphans and half-orphans have to be refused for want of room. Last year there were fourteen children from Otsego County in the house in addition to those from other counties. It is one great object of the institution to render all the service in its power to the children of Otsego County in the need of a home.

The expenses of this orphanage in the year 1876 were as follows: For food, clothing, lights, fuel, salaries, and wages for a family of thirty-five, \$2793.97; house-rent and repairs, \$367.54. The receipts for the same year were as follows: from collections in churches, \$860.15; from individuals, \$1862.00; from the supervisors of Otsego County, \$1124.00. Total receipts for the year, including interest on

bonds and cash on hand from previous year, \$4309.50. At the present date the orphanage has no endowment. It is free from indebtedness.

CHAPTER XVIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad—Organization of Company—First Directors—Length of Road—Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, from Organization to 1878—Change of Gauge—Amount of Business—Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Incorporation—Length—Leased to Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Present Officers—Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

THE COOPERSTOWN AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized on Feb. 22, 1865, at a meeting held at Cooperstown, of which C. Graves was chairman and Dorr Russell, secretary.

The first directors of the road were as follows, viz.: L. I. Burditt, J. P. Sill, Geo. W. Ernst, Wm. M. Clinton, Rufus Steere, John F. Scott, James W. Shipman, Calvin Graves, Ellery Cory, Geo. L. Bowne, Wm. Brooks, Joshua H. Story, Dorr Russell.

The first election of officers occurred May 5, 1865, when Luther I. Burditt was chosen president; Joshua H. Story, vice-president; Geo. A. Starkweather, secretary; and John F. Scott, treasurer.

The following persons have officiated as president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, from its organization to the present time:

Presidents.—1865–68, Luther I. Burditt; 1869–75, John F. Scott; 1876–77, Andrew Shaw.

Vice-Presidents.—1865, Joshua H. Story; 1866–67, Jedediah P. Sill; 1869–75, George W. Ernst; 1876–77, W. E. Cory.

Secretary.—1865–67, Geo. A. Starkweather.

Treasurer.—1865–67, John F. Scott.

Secretaries and Treasurers.—1868,* John F. Scott; 1869–75, F. A. Goffe; 1876,† Mr. B. M. Cady.

The board of directors as at present constituted is as follows, viz.: Andrew Shaw, L. I. Burditt, Wm. E. Cory, Marcus Field, Robert Quaif, C. R. Burch, R. H. Bates, M. Eckler, Charles Childs, David Wilber, A. A. Jarvis, B. F. Murdock, and H. M. Hooker.

The road was completed in the summer of 1869, and on July 17 of that year the first train of cars passed over it, drawn by the locomotive "Ellery Cory." The road is twenty-five miles in length, including switchings, and its cost and equipment, as shown by the report of the company for the year 1876, amounts to the sum of \$491,353.13.

The following statistics exhibit the business of the road: number of miles run by passenger trains for the last fiscal year, 21,504; number of persons carried in cars, 33,153; number of miles traveled by passengers or

number of passengers carried one mile, 334,047; number of tons of freight carried, 9806; number of tons carried one mile, 136,918. The road as first constructed was broad-gauge, but was changed to a narrow-gauge in 1876. This road has proved a substantial benefit to the people of Cooperstown, and its public-spirited progenitors are entitled to much credit for their indefatigable efforts in building the road, and through whose untiring energy it has reached its present prosperous condition.

THE UTICA, CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized under the general railroad act in the year 1866. In addition to the road running from Utica to Binghamton, a branch was proposed to Richfield Springs, and from thence to Colliersville, connecting with the Albany and Susquehanna at that point.

In 1868, through the indefatigable efforts of Ezra W. Badger, the towns were bonded, and on the first day of June, 1870, the road was opened to Richfield Springs by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company. The road has not been constructed farther, but has already proved a great convenience to Richfield Springs and vicinity.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY

was incorporated by special act of the legislature in April, 1851, with a capital stock of \$1,400,000, with authority to build a road from Albany to Binghamton. Some difficulty was experienced, as it was not until 1863 that the first thirty-five miles from Albany was opened to traffic. In the following year the road was extended to Central Bridge, and in 1865 to Oneonta, a distance of eighty-two miles from Albany. In 1866 it was built to Unadilla; in 1867 to Bainbridge, and in 1868 to the tunnel, one hundred and twenty-five miles distant from Albany, and in 1869 was completed to Binghamton, the western terminus of the road. It passes through the towns of Worcester, Maryland, Milford, Oneonta, Otego, and Unadilla. In 1870 it was leased to the Delaware and Hudson canal company for a term of ninety-nine years. This road opened a wealthy country, hitherto comparatively isolated, and has been the means of developing and adding to the general wealth of Otsego County, as well as others along its line.

The present officers of the road are as follows, viz.:

President.—Coe F. Young.

Vice-President.—Robert H. Pruyn.

Secretary and Treasurer.—William L. M. Phelps.

Directors.—Thomas Dickson, Scranton, Pa.; Coe F. Young, Honesdale, Pa.; David Groesbeck, Sullivan, N. Y.; J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Tracy, and James Rosevelt, New York city; Robert H. Pruyn, Henry Smith, and William L. M. Phelps, Albany; Arnold B. Watson, Unadilla; John Cook, Worcester; John Westover, Richmondville; Minard Harder, Cobleskill.

CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

This company was incorporated under the general railroad law of the State of New York, with a capital stock of \$500,000, with authority to build a railroad from a point

* In this year the offices of secretary and treasurer were merged.

† June 1, of this year, Mr. Goff resigned, and was succeeded by the present secretary and treasurer.

on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, near Cobleskill, via Sharon Springs to Cherry Valley.

Upon the completion of the road it was leased to the Albany and Susquehanna railroad company, and the lease was transferred in May, 1871, to the Delaware and Hudson canal company, by which company the road is now operated. Length of road, 26.91 miles.

The officers in 1875 were as follows:

President.—William W. Campbell.

Treasurer.—Horatio J. Oleott.

Second Superintendent.—James Young.

The board of directors was constituted as follows: William W. Campbell, Abram B. Cox, Horatio J. Oleott, James Young, John Beakley, John B. Hoag, Abram Sternberg.

CHAPTER XIX.

AGRICULTURAL.

First Agricultural Exhibition in New York—Organization of County Society—Its Officers—Premium List—First "Fair"—Address by General Morris—Letter from Governor Clinton—The Society Abandoned—Its Reorganization—Exhibition held at Morris in 1852—County Agricultural Convention—Permanent Location at Cooperstown—Officers from Reorganization of Society to 1878—Oneonta Union Agricultural Society—Susquehanna Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society—Citizens' Agricultural Society—Edmeston and Burlington Agricultural Society—Butternut Valley Agricultural Society—Schenevas Valley Agricultural Society—Unadilla Valley Stock-Breeders' Association—Agricultural Statistics, 1810, 1840, 1845, 1863, 1875.

THE earliest agricultural exhibition within the present limits of the State of New York was a cattle fair held at New Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1641. The interest manifested by the people in that exhibition stimulated the formation of other societies, and the general benefit derived by the agriculturists from these occasional exhibitions soon became apparent, and a county was scarcely organized before it had its regularly incorporated agricultural society.

The county at present has seven distinct agricultural organizations, viz.: Butternut Valley, Edmeston, Otsego, Oneonta, Schenevas Valley, Unadilla, and the county society.

On Jan. 1, 1817, a meeting was held at the house of Colonel Henry, in Cooperstown, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of organizing a county agricultural society. Matthew Derbyshire, of Hartford, was chosen chairman, and Samuel Coleman, of Otsego, secretary. A committee, consisting of Rev. John Smith, Mathew Derbyshire, James Cooper, Strang Hayden, and William Crandal, was appointed to draft a constitution for the society.

The constitution was adopted on Feb. 5 following, and the following were chosen first officers, viz.:

President.—Jacob Morris.

Recording Secretary.—John H. Prentiss.

Corresponding Secretary.—James Cooper.*

The first premiums offered were as follows:

Spring wheat, best 2 acres.....	\$12.00
" " second best.....	8.00
Indian corn, best 2 acres.....	12.00
" " second best.....	8.00

* Known to the literary world as James Fenimore Cooper.

Peas, best 2 acres.....	\$10.00
" " second best.....	5.00
Barley, best 1 acre.....	7.00
Maple-sugar, best 200 pounds.....	10.00
Cheese, best 20 pounds.....	5.00
Buck lamb, best.....	5.00
Bull, best three-year old.....	10.00
Swine, best male and female.....	5.00
Oxen, best not over five nor under three years.....	10.00
Cows, best milk.....	7.00
" " second best.....	5.00
Cloth, domestic, best 20 yards, made by exhibitor.....	10.00
Pressed cloth, woman's wear, best 20 yards, a set of silver tea-spoons.....	8.50
Linen cloth, best 20 yards made by exhibitor, a set of silver tea-spoons.....	8.50
Flannel, best 15 yards.....	3.00

Total.....\$149.00

The first exhibition of this society was held in the Presbyterian church, at Cooperstown, Oct. 4, 1817.

The address was delivered by General Jacob Morris, and the premiums awarded were announced by Elkanah Watson. The following letter from Governor Clinton was read by James Cooper:

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1847.

SIR,—Considering the establishment of societies for the promotion of agriculture greatly conducive to the prosperity of our country. I shall always be happy to manifest my sense of their importance and value and my high opinion of the public spirit and intelligence of their founders, and I now accept with pleasure the honor of a nomination as a member of the Otsego County agricultural society.

I avail myself of this occasion to transmit for trial, by such of your members as may see fit, some wheat of uncommon excellence. It was forwarded to me by Gordon S. Mumford, Esq., a respectable citizen of New York, and was raised at his country seat on the island of New York. Four acres, prepared and manured in an ordinary way, produced 100 bushels. In the fall of 1815 he procured from on board a vessel in the harbor about half a peck of it, being struck with the peculiarity of its appearance. The produce of this composed the seed wheat of four acres. The straw is represented as rather small and stiff, the ear of the common size, and the beard of uncommon length. The grains, you will observe, are pretty transparent, and approach nearly to the hardness of rice. The place of its origin cannot be exactly ascertained; but it is either the coast of Barbary or the island of Sicily. The wheat is uncommonly heavy, and, according to a certificate in my possession, weighs 65 pounds and four ounces a bushel.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obt' serv't.,

DE WITT CLINTON.

JAMES COOPER, Esq., Cor. Sec., etc.

During the reading of Governor Clinton's letter the bag of wheat was carried in and placed at the foot of the pulpit. At the conclusion of the exercises, which consisted of—1, vocal and instrumental music; 2, prayer; 3, president's address; 4, music; 5, awards of premiums; 6, music, a procession was formed and marched to Colonel Henry's residence, where they dined. Thus ended the first exhibition of the Otsego County agricultural society. The society prospered during a number of years, but subsequently the organization was abandoned.

The act passed in 1841 distributing the sum of \$8,000 among the various counties in the State, for the promotion of agriculture, served to reorganize many of the societies which had become extinct.

On the 14th day of August, 1841, a meeting was held at the house of William Lewis, in Cooperstown, for the purpose of reorganizing the county agricultural society in accordance with the act mentioned above. Joseph Prentiss officiated as chairman of the meeting, and Samuel Riss.

secretary. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, and the society was declared organized, and officers for the ensuing year were chosen, consisting of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of five members. In the following year the executive committee was made to consist of nineteen members.

Annual exhibitions of the society were held at Cooperstown until 1852, when a proposition having been adopted to merge the agricultural society of Morris and adjoining towns with the county society, the fair that year was held at Morris. Prior to the year 1851 the annual receipts amounted to about \$350; but that year, in consequence of an entrance fee being charged, the annual receipts were increased to about \$425. During the years 1852-54 the society made no advancement, and it was very apparent that the grounds must be enlarged and the society reorganized.

Accordingly, under the amendment of April 13, 1855, in relation to agricultural societies, a meeting was held at Cooperstown, Oct. 10 of the same year, and a committee of seven appointed, with authority to call a "county agricultural convention." The committee was composed of the following persons: Francis Rotch, Frederick A. Lee, Richard Franchot, O. C. Chamberlain, Alfred Clarke, G. Pomeroy Keese, and Kenneth G. White.

In response to the call of the committee, thirty-eight delegates, representing fourteen towns, assembled at the court-house Dec. 13, 1855, and adopted the following resolution:

That the convention adopt the old constitution, as amended in 1842, with a further amendment that the executive committee consist of twenty-four members. And it was further resolved that said committee have power, whenever they deem it expedient, to reorganize the society under the law of 1855.

It was decided to select a permanent location where the exhibitions of the society should be held; and at a meeting held in Cooperstown, January 8, 1856, proposals were received from the towns of Hartwick, Morris, Otsego, and Springfield. This meeting adjourned to meet at Morris on the 22d of the same month; and, after a prolonged discussion of the merits of the proposals of the various towns, a vote was taken, and Cooperstown designated by a majority of one.

The society was then reorganized, with the following officers: Francis M. Rotch, of Morris, president; Alfred Clarke, of Springfield, vice-president; Jerome B. Wood, of Cooperstown, secretary; and G. Pomeroy Keese, of Cooperstown, treasurer. The following-named persons constituted the first board of directors: Henry Roseboom, Jacob C. Rathbun, Kenneth G. White, William Davison, Richard Franchot, and Linus N. Chapin.

The officers immediately proceeded to secure the redemption of the pledge of the village of Cooperstown, which was the donation of ground, the erection of buildings, etc., and a lot of ten acres in area was rented by the society of W. H. Averill. The grounds were soon inclosed, buildings erected, and a track for the exhibition of horses constructed, at a cost of \$2000, which sum was generously subscribed by the people of Cooperstown and vicinity. The first fair

under this organization was held in October, 1856, and was deemed a complete success, the receipts amounting to the sum of \$1200. The interest manifested by the people generally in the society stimulated the officers to purchase additional land, and in 1861 an adjoining lot was leased of Mr. George Clark.

In 1870 the society took action, in view of the expiration of their lease in 1872, in regard to a change of location. As there was no possibility of an enlargement of the grounds then occupied, and as a future lease could not be made on satisfactory terms, the board of managers were authorized to make a sale of that portion of the old grounds to which they held a title, and to seek for a new, permanent, and extended area. This was done, and a purchase of twenty-seven acres was made for a sum within the price received for the sale of the original eight acres owned by the society.

The grounds of the society are pleasantly located in the southern limits of the village.

The following persons have officiated as officers of the society from its reorganization in 1841 to the present:

Presidents.—David H. Little, 1841; Elisha Doubleday, 1842; Joseph Bennett, 1843-45; O. C. Chamberlain, 1846; W. A. Walker, 1847; William Rathbun, Jr., 1848; Joseph W. Ball, 1849-50; William Davison, 1851; Samuel S. Bowne, 1852; Homer Coleman, 1853; Alex. H. Clarke, 1854; Joseph W. Ball, 1855; Francis M. Rotch, 1856-57; Alfred Clarke, 1858-63; G. Pomeroy Keese, 1864-67; Henry Roseboom, 1868-69; G. Pomeroy Keese, 1870-72; Luthur I. Burditt, 1873; James R. Moriss, 1875-76; Horace M. Hooker.

Vice-Presidents.—O. C. Chamberlain, 1841; John W. Tunnicliff, 1842-43; O. C. Chamberlain, 1844-45; Halsey Spencer, 1846; William Rathbun, Jr., 1847; Joseph W. Ball, 1848; Luther Smith, 1849; Gustavus White, 1851; Henry J. Bowers, 1852; Alex. H. Clarke, 1853; O. N. Shipman, 1854; Benj. Pierce, 1855; Alfred Clarke, 1856-57; Josiah Davis, 1858-59; Arthur A. Brown, 1860; Geo. Clarke, 1861; William I. Compton, 1862-69; James R. Moriss, 1870-73; John B. Hooker, 1875; Fayette Hinds, 1876-77.

Secretaries.—Chas. McLean, 1841-51; Charles Jarvis, 1852; Chas. J. Stillman, 1853; Jerome B. Wood, 1854-56; G. Pomeroy Keese, 1857; Chas. I. Stillman, 1858-61; Horace M. Hooker, 1862-72; Henry K. Jarvis, 1873-75; H. M. Hooker, 1876-77.

Treasurers.—David L. White, 1841; Henry Phinney, 1842-46; Geo. W. Stillman, 1847; Seth Doubleday, 1848-51; A. C. Moore, 1852; H. P. Metcalf, 1853; G. Pomeroy Keese, 1854-63; F. U. Johnston, 1864-66; Frederick G. Lee, 1867-69; Charles F. Hendrix, 1870-71; Frederick G. Lee, 1872; John Worthington, 1873; F. G. Lee, 1875; H. K. Jarvis, 1876; Toluan C. Smith, 1877.

THE ONEONTA UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was organized Sept. 21, 1872. The first officers were:

President.—Allen Serambling.

Vice-Presidents.—E. C. Bundy, W. A. Dewey.

Secretary.—Myron Yager.

Treasurer.—John Cope.

Directors.—William M. Mills, John Gouvey, W. W. Snow, W. H. Cowre, S. M. Ballard, Jay McDonald.

Since its organization its growth has been rapid and prosperous. Its fairs have the reputation of being the best in this section of country. The grounds of the society are about 15 acres in extent, beautifully located near the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, embracing one of the best half-mile tracks in the country. The Floral hall and other buildings afford the best of convenient accommodation for exhibition and stock. By the indefatigable exertions of its officers and the citizens generally the financial success of the society has been assured. Its present officers are:

President.—W. W. Snow.

Vice-Presidents.—Allen Scrambling, E. R. Sabin, W. F. Ford, A. E. Hodge, W. M. Mills, W. H. Peck, and Reuben Hale.

Treasurer.—John Cope.

Secretary.—H. G. Wood.

Directors.—Walter L. Brown, W. M. Potter, A. C. Lewis, H. G. Wood, S. M. Ballard, and W. H. Cowre.

THE SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized April 4, 1857, and the article of incorporation reads as follows:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens of the United States and of the State of New York, residents of the towns of Unadilla and Sidney, in Otsego and Delaware counties, of full age, have associated ourselves together, pursuant to the act passed April 13, 1855, as a society which shall be known and called "The Susquehanna Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society," and the particular business and object of such society is the improvement in agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic arts; that the business of such society shall be conducted at Unadilla village, in the county of Otsego; that there shall be one president, two vice-presidents, one secretary, one treasurer, and eight directors, to manage and conduct the affairs of said society for the first year, and that such officers and managers for the first year shall be as follows: Daniel Hough, president; David Siver and David Lee, vice-presidents; David P. Loomis, secretary; Clark I. Hayes, treasurer; and Nathaniel Hughston, Salmon G. Cone, Martin B. Luther, Zachariah Curtis, William J. Weir, Sherman L. Wattles, Ira E. Sherman, and William J. Hughston, directors.

Dated April 4, 1857.

DAVID SIVER,	H. C. GREGORY,	S. G. CONE,
WILLIAM J. WEIR,	MARTIN B. LUTHER,	IRA E. SHERMAN,
D. P. LOOMIS,	DANIEL HOUGH,	LYSANDER PRICHETT.
JOHN HOUGH,	WILLIAM J. HUGHSTON,	

Thus this society was organized and placed fairly before the public in 1857. Its officers were:

	Presidents.	Secretaries.	Treasurers.
1857.....	David Hough,	D. P. Loomis,	C. I. Hayes.
1858.....	David Siver,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1859.....	David Lee,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1860.....	Ira E. Sherman,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1861.....	Ira E. Sherman,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1862.....	S. G. Cone,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1863.....	S. G. Cone,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1864.....	Wm. J. Hughston,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.
1865.....	Wm. J. Hughston,	R. W. Courtney,	C. I. Hayes.

It did much good in the community, and its fairs were very successful. In 1866 the society was reorganized and its jurisdiction extended by embracing the towns of Unadilla, Otego, and Butternuts, in Otsego County, Sidney, Masonville, and Franklin, in Delaware county, and Bainbridge and Guilford, in Chenango county.

While this reorganization and extension of territory in-

creased the interest of the people in the society and enlarged its sphere of usefulness, it rendered the act of incorporation null and void, and it became a town society, or society of towns, and its name was changed to the "Susquehanna Valley Agricultural Society."

Its first annual meeting was held at White's hall, Unadilla, Feb. 23, 1866, and the officers chosen were:

President.—David Lee, Unadilla.

Vice-Presidents.—C. D. Fellows, Unadilla; Ralph S. Dewey, Sidney; C. Porter Root, Butternuts; Erastus Smith, Guilford; Seeley Wood, Otego; E. S. Bradstreet, Masonville; John Banks, Bainbridge; J. Edgar Payne, Franklin.

Secretary.—Robt. W. Courtney, Sidney.

Treasurer.—Clark I. Hayes, Unadilla.

Executive Committee.—Wm. Arnold, Otego; J. M. Rockwell, Butternuts; A. W. Mills, Guilford; Hiram Seefeld, Masonville; Joseph Juliand (2d), Bainbridge; J. G. Rogers, Franklin; H. C. Gregory, Unadilla; J. H. McDonald, Sidney.

On April 10, 1866, a vote was taken on the propositions of the towns of Unadilla and Otego for the erection of buildings, track, etc., and for the location of the place for holding the fairs of the society, with the following result: for Unadilla, 11 votes; for Otego, 5 votes,—so that Unadilla was selected as the headquarters of the society.

An effort was made about this time to hold monthly meetings of the society for the interchange of experience in farming and the discussion of agricultural subjects, but whether successful or not does not appear from the records.

At the annual meeting of the society, on Jan. 1, 1867, W. C. Harold, of Otego, was chosen president; Geo. B. Fellows, of Unadilla, secretary; and C. I. Hayes, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The society had a reunion of the officers and members in the evening of the same day at the same place, at which toasts and speeches were in order; and although comparatively few were present, owing in a great measure to the inclemency of the weather, yet the record says these few had a social and jovial time.

The meetings of the society for this year were held in Fellows' and North's block, and on August 24, C. I. Hayes tendered his resignation as treasurer, and Frederick A. Sands, of Unadilla, was elected by a unanimous vote. H. A. Willard, agricultural editor of the *Utica Herald*, delivered the address, and, judging from the report of the treasurer, the fair of this year was quite a success. Receipts, \$1337.88; expenditures, \$1181.80; balance in treasurer's hands \$156.08.

At the annual meeting held in Porter & Fellows' store, on Dec. 14, 1867, James Russell Blackman, of Butternuts, was chosen president; Geo. B. Fellows, of Unadilla, secretary; and A. Y. Sons, of Unadilla, treasurer. A constitution was adopted at this meeting for the governance of the society. The fair for 1868 was held on September 23–25. Benjamin Cannon, Esq., of Cannonsville, Delaware county, delivered the address, and the Walton cornet band furnished the music. For some reason it was not a financial success, thirty per cent. being paid in premiums.

At the annual meeting on Dec. 12, 1868, James R.

Blackman, of Butternuts, was chosen president; Robt. W. Courtney, of Sidney, secretary; and David Siver, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The fair for 1869 was held October 6-7, and was a success, the treasurer reporting receipts \$1061.28, expenditures \$1021.30, balance in treasurer's hands \$39.38.

At the annual meeting on Dec. 24, 1869, Joseph Juland (2d) of Bainbridge, was chosen president; David P. Loouis, of Unadilla, secretary; and David Siver, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The fourteenth annual fair and cattle show of the society was held October 5-7, 1870. David P. Somers declining to act as secretary, Milo B. Gregory, of Unadilla, was unanimously chosen. The Bainbridge band furnished the music. The society this year paid eighty per cent. in premiums awarded, leaving a balance in the treasury of sixty cents.

At the annual meeting held at the office of Justice Siver, on Dec. 24, 1870, a vote was taken on the continuing or disbanding the society; three-fourths of those present voted to continue it, and C. Porters Root, of Butternuts, was chosen president; Frank B. Arnold, of Unadilla, secretary; and Geo. B. Fellows, of Unadilla, treasurer. Frank B. Arnold having declined the office of secretary at the next meeting of the society, Gilbert A. Dodge, of Unadilla, was chosen secretary. The annual exhibition or fair was held Sept. 13-15, 1871.

The fair for 1871 must have been a financial success, for the treasurer reported at the annual meeting that there was a balance in his hands of \$16.55, and the premiums must have been paid in full. At the annual meeting of the society, at the office of Justice Heath, in Fellows and North's brick block, on Dec. 9, 1871, C. D. Fellows, of Unadilla, was chosen president; W. D. Edson, of Sidney, secretary; and Thomas G. North, of Unadilla, treasurer. The treasurer elect having declined the office, David Siver, of Unadilla, was unanimously chosen as such.

The fair of 1872 was held on Sept. 17-19, and was a success financially and otherwise. At the annual meeting of the society, held at the office of Justice Heath, Dec. 14, 1872, Samuel North, of Unadilla, was elected president; W. D. Edson, of Sidney, secretary; and J. Fred. Sands, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The fair of 1873 proved to be a success, the treasurer, in his annual report, showing a balance on hand of \$38.57, and a vote of thanks was given the president and treasurer for the able manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The annual meeting was held at the agricultural rooms, on Dec. 13, 1873, and Samuel North was chosen president, W. D. Edson secretary, and J. Fred. Sands treasurer.

The fair for 1874 was fully equal to its predecessors. At the annual meeting, held in the agricultural rooms, on the second Saturday of December, 1874, Thomas C. Monroe was chosen president, T. L. Arms, of Unadilla, secretary, and David Siver, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The fair of 1875 was held on Sept. 7-9. The treasurer's report showed that the fair was a success, and a vote of thanks was given to the outgoing officers. At the annual meeting, held in the rooms of the society, on Dec.

11, 1875, Thomas C. Monroe, of Unadilla, was chosen president, William H. Meyers, of Unadilla, secretary, and Daniel Siver, of Unadilla, treasurer. William H. Meyers having at a subsequent meeting declined to act as secretary, A. J. Barlow, of Unadilla, was chosen as such officer.

The fair for 1876 was held on Sept. 21-23, and was successful. The premiums were paid in full, although there was a deficit in the treasury of \$9.70. At the annual meeting, at the society rooms, on Dec. 9, 1876, H. C. Gregory, of Unadilla, was chosen president, E. S. Jennings, of Unadilla, secretary, and George B. Fellows, of Unadilla, treasurer.

The fair for 1877 was held on Sept. 12-14. The thanks of the society were given David Siver, late treasurer, for his long and faithful services as an officer and member of the society. The address was delivered by Hon. D. D. T. Moore, formerly editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. The exhibition was a good one, and the number of people present was quite large; but the receipts not being sufficient to pay expenses and the premiums in full, there was paid (*pro rata*) seventy cents on a dollar. The Unadilla cornet band made their first public appearance on this occasion, and won plaudits from the people for the admirable manner in which they rendered their selections.

Thus this society for twenty-one years, through prosperity and adversity, has admirably held its own, and stands now among the best of our agricultural societies, and is doing much in the accomplishment of its high mission, the advancement of agriculture.

THE CITIZENS' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized at a meeting held at Otego, Jan. 6, 1869, "for the improvement of agriculture in its various branches," by the election of William E. Arnold, president; Reuben Hall and W. S. Williams, vice-presidents; C. S. Williams, secretary; E. M. Carver, treasurer; and G. L. Martin, Wm. Birdsall, O. P. Myers, R. Day, Jared Burdick, J. Talmage, and Wm. B. Fowler, directors.

Twelve acres of land were leased, for a period of seven years, for the purpose of holding a fair. The grounds were enclosed with a tight board fence seven feet high; the necessary pens for sheep and swine, and posts for tying cattle, were made; also a half-mile track, nicely graded, for the agricultural horse trot.

A fair has been held every autumn since the organization of the society.

At the expiration of the lease, in 1876, the society was reorganized, and the grounds were purchased. The receipts for the past two years have been sufficient to pay all premiums; also to make annual payment on land, and money in the treasury.

The finances of the society are in a flourishing condition.

The present officers are as follows:

President.—Wm. Birdsall, of Otego.

Vice-President.—Jared Burdick, of Otego.

Treasurer.—F. E. Shepherd, of Otego.

Secretary.—E. J. Rathbun, of Otego.

Directors.—M. P. Finch, J. R. Thorp, T. W. Snyder, E. D. Shumway, Jefferson Ferry, and Edwin G. Birdsall, of Otego.

THE EDMESTON AND BURLINGTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1866, and has done much to advance the agricultural interests of this portion of the county, and ranks among the flourishing town societies of the State.

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

President.—E. C. Waldo.

Vice-Presidents.—F. C. Huntington, Wm. Lines, and John Ruthford, Jr.

Secretary.—Edgar Bootman.

Treasurer.—De Forrest Talbot.

Directors.—Ira Talbot, Adna Wood, Halsey Cook, N. N. Talbot, David M. Jordan, and J. M. Robinson.

Marshal.—Joseph C. Arnold.

Superintendent of Horses.—Ira Talbot.

Superintendent of Tents.—Delos Smith.

Superintendent of Sheep and Hogs.—Halsey Cook.

In the ladies' department, Mr. J. C. Chapin was president.

THE BUTTERNUT VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1877, and the first exhibition of the society was held at Morris, Oct. 2-4, 1877, and was largely attended.

The officers and superintendents were as follows:

President.—Russell Leonard, of Morris.

Vice-Presidents.—Jabez Collins, Myron H. Wagner, of Morris; F. W. Russel, of New Lisbon; Alfred Patrick, of Pittsfield; John A. Cooke, of Otego; John Soden, of Laurens; J. R. Blackman, of Butternuts.

Treasurer.—John A. Ward, of Morris.

Secretary.—N. Moore, of Morris.

Directors.—C. P. Root, Salmon Harris, W. H. Gardner, Geo. Elliott, J. W. Still, Thos. Thayer.

General Superintendent.—C. P. Root.

Marshal.—W. Y. Clinton.

Assistant Marshal.—O. A. Edwards.

Superintendent of Track.—J. H. Wilcox.

Superintendent of Horses.—Thos. Thayer.

Superintendent of Cattle and Sheep.—Geo. Elliott.

Superintendent of Swine and Poultry.—Henry Matteson.

Superintendent of Grain, Hops, Fruit, and Vegetables.—C. L. Tucker.

Superintendent of Butter, Cheese, and Mechanical Work.—Spelman Folts.

Superintendents of Floral Hall.—C. L. Pope, H. D. Whitcomb, Leroy Sanderson.

General Superintendent of Ladies' Department.—Mrs. J. P. Kenyon.

Assistant Superintendents in the Tent.—Mrs. J. H. Wilcox, Mrs. N. Moore, Mrs. J. W. Still, Mrs. E. A. Stevenson, Mrs. Henry Matteson, Mrs. H. W. Cooke, Miss Dell Patrick, Miss Lillian Lewis, Mrs. A. L. Sanderson, Miss Hannah Haynes.

THE SCHENEVAS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1865, with the following officers:

President.—George J. Smith.

Secretaries.—John R. Boyce and S. H. Gurney.

The grounds of the society, embracing about sixteen acres, are located one mile west of the village of Schenevas.

The officers of the society are as follows:

President.—John Fern, of Worcester.

Vice-President.—Wm. H. Seegar, of Colliersville.

Secretary.—C. M. Aylesworth, of Schenevas.

Treasurer.—Geo. A. Shutts, of Chaseville.

Directors.—To serve one year: Geo. J. Nellis, of Westville; P. F. Crippen, of Worcester. To serve two years: Dow M. Webster, of Maryland; Thomas Patrick, of Westford. To serve three years: C. H. Jewell, of Westford; J. P. Burnside, of Maryland.

Ex-Presidents.—George J. Smith, John Fern, James McKown, Ira Sherman.

General Superintendent.—Wm. Bennett.

Superintendent of Horses.—Eben Webster.

Superintendent of Cattle.—Jacob J. Nellis.

Superintendent of Sheep.—Dow M. Webster.

Superintendent of Swine and Poultry.—Ira Sherman.

Superintendent of Fruit and Vegetables.—Almarin Baldwin.

Superintendent of Wagon and Mechanical Work.—Loren T. Brown.

Superintendent of Ladies' Department.—Ida Howe.

UNADILLA VALLEY STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In writing the history of Otsego County, it seems eminently proper to give a brief account of a movement, now being made upon its western border, in the Unadilla valley, for the improvement of neat cattle.

Agricultural movements do not attract the attention of the world like military or political movements; yet in their consequences of increased wealth and its concomitants—increased refinement, intelligence, and happiness,—they often far outrival wars or political changes.

The northern portion of the Unadilla valley is one of the finest dairy districts of New York State. Its meadows and pastures yield abundantly the most nutritious grasses, and from its hillsides bubble up the coolest fountains and flow forth the purest brooklets. Its inhabitants are mostly of New England origin, inheriting a full measure of Yankee thrift and enterprise.

From the first settlement of this valley, its main articles of production and export have been butter and cheese. Its butter often going into market transformed by the middlemen into "gilt-edged Orange county," and its cheese passing through Herkimer county, in process of marketing, going to establish the reputation of what, in the old world, is called "Herkimer county cheese."

The natural depletion of the herds of the dairymen, by age and other causes, was mainly supplied by heifers reared by the farmers themselves. For a time, however, a limited number of cows were imported from Canada and the western States. These poorly answered their purposes, and the farmers generally found them unprofitable; they therefore returned to the practice of rearing their own heifers with increased attention, liberally resorting to the different breeds of thoroughbred cattle as a means of improvement.

As early as 1840, Mr. Warren De Lancey, of what was

then known as "Edmeston Manor," introduced the Durhams, the father of Mr. De Lancey, a resident of Westchester county, having been the purchaser of the first Durhams ever imported into the United States. Devon blood was also introduced from the herd of Mr. Van Rensselaer, of the town of Morris. The "Ackley breed," a family of large, pale-red cattle, originating in the south part of Madison county, was also resorted to as a means of improvement.

In 1864, Mr. H. Langworthy, with other farmers of his neighborhood, formed a company, and purchased a thoroughbred Ayrshire bull of Mr. C. I. Hayes, of the town of Unadilla. This animal was used for several years, when the same company procured another thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, of the celebrated herd of Wolcott and Campbell, of New York Mills. Previous to this another company had been formed, with O. B. Hinkley as president, and the locally famous thoroughbred Short-horn bull, Numa, had been purchased. About the same time Mr. Hamilton Burdick commenced breeding the Peri and the Oxford families of Short-horns, and for a period of at least twenty years L. & T. Hoxie had been engaged in breeding up a family of milking Devons, resorting to the herds of Samuel Baker, Esq., of Earlville, and of Mr. Cole, of Batavia, for out-crossing. And, finally, Mr. S. L. Hoxie purchased a thoroughbred Short-horn bull, whose dam was from one of the noted families of Kentucky Short-horns. Thus was there a continuous effort, extending over a period of more than thirty years, to improve the dairy stock of this locality, and not without success. Some of the farmers now possess splendid herds of graded Ayrshires, while in other herds are noticeable the prompt and portly bearing of the aristocratic Short-horns, while here and there are to be seen the fine forms and beautiful color of the Devons.

The men who engaged in these efforts did not resort to this work as a pastime; they looked for profit. They were men who knew the points of a good cow as well as they knew the features of their children. They were men who thought more than they talked, who cared little for show and much for merit. They studied the particular characteristics of the different breeds and their crosses with practical accuracy. They noted their superior qualities, and marked their deficiencies with an eye to the shambles and to the milk-pail. They found the Short-horns too much inclined to take on fat while milking. If liberally fed they generally commenced fattening and proportionately decreased in milk production. They found that the Devons gave a rich quality of milk, but as a rule they were not "deep milkers," and that the Ayrshires spent too much of their food in nervous energy. When young, their teats were so short as to render them extremely vexatious to milk, while their fleshy udders were particularly liable to disease. The grades, however, from all these different breeds were an improvement upon the native stock. The Ayrshire grades were "deeper milkers," the Devon grades made a finer quality of butter, and the Short-horn grades produced a larger quantity and a better quality of beef.

In 1870, some of the farmers in this locality commenced an investigation of the Holstein and Dutch breeds of cattle. Various herds were visited, observations made, and notes

compared. They studied them as lawyers study an important case. Books were read, authorities looked up, and the testimony for and against carefully weighed. In the autumn of 1874, Mr. H. Langworthy and Mr. D. J. Hinkley went to Massachusetts, for the purpose of visiting the various herds of these cattle in that State, and of purchasing if satisfactory animals could be obtained. They first visited the herd of the Hon. Winthrop W. Cheney, of Belmont, the first modern importer of Dutch cattle. Mr. Cheney had been fortunate in his first importations. So fine was their appearance and so wonderful their milk records, that they had at once attracted the attention of breeders and dairymen throughout the United States. So much interest was manifested that the Commission of Agriculture invited Mr. Cheney to prepare a paper, upon this breed of cattle, for publication in the Agricultural Report of the United States, for the year 1864. The milk records there presented appeared almost fabulous to the ordinary dairyman. Mr. Cheney had heretofore called his cattle "Dutch cattle." In the heading of the article in the Agricultural Report he had changed this appellation to "Holstein cattle," although in the body of his essay he still adhered to the name "Dutch." "Why he thus gave them the name Holstein," says the veteran author and agriculturist, J. J. Thomas, "was always a mystery. Many supposed that, as a thrifty merchant, the importer wished to establish a trade-mark which would secure him in his monopoly, but this was probably a mistake." If this were true it had the opposite result. It opened the whole of Northern Europe as a source of supply of "Holstein cattle," from whence inferior cattle could be brought and sold upon the reputation alone belonging to the Dutch-Friesian cattle. Importations were immediately stimulated with the prospect of buying these cattle at low figures and selling them at high prices. Some of the importers sent directly to Holstein, others to Oldenburg, and others to East Friesland. The only common characteristics aimed at were size and color. A Holstein herd-book was established, and all animals were received and registered, whether they were Oldenburgers, or Holsteins proper, or Improved Dutch cattle, if they were only in color "black and white variegated," and of large size. At least three distinct breeds were thus confounded,—breeds possessing as marked differences as the Herefords and Short-horns. It was a great mistake. Whether Mr. Cheney ever saw this mistake is doubtful, and whether the Dutch cattle recorded will continue to be able to successfully keep up their reputation is a question. Why the Oldenburgers, that are, according to this very herd-book, "a large, coarse breed of cattle, not famous for being great milkers," should be admitted to registry, on equal standing with "the North Hollanders, that have been improved and brought to an almost incredible state of perfection," seems surprising to say the least. It may have been from a desire to fill up the herd-book, and thus give them position in the agricultural world. The true object of a herd-book is to preserve the purity of the breed. It would seem that the course pursued would have no other effect than to nullify this object. It is argued that "these animals have the same common origin, and the same general characteristics." But it is not

"common origin and general characteristics" that designate a breed, it is particular origin and particular characteristics. The Holderness breed and the Short-horns have the same common origin and the same general characteristics, but who would think of associating these two breeds in the same herd-book on such grounds?

Messrs. Langworthy and Hinkley found Mr. Cheney's herd in a low condition and depleted in numbers. They then visited the herd of Mr. T. E. Whiting, of Concord. Mr. Whiting was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Cheney upon the subjects of the herd-book, and the name, origin, and characteristics of the Dutch cattle. It is generally supposed that this controversy originated from the refusal of Mr. Cheney to register an animal imported by Mr. Whiting, that was unquestionably a fine specimen of the North Holland breed, but was in color gray, and not "black and white variegated," the one essential requirement for admission to the Holstein herd-book. Mr. Whiting had personally visited North Holland, and studied the Dutch cattle in the best herds of their native country, and knew this animal was a thoroughbred. But Mr. Cheney was undoubtedly right in the rejection of the animal in question, according to the rules of the Holstein herd-book. Mr. Whiting again visited North Holland, and aroused the Dutch breeders to the absurdity of having their cattle sent to America and registered as Holstein, thus giving reputation to the cattle from Oldenburg, Breitenburg, East Friesland, and Holstein. Upon this the Dutch breeders formed an "Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle" for the kingdom of the Netherlands, and established a herd-book, with rules for admission that shut out all animals not of the purest Dutch-Friesian blood. Simultaneously with this, Mr. Whiting commenced a herd-book for America, with the same rules, so far as applicable to this country. Prof. G. J. Hengeveld, a noted author upon cattle, was employed to write an introduction for each herd-book. As a nucleus to the "American Herd-Book of Dutch or North Holland Cattle," the Dutch breeders selected and sent over to Mr. Whiting a number of animals, including an invoice of sixteen calves. These cattle were from the best thoroughbred herds of North Holland. Messrs. Langworthy and Hinkley found Mr. Whiting willing to dispose of some of these animals in order to obtain auxiliaries to the new herd-book. A purchase was made of two calves, a four-year old heifer, Maid of Twisk (this animal had been a prize-taker at the International Exhibition held at the Hague), and of the bull Ellswout. With these they returned to the Unadilla valley. So well pleased were their neighbors with these cattle that, in a few weeks, a company was formed, and the same gentlemen sent back to purchase more animals of the same importation. This company took the name of the "Unadilla Valley Dutch Stock Breeders' Association," the name itself describing the locality and objects of the organization. Four animals were purchased on the second visit; the following June two more were bought, and in December, 1877, the balance of the herd, which had been increased by subsequent importations, was purchased of Mr. Whiting's executors, Mr. Whiting having died in the previous October. With this last purchase was included "The American Herd-Book of

North Holland Cattle" (Dutch-Friesian), and much of Mr. Whiting's correspondence, showing that his importations had been selected with great care, regardless of cost, by Prof. G. J. Hengeveld, head examiner of animals for registry in the herd-book for the Netherlands, and author of the introduction to the Netherlands herd-book, and also of the American herd-book. A few animals of Mr. Whiting's importations had passed into other hands, and in some instances had been registered in the Holstein herd-book. They were such, however, as Mr. Whiting regarded as not superior animals. The cattle thus purchased from time to time numbered twenty-five head.

The "Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association" became incorporated in 1877, and proposes at the proper time to publish "The Herd-Book of North Holland Cattle of America." In the mean time they will preserve close relations with the Dutch breeders and their herd-book, as far as is consistent with their mutual interests. No animal will be admitted for registry in the American herd-book that would be ineligible to registry in the Netherlands herd-book.

The popularity of this breed of cattle has stimulated large importations for speculative purposes. Cattle have been purchased out of promiscuous droves, their breeding entirely unknown, and sent to America as thoroughbreds, their only evidences of purity being the very insufficient ones of size and color. A person understanding the characteristics of the breed would probably not be imposed upon, but the mass of farmers and dairymen, not understanding their peculiar qualities and structure, are very liable to deception. We therefore append a description of their most prominent characteristics:

1st. The thoroughbred possesses a peculiar fineness and cleanness of limbs. Many agriculturists of this country have imbibed the idea that Dutch-Friesian or North Holland cattle are coarse, ungainly, heavy-limbed animals. The reverse is true. When a buyer finds this coarseness he may be sure he is not bargaining for a thoroughbred.

2d. The thoroughbred is possessed of a structure bounded by straight lines. In this respect it resembles the Short-horns. The rounded buttock is an undesirable point in any breed of cattle, and is but rarely found in thoroughbred North Holland cattle.

3d. That which perhaps most distinctly marks this breed is what may be denominated the "milk-form." It is a widening of the female backward, not only sidewise, but perpendicularly, resulting in comparatively low and thin shoulders, with high and wide hips and rump. Standing in front of the cow she appears like a well-proportioned wedge, widening backward. This form is not so distinctly noticed in the males. The form that they take is denominated in geometry as a parallelopiped; the shoulders being low and on a level with the hips, with the same lateral thickness maintained throughout the whole length of the body, from the forward point of the shoulders to the extremity of the thighs. It is the form producing the maximum of beef with the minimum of offal. It does not give the arched neck and proud appearance of the stallion, but is far more attractive to the eye of a butcher.

4th. Thoroughbred cows are also distinguished by all those

special marks indicative of milking capacity. Large and loosely-suspended udders, with forward quarters well developed, large milk veins, and broad and clearly-defined escutcheons.

5th. This breed is distinguished above all other breeds of cattle for intelligence and docility of disposition. The bulls, of whatever age, rarely ever become ill-tempered. The Dutch dairymen keep their cows under the same roof with the family, and they become pets of their wives and children, and are thus educated from generation to generation to docility.

6th. The variegated black and white animals have mainly been imported into America. Yet it is not unusual to meet with thoroughbreds in the lowlands of Holland that are red and white, gray and white, silver-gray, or entirely black or entirely white.

No color is a fixed requirement for registry, either in the herd-book for the Netherlands or the herd-book for America. Color is a matter of personal taste, and the Unadilla Valley breeders' association generally prefer the lighter rather than the darker colors.

This breed of cattle is the oldest breed of cattle in the world. Three hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era there is historical evidence of the superior attention given to breeding cattle by the inhabitants of the country now called Holland. Cows and sheep and goats were used as currency among the people, and they gave them as dowries to their children. They held white cattle in religious veneration. "The genealogy of these cattle," says Professor Hengeveld, "is pure and unadulterated, and it is at least two thousand years old."

The historian, Motley, in his "History of the United Netherlands," says that in the seventeenth century the cattle interest of Holland had become of prime importance, and was in a most thrifty condition. "On that scrap of solid ground, rescued by human energy from the ocean, were the most fertile pastures of the world. An ox often weighed more than two thousand pounds. The cows produced two and three calves at a time, and the sheep four and five lambs. In a single village four thousand kine were counted. Butter and cheese were exported to the annual value of a million; salted provisions to an incredible extent. The farmers were industrious, thriving, and independent. It is an amusing illustration of the agricultural thrift and republican simplicity of this people that on one occasion a farmer proposed to Prince Maurice that he should marry his daughter, promising with her a dowry of a hundred thousand florins."

Professor Silliman, in his "Journal of Travels in Holland," published in 1812, says, "Innumerable multitudes of very fine cattle were grazing upon the meadows; many of these were of a pure milk-white color; others nearly or quite black; but by far the greater number were marked by both these colors intermixed in a very beautiful manner, and we found this fact to be general, for wherever we went in Holland the cattle were black and white, or striped and spotted with these colors. We observed the cows in the meadows covered with blankets to protect them from the dew."

The late Henry Coleman, in his "European Agriculture,"

published in 1848, says, "The Dutch cows have long been celebrated for their abundance of milk. They are often seen covered with a cloth as a protection against both the dampness and the cold. They are generally black and white; and in some cases they are milked three times a day. They remain in pasture all summer where they are milked, but in winter they make part of the family, and in truth live in the common eating-room of the family, it being a part of the main house. The cow-stalls, while occupied, are frequently washed, and over every stall is a cord suspended, by which the tail of the cow is tied when milked. Indeed, the neatness of all their arrangements is perfect."

Professor George H. Cook, writing in 1871, says, "One of the first things that attract the attention of the traveler in Holland is the great number of cattle. They were all carefully blanketed, as the weather was rainy and cold. The wonder to the stranger is the marvelous neatness of the cow-stables. As soon as the stables are vacated, they are washed out clean, the floor is sanded, and in some cases tiles are laid, so that the stables are just as neat and clean as the dwelling-house, which is under the same roof, and is only separated from it by a partition and door." He also gives statistics of the dairy husbandry of Holland, by stating that, "in 1864, there were 1,333,887 cattle in Holland, of which the exceedingly large proportion, 943,214, were cows; 32,000,000 pounds of butter, and 61,000,000 pounds of cheese were exported from that country during that year. The population of New York State is about the same as that of Holland, yet the whole number of cattle in 1870 was estimated at 702,000. The whole amount of butter exported from the whole United States from January, 1869, to January, 1870, was 2,039,488 pounds, and of cheese for the same time was 47,296,323 pounds. This comparative statement, showing an amount of dairy products in favor of Holland so remarkable, may be attributed, in some measure, to the peculiarities of the soil and climate of that country, but is more probably the result mainly of the careful and judicious breeding and treatment of their cattle."

Says another writer, "They give their cows preference over everything else mortal. They are never overworked or underfed, as the wives and children sometimes are; they never lack blankets to keep them warm, or shade to keep them cool; the warmest, best built, and best kept portion of the house is set apart for their winter habitation; their food is prepared with the strictest attention to their tastes; attendants sleep in their apartments to see that no harm comes to them at night, and during the day a door is generally open from their stalls to the rooms inhabited by the biped members of the family."

The Dutch have thus persistently cared for their cattle, and bred them from a remote period in a straight line for a particular purpose. They have never made the show and noise in the agricultural world of the English breeders, but they have bred as persistently and as judiciously, and, we believe, have developed qualities in their cattle of more practical utility to the world. Their herd-book is of recent origin, but not so the breed. It can be shown that it is the longest-established thoroughbred stock in the world, and has very largely laid the foundations and contributed

to build up various breeds of more modern origin, among which may be mentioned the Holderness, Ayrshires, and Short-horns.

This view is supported by that eminent English author, Professor Low, who, writing in 1840 in relation to the Holderness breed, says, "Near our own times it appears that cattle were frequently brought from the opposite continent, and mingled with the native varieties (English). They were chiefly from Holland, the cows of which country were the most celebrated of all others in the north of Europe for the abundance of their milk and the uses of the dairy. The Dutch breed was especially established in the district of Holderness, on the north side of the estuary of the Humber, whence it extended northward through the plains of Yorkshire; and the cattle of Holderness still retain the distinct traces of their Dutch origin, and were long regarded as the finest dairy cows of England." He also says, "That further to the north, in the fertile district of the Tees, importations took place of the cattle of the opposite countries, and the cattle thus improved became known as the Teeswater or simply the Short-horn breed." He continues: "In the property of yielding milk, however, the new breed (Short-horns) is inferior to the older breed (Dutch)."

Sanford Howard, in describing the Ayrshire breed of cattle, says, "That is not improbable that the chief nucleus of the improved breed was the Dunlop stock, so called, which appears to have been possessed by a distinguished family by the name of Dunlop, in the Cunningham district of Ayrshire, as early as 1780. This stock was derived at least in part from animals imported from Holland." The American authors, Charles L. Flint and Lewis F. Allen, arrive at the same conclusions. The first Durham cow imported into the United States was called the "Blue Cow" from her color, a bluish black and white, indicative of her Dutch blood.

We will briefly refer to a classification of cattle by the celebrated author, Schmalz, one of the highest authorities in Europe. He makes the following classification:

CLASS A.—Lowland Race; Primitive Cow; Dutch-Friesian.

CLASS B.—Mountain Race; degenerate, quite the contrary of A; Swiss Cow.

CLASS C.—Middle Race; forms the transition from A to B; Frankish Cow.

The breeds named in each class are types of the respective races. He says of the various races and families, "All other varieties are of less intrinsic value than the Dutch. They are coarser, or smaller; possess less productive qualities, though of local excellence in their native places." He also says, "The purchase of them for the purpose of improving other breeds, have for the last hundred years been *only made in the chief Netherland provinces, where the choicest cattle of the Lowlands are found*. Thus thousands of Dutch and Friesian cattle are annually sent abroad under the name of Dutch cattle."

The Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association have now (Jan. 1, 1878) a herd of thirty-six thoroughbreds. The individual members of this association also own upwards of a hundred grades. Thus far the thoroughbreds have crossed admirably upon all classes of cattle, especially

upon the Natives and Ayrshires. The milk records of the thoroughbred cows are beyond their most sanguine expectations.

In 1876 three two-year old heifers gave, during the year commencing the 16th of May, the following quantities of milk: Jacoba Hartog, 10,430½ pounds; Sijtje Blecker, 10,711½ pounds; Neiltja Korudyke, 9932½ pounds.

When we remember that a good native cow averages only about 4000 pounds, the records of these heifers seem absolutely marvelous.

The weight of the heifers March 27, 1877, when they were about three years of age, were as follows, viz.: Jacoba Hartog, 999 pounds; Sijtje Blecker, 972 pounds; Neiltja Korudyke, 926 pounds.

Maid of Twisk, a five-year old cow, gave 12,563½ pounds, and dropped two calves during the year. In the spring of 1877, from May 15 to June 13 inclusive, thirty days, she gave 2195½ pounds, an average of 73½ pounds per day. The records for the year 1877-78 were not completed at the time of writing this article, but so far are as extraordinary as for the year 1876-77.

The future of the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association no one would presume to predict; but if "he who makes two spears of grass grow where only one was before produced is deserving of the title benefactor," certainly the members of this organization are deserving of the gratitude of their country. Already for miles in every direction around them are to be seen unmistakable evidences of the rapid crossing upon their cattle.

The members of this association are mostly young men, and yet men of foresight and practical ability. Like every other new enterprise it has encountered in the start adverse predictions. The prophets of "evil omen" are rapidly disappearing. The little opposition they have had to encounter has only strengthened them. It is anticipated that a united effort will be put forth by the Holstein men to compel them to register in the Holstein herd-book. But we believe they will stand for the purity of improved North Holland cattle, and will finally succeed.

These cattle seem to possess qualities adapting them to the wants of the practical farmer. It is conceded by all that they are the greatest milk producers in the world. Their milk is very rich in caseine, and fairly rich in butter. The butter globules are very numerous, uniform in size, but small, therefore taking a longer time to rise to the surface of the milk as cream. But that the milk is deficient in butyrateous ingredients is a great mistake. The analysis of their milk, and its repeated success in butter-making, and other stubborn facts, disprove this conjecture. Holland has already exported more butter than any other country in the world. The butter of this breed is regarded as the best to stand up against the weather, and hence, to export, of any in the world. Thoughtless people are apt to imagine that a large production of milk must necessarily be poor milk. The reverse is generally true. Of the same breed the largest milkers almost always give the richest milk if fed upon the same kind of food. These cattle are also famous for being superior beef producers.

The food of a cow goes for three purposes, namely, the production of fat and flesh, the production of milk when in

milk, and the production of nervous energy. An excitable animal uses much of its food in nervous energy, while a docile one uses but little for this purpose. No doubt the superiority of this breed lies much in their docility. They are always quiet in stable and field. It is difficult to determine the master cows of a herd. They will eat and drink together out of the same dish, and lick salt without warring with each other.

A cow is like a machine. The machine that properly performs its work with the least friction is the best machine. It runs the more cheaply in proportion to the work accomplished. The North Holland cow is a quiet machine, and runs very cheaply in proportion to the amount of milk, butter, cheese, and beef produced.

The science of cattle-breeding is in its infancy. In this science cause and effect are but little known. Progress must necessarily be slow. No breed of cattle is yet perfected. The aim of this association is to go on improving this breed by carefully-studied experiments. They have the means in their hands of judiciously crossing, and they have the best judges of cattle in Holland enlisted to make future selections for them. Their aim is to occupy no secondary place, but to breed as good stock as are to be found in the world. For the honor of "old Otsego," and the welfare of her enterprising agriculturists, we bespeak success for the Unadilla Valley Stock Breeders' Association.

As an agricultural county, Otsego has always been classed among the best in the State. H. Gates Spafford, in 1810, says,—

"The agriculture of Otsego County is productive and respectable. The whole number of taxable inhabitants is 5720, and the taxable property amounted to \$3,277,143. The soil of the county is of various kinds and qualities, but a large portion of it constitutes a rich farming medium, though rather better adapted for grass than grain. The inhabitants are principally farmers and clothed in the products of household industry. The lofty elevation of this county, its salubrious air, and rich and wholesome pasturage has given to its butter a high character in the market towns."

STATISTICS OF 1840.

There were in 1840 neat cattle, 66,035; sheep, 235,979; swine, 47,637; wheat, 148,880 bushels produced; rye, 68,236; Indian corn, 122,382; buckwheat, 45,059; barley, 116,715; oats, 693,989; potatoes, 1,293,109; hops, 168,605 pounds; sugar, 351,748.

STATISTICS OF 1855.

The following valuable compilation exhibits the agricultural condition of the county in 1855: acres of improved land, 428,932½; total, 608,491½; number of farms, 6109. There were 14,652 horses; 29,086 working-oxen and calves; 34,713 cows; 109,937 sheep; and 22,368 swine.

The amount of wheat produced was as follows: 39,897 bushels of winter wheat, and 1,486,633 bushels of spring wheat. Also 168,070 tons of hay; 412,704 bushels of potatoes; 601,196 bushels of apples; 3,075,206 pounds of butter; and 1,638,493 pounds of cheese. In 1855, 32,780 yards of domestic cloths were manufactured.

STATISTICS OF 1865.

Bushels of winter wheat harvested, 9453; bushels of oats, 530,813; bushels of Indian corn, 220,354; bushels of potatoes, 475,965; pounds of tobacco, 22,104; pounds of hops, 3,451,761; bushels of apples, 519,259; pounds of butter produced, 2,811,199. There were 36,046 milch-cows in the county; 12,718 horses, two years old and over; and 76,674 sheep. Cash value of farms, \$23,253.67; of stock, \$3,509,123; of tools and implements, \$819,092.50; acres of land, 74,033½; tons of hay, 114,495; winter rye, 18,724 bushels; barley, 22,731 bushels; flax, 175½ acres; pounds of lint, 29,181½; honey, 34,251 pounds; working oxen, 605; neat cattle killed, 5603; swine, 20,413; slaughtered, 11,476; pounds of pork, 2,806,409; pounds of wool shorn, 274,769; number of lambs raised, 47,656; number killed by dogs, 614; value of poultry, \$36,851.77; value of eggs sold, \$28,752.85; value of fertilizers bought, \$13,150.20; domestic manufactures,—yards of fulled cloth, 5839½; yards of linen, 11,927; yards of flannel, 12,419½; yards of cotton and mixed goods, 990; number of bearing apple-trees, 292,236; barrels of cider made, 12,701½.

For statistics of the county for the year 1875, the reader is referred to the following chapter.

CHAPTER XX.

STATISTICAL.

Agricultural Statistics—Crops, Produce—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, etc.
—Butter and Cheese—Population—Mortality—Bonded Indebtedness—Incorporated Companies.

THE following valuable and interesting statistics were compiled from the census of 1875:

There were 454,572 acres of improved land; 135,373 of woodland; 17,743 of other; present cash value of farms, \$29,638,194; of farm-buildings other than dwellings, \$3,774,792; of stock, \$4,031,135; of tools and improvements, \$1,090,982; cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$16,552; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$3,224,447; number of acres plowed in 1874, 76,556; in 1875, 78,899; acres in pasture in 1874, 201,924; in 1875, 200,265; acres mown in 1874, 160,460; in 1875, 160,575; tons of hay produced in 1874, 189,537; grass-seed produced in 1874, 2481 bushels; number of acres of barley in 1874, 853; in 1875, 994; bushels of barley produced in 1874, 17,439; acres of buckwheat in 1874, 8440; in 1875, 6392; bushels of buckwheat produced in 1874, 118,059; acres of Indian corn in 1874, 9310; in 1875, 9329; bushels produced in 1874, 276,659; acres of oats in 1874, 40,175; in 1874, 41,780; bushels produced in 1874, 1,065,973; acres of rye in 1873, 2659; in 1874, 1830; bushels produced in 1874, 30,664; acres of spring wheat in 1874, 651; in 1875, 594; bushels produced in 1874, 7605; acres of winter wheat sown in 1873, 1289; in 1874, 1261; bushels produced in 1874, 18,831; acres of corn sown for fodder in 1874, 1698; in 1875, 1423;

acres of beans in 1874, 111; in 1875, 88; bushels produced in 1874, 1069; acres of peas sown in 1874, 267; in 1875, 235; bushels produced in 1874, 4349; acres of hops in 1874, 5919; in 1875, 7560; pounds produced in 1874, 1,976,623; acres of potatoes planted in 1874, 8367; in 1875, 9486; bushels produced, 869,934; acres of tobacco in 1874, 640; in 1875, 720; pounds produced in 1875, 1008; number of apple-trees, 404,113; fruit produced in 1874, 461,278 bushels; barrels of cider made, 14,725; pounds of grapes in 1874, 12,914; gallons of wine made, 265; pounds of maple made in 1875, 487,392; gallons of syrup, 1000; honey collected in 1874, 56,862.

The number of horses on farms June 1, 1875, was 14,973; and the number of mules 29.

The value of poultry owned in 1875, \$67,959; value sold in 1874, \$37,679; value of eggs sold in 1874, \$68,284; number of two-year old cattle on farms June 1, 1875, 6186; yearlings, 7810; calves, 10,368; bulls of all ages, 4773; working oxen and steers, 970; average number of milch-cows kept in 1874, 42,327; in 1875, 42,764; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 3252; cows whose milk was sent to the factory in 1874, 15,647; in 1875, 16,068; butter made in families in 1874, 3,615,638 pounds; cheese made in families in 1874, 343,855; milk sold in market, 183,586 gallons.

The number of sheep shorn in 1874 was 35,684; in 1875, 36,737. Weight of clip in 1874, 152,931 pounds; in 1875, 158,785 pounds. Lambs raised in 1874, 26,547; in 1875, 28,691. Number slaughtered in 1874, 2752; number killed by dogs, 398.

The number of hogs slaughtered in 1874 was 10,197; pounds of pork made on farms in 1874, 2,669,814.

In 1875 there were 6082 farms, of all sizes. There were 152 under 3 acres; 3, and under 10 acres, 312; 10, and under 20, 355; 20, and under 50, 721; 50, and under 100, 1732; 100, and under 500, 2791; 500, and under 1000, 19.

The number of sheep shorn in 1855 was 82,516; weight of clip, 278,701 pounds; average weight of fleece, 3.38 pounds.

The number in 1864 was 94,959; weight of clip, 358,273 pounds; average weight of fleece, 3.77.

The number in 1865 was 76,734; weight of clip, 274,764 pounds; average weight of fleece, 3.58.

The number in 1874 was 35,684; weight of clip, 152,931; average weight of fleece, 4.29.

The number in 1875 was 36,737; weight of clip, 158,785; average weight of fleece, 4.32.

Statistics of Butter- and Cheese-factories for the Season of 1874.—Number of establishments, 57; capital employed, \$116,850; wages, \$26,467; average number of cows, 13,710; number of days in the season, 11,900; average number of patrons, 1016; total pounds of milk used during the season, 41,998,465; pounds of milk used in making cheese, 34,310,135; pounds of cheese made, 3,366,557; pounds of milk used in making butter and skim cheese, 7,688,330; pounds of butter made, 182,592; pounds of skin-milk cheese made, 582,156.

The following table exhibits the population of the various towns, number of naturalized citizens, etc.:

TOWNS.	Total Males.	Total Females.	No. who can neither read nor write, of 21 years and upwards.	Naturalized Citizens.
Burlington.....	794	731	2	28
Butternuts.....	1023	1021	9	37
Cherry Valley.....	1099	1141	15	53
Decatur.....	378	362	1	...
Edmeston.....	894	859	...	17
Exeter.....	675	669	18	52
Hartwick.....	1073	1107	3	22
Laurens.....	951	922	5	10
Maryland.....	1179	1181	10	28
Middlefield.....	1355	1380	48	79
Milford.....	1165	1121	37	25
Morris.....	1145	1155	2	29
New Lisbon.....	778	766	3	31
Oneonta.....	2012	1977	71	58
Otsego.....	982	986	9	21
Otsego.....	2173	2294	32	136
Pittsfield.....	734	784	1	38
Plainfield.....	603	578	7	74
Richfield.....	1076	1068	15	60
Roseboom.....	727	706	26	24
Springfield.....	980	961	17	75
Unadilla.....	1238	1302	14	32
Westford.....	629	623	12	15
Worester.....	1225	1193	10	30

Of the native population, 33,538 out of 47,109 were born in the county; 7801 were born in contiguous counties; 3484 were born in other counties of the State. Maine produced 20; New Hampshire, 861; Vermont, 195; Massachusetts, 480; Rhode Island, 184; Connecticut, 620; New Jersey, 611; Pennsylvania, 303; other States, 337. The foreign population is classified as follows: born in Canada, 97; in England, 819; German Empire, 192; Ireland, 1132; Scotland, 198; other foreign countries, 219.

The Irish are located mainly in Cherry Valley, Exeter, Hartwick, Middlefield, Oneonta, Otsego, Richfield, Springfield, and Worester. The Scotch in Burlington, Cherry Valley, Hartwick, New Lisbon, Otsego, and Springfield. The Germans in Cherry Valley, Oneonta, Otsego, and Richfield. The English in Butternuts, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Oneonta, and Otsego.

Of the population of school age (over five, and under eighteen years), there were 6347 males, and 5813 females.

The number of owners of land in the county is 8393, so that one out of every six is a real estate owner.

MORTALITY.

Of the number who died during the year ending June, 1875, we find that the cause was as follows: smallpox, 4; measles, 7; scarlet fever, 54; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 16; remittent fever, 3; diphtheria, 13; erysipelas, 4; consumption, 97; dropsy, 20; cancers, 24; diseases of the nervous system, 67; of the circulatory system, 39; of the respiratory system, 74; of the digestive system, 41; of the urinary system, 10.

From the ages of one to five years there were 118 deaths,—61 male and 57 female; from five to twenty years there were 65 deaths,—34 male and 31 female; from twenty to thirty years there were 43 deaths,—17 male and 26 female; from thirty to forty-five years there were 55 deaths,—17 male and 38 female; from forty-five to sixty-five there were 97 deaths,—55 male and 42 female; from sixty-five to eighty there were 139 deaths,—66 male and 73 female; from eighty to ninety, 69 deaths,—36 male and 33 female; from ninety to ninety-five and over 13 deaths,—6 male and 7 female.

CHAPTER XXII.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

President Lincoln's First Call for Troops—Prompt Response of Cherry Valley—Organization of First Company—The 39th New York State National Guards—Recruiting the Regiment—Organization of the 76th—Officers—Ordered to Washington—First Death in the Regiment—Camp Life—"Slow Note"—Col. Green leaves the Regiment—William P. Wainwright assumes Command—Under Fire—Battle of Warrenton Springs—Battle of Gainesville—Gallant Action of Col. Wainwright.

THE lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant north that Maj. Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered prisoners of war, and that Sumter was in possession of the Southern Confederacy, ere the patriotic sons of old Otsego were rallying to the support of their imperiled country, and, in the first outburst of northern patriotism, under the president's call for 75,000 men, a company was raised in Cherry Valley, of which George W. Tuckerman was captain, and Egbert Oleott and Cleveland J. Campbell lieutenants, and was offered for service at Albany, but as the call had been filled its members joined other organizations.

Enlistments were made during the summer from this county in various regiments, but it was not until September that concerted action was taken for the purpose of raising an entire regiment from the county.

For many years preceeding, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, Cherry Valley had been the headquarters of the 39th Regiment New York State National Guards, of which John D. Shaul was colonel. This regiment, at a parade in September, 1861, authorized their colonel to tender its services to the governor for duty at the front. In the following month, Gen. George E. Danforth, commander of the brigade to which the 39th was attached, proceeded to Cherry Valley with orders to recruit the regiment at once. The order also established a branch military depot there, with Gen. Danforth post commandant. Recruiting progressed rapidly, and Oct. 14, 1861, two companies, Capt. Cook's, Co. B, and Capt. Young's, Co. C, were mustered into the United States service. Capt. Swan's company was mustered in on the 22d of the same month. Recruiting still went on briskly, with a fair prospect of ultimately filling the regiment to its maximum strength.

Dr. George W. Metcalf was appointed surgeon, and A. R. Smith quartermaster. It was quartered in a hop-house, and the M. P. church was used as a mess-room.

Much time and money was bestowed upon the organization by Hon. James Davenport, Col. Shaul, Gen. Danforth, and Quartermaster Smith, but on Jan. 8, 1862, only six companies, embracing about five hundred men, had been mustered into the service. At this time an order was received for the regiment to proceed to Albany, and from that moment all hopes were abandoned of being able to raise an entire regiment from the county, as they anticipated that which soon became a fact,—a consolidation with companies from other counties.

The six companies were consolidated into five, and commanded by Capts. A. L. Swan, J. E. Cook, J. W. Young, E. N. Hanson, and N. Bowdish. These companies, composed of a fine-appearing lot of men, left Cherry Valley on

Jan. 8, arriving in Albany the same day. Here two companies, commanded by Capts. Hanson and Bowdish, were transferred to the 3d New York Artillery, and three were consolidated with the 76th Regiment. The company commanded by Capt. A. L. Swan became Co. H, the one commanded by Capt. Cook became Co. I, and the company commanded by Capt. Young became Co. K. Each company, as far as possible, retained their company officers. The balance of the 76th was raised in Cortland county.

The regiment was officered as follows: colonel, N. W. Green, of Cortland; lieutenant-colonel, John D. Shaul, of Springfield, Otsego County; major, Charles E. Livingston, of New York City; surgeon, J. C. Nelson, of Cortland county; assistant-surgeon, Geo. W. Metcalf, of Otsego County; chaplain, H. Stone Richardson, New York Mills; adjutant, Heman F. Robinson, of Cortland; quartermaster, A. P. Smith, of Cortland; quartermaster-sergeant, A. J. Jarvis, of Cortland; commissary-sergeant, William Storrs, of Alleghany.

January 16, 1862, orders were received to be ready to march on the following day. On the afternoon of the 17th the regiment marched to the capitol, where a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the regiment by S. R. Campbell, Esq., in behalf of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills.

"Mr. Samuel Campbell, a man of wealth and character, had been a sort of godfather to the 76th Regiment, presenting the colonel and chaplain each with a splendid black war-steed, with equipments complete, and in many other ways at great expense and trouble aided the regiment."

The *Albany Evening Journal* of that day, speaking of the 76th, said, "This regiment is composed of as fine appearing and as intelligent body of men as have been gathered together since the breaking out of the Rebellion.

"The regiment left Albany at seven o'clock, and at noon next day arrived in New York. They were marched to City Hall barracks, where they remained until Tuesday, January 21, when they were taken to Riker's Island, about ten miles up the East river from the Battery.

"The regiment had not at this time received any pay, though many of the men had been in the service four months. Many of them had families depending upon their earnings for support, and when it is remembered that the 76th received no local bounty, and the government bounty of \$100 was only payable at the end of two years' service, it will be understood that the men were very anxious to make the acquaintance of a paymaster.

"Jan. 23, 1862, will long be remembered by the members of the 76th as the day which, through the medium of greenbacks and silver, brought happiness to their soldier hearts. Few of them slept that night until some portion of their pay was on its way to the loved ones at home. Probably \$40,000 was thus sent home at this time.

"This was the first time we had seen salt water, and the men made the best of their opportunity. If oysters and clams hand down their history there will be a number of its pages devoted to a description of the depredations of the 76th New York Volunteers. Hoes, picks, shovels, sticks, anything that could dig for clams or rake for oysters, were brought into requisition, and the 'boys' ate oysters and

clams until their stomachs rebelled under the tyrannical oppression of their appetites. But soldiers are not long permitted to remain in *statu quo*. Rumors had enlivened the camp of projected expeditions to Kentucky, then to Charleston. But now the orders came to march directly to Washington.

"The regiment proceeded, *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Washington, and remained two days at the 'Soldier's Retreat,' when they were ordered to Meridian Hill and went into camp. While here the first death occurred, that of William B. Potter, of Co. A. He died February 19, 1862. The historian of the regiment, Hon. A. P. Smith, of Cortland, says, 'With sad hearts we followed his body to the depot, and he sleeps now in his native town of Taylor, the first offering of the 76th at the bloody shrine of this unholy rebellion.'

"Feb. 24, 1862, the 76th moved from Meridian Hill and occupied Forts DeRussey, Massachusetts, Totten, and Slemmer, with headquarters at Fort Totten."

"A serious difficulty had arisen in the regiment, and it was considered by the military authorities to be in an unfit condition to take the field. The officers, with very few exceptions, had preferred charges against Col. Green, and those charges were being investigated by a military commission then convened at Washington. This placed Lieut.-Col. Shaul in command of the regiment. After a somewhat protracted hearing, Col. Green was ordered to Washington, and thence to his home in Cortland, N. Y., where he was afterwards by order of the secretary of war dismissed from the service. The controversy growing out of the trial of Col. Green for a time nearly paralyzed the regiment and destroyed its usefulness. Good men found themselves differing with equally good men upon the merits and demerits of the prosecution, and skillful tacticians confessed that the only way to harmonize the feeling was to bring the regiment into action."

March 20 the headquarters of the regiment were established at Brightwood, Fort Massachusetts, formerly the headquarters of Gen. Keyes. Here the regiment remained until May, nothing of particular interest happening to relieve the ceaseless monotony of camp-life.

On May 1 orders finally came for the regiment to move to Fredericksburg. They marched to the landing, a distance of seven miles, where they embarked, and were soon steaming down the Potomac, and at midnight reached Aquia Creek. Here they disembarked, and before noon the order to "fall in" was given, and the 76th started for Fredericksburg, eighteen miles distant. The first night they encamped about six miles from Aquia Creek, and on the following day, through a drenching rain, they proceeded on their march, and at ten o'clock P.M. arrived within sight of Fredericksburg. Here the 76th again went into camp and again participated in the dull routine of soldiers' life in camp. While here they occasionally went out on foraging expeditions which served in a measure to relieve the monotony.

The following is a copy of what was termed a "*slow note*," given by the soldiers in return for provisions, etc.:

The undersigned freely acknowledges to have received on this first day of July, 1862, from — Wallace, of King George county, Va.,

for the use and service of the United States of America, one pony, eight mules, six fat cattle, ten good sheep, one wagon-load of potatoes, one wagon-load of vegetables, which I have valued at \$1000. This voucher will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being presented that said Wallace has been a loyal citizen of the United States from the date hereof. By order of

BRIG.-GEN. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

CHAS. A. WATKINS, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

July 2, Col. William P. Wainwright, having been assigned to the 76th, assumed command and immediately instituted a thorough system of discipline. He was considered by many to be unusually and unnecessarily severe in regimental drill; but in the battles in which they subsequently participated, when they saw other and poorer-drilled regiments waver and break, while the 76th remained firm, openly thanked the officer who had forced them to a drill so beneficial.

At this time Maj.-Gen. Rufus King was in command of the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps. The 1st Brigade of this division was commanded by Gen. Hatch, and consisted of the 2d Regiment of United States sharpshooters, and four regiments of New York troops. The 2d Brigade was under the command of the intrepid Gen. Doubleday, and was composed of the 76th and 95th New York regiments, and the 56th Pennsylvania, to which was afterwards added the 7th Indiana. The 3d Brigade, under Gen. Patrick, was composed of four New York regiments. The 4th Brigade, under Gen. Gibbon, was composed of one Indiana and three Wisconsin regiments.

On Aug. 9 orders were received for King's Division to leave Fredericksburg and move to Culpepper. In the afternoon of this day, all being in readiness, the forward move commenced. Upon their arrival at Chancellorsville they were informed that the object was to reinforce Banks, who was hotly engaged with Stonewall Jackson beyond the Rapidan. The general ordered them to press on as rapidly as possible, but not to inform the men of their anticipated engagement, lest they should become exhausted by exertion. The adjutant, in speaking of this, says,—

"Murder will out, though, and the men seemed to have an intuitive perception, from the appearance of things, that gunpowder was being burned not a great way off; for I very soon observed many knowing winks, a sort of stiffening of the back, a throwing back of the head and elevation of the nose, together with an evident desire to rid themselves of some of their extra traps, which convinced me they understood matters as well as though the same had been explained to them in 'special order.'"

At six o'clock P.M. they reached Ely's Ford, where they halted until three o'clock in the morning, when the march was resumed. At daybreak they reached Richards' Cross Roads, where they again halted. Toward night orders were received for a forced march, when on the soldier rushed; but as morning dawned came the intelligence that the battle of Cedar Mountain had been fought and Jackson was falling back.

Aug. 12 was a day of excitement with the 76th. In the morning Col. Wainwright informed the regiment that a battle was imminent, and he hoped that every man would do his duty. The enemy, however, did not attack, and they remained in camp until the 16th, when orders were received

to move, and at one o'clock, after a weary march, they went into camp at the foot of Cedar Mountain.

Early on the following morning marching orders were received, and the 76th was soon proceeding toward Culpepper. At eleven o'clock they halted, and at daybreak the next morning were again on the way.

"This was the turning point in the forward movement of Gen. Pope upon Richmond."

"The battle of Cedar Mountain was fought on Saturday, Aug. 9. The next day was too hot and the men too much exhausted on both sides to renew the fight. In consequence of the vigorous resistance of the night previous and the severe loss of the enemy in attempting to advance before daylight of the 10th, Jackson drew back his forces toward Cedar Mountain, about two miles from the front of our army. Our pickets were immediately moved forward, supported by Milroy's Brigade, and occupied the ground."

"Gen. Pope's whole army, exclusive of Gen. Banks' Corps, which was in no condition for service, numbered about 20,000 artillery and infantry and about 2000 cavalry. Gen. King, as we have seen, had been ordered forward, and after a prompt and very fatiguing march arrived on the ground late in the evening of the 11th. The day was occupied by both armies in burying the dead and bringing off the wounded."

On Aug. 21 the 76th first came under fire, being shelled by the enemy's batteries, but lost no men. The cannonading continued during the day with but little damage to either side. At about nine o'clock in the morning, Gen. McDowell rode up and ordered up fresh batteries. Soon after a staff officer made his appearance, with this remark: "There are a couple of pieces doing splendid execution. What battery is it that possesses such superior gunners?"

"Gen. Abner Doubleday sighted those guns," replied an officer.

"Oh! that accounts for the close shooting. Why, he made one rebel battery shift position three times, and finally draw off entirely!"

Two of the guns were manned by Gen. Doubleday and his brother, Maj. Doubleday.

"As a general rule the higher in rank the officer the less exposed to danger. If the movement be an advance the colonel goes behind his regiment, the brigadier-general behind his brigade, and the major-general behind his division or corps. This is also the case in battle. But on this occasion, when the artillery and sharpshooters were the only men exposed, the infantry being shielded by the ridge, the hero of Fort Sumter, who fired the first gun against the rebels in the war, actually went upon the ridge and sighted the guns of the battery under his command. It is no wonder that the man who could thus override custom to imperil his life for the cause he was serving, was willing to blow up Fort Sumter, without regard to personal safety, rather than disgrace his country by its surrender."

During three days the artillery duel was kept up, the 76th occupying the same position behind the ridge. Soon after the regiment marched to Warrenton, which the enemy evacuated upon their approach. Here they halted for a few hours, and then took up the line of march for Sulphur Springs. They participated in the battle of Warren-

ton Springs, but none of the regiment were killed and but few wounded.

The following morning came the order to right about face, and off went the column through Warrenton, and still on until late at night, when they were halted beyond New Baltimore.

At this time Gen. Pope had expected reinforcements, but as none came, his forces, which were ready and anxious for an attack on the enemy, were compelled to retreat. Pope was now placed in a hazardous position, almost hemmed in by an overwhelming force, from whom at any moment an attack might be expected. In the language of the captain of Company H, "Things did look bad; in fact there seemed to be great doubts in the minds of the leading officers what we ought to do. The very air seemed to whisper, 'danger! danger!'"

As the army moved on toward Washington evidences multiplied that a crisis was imminent.

"After passing Gainesville a mile or two, as the brigade, and more particularly that part formed by the 76th, was moving over a level tract of half a mile in extent, with a wood in their front and a hill at their left, they were nearly paralyzed for a moment by a terrible discharge of artillery from the hill on their left, and so near that the flash from the guns dazzled their eyes. Not the most interesting feature of the position was the fact that this was a rebel battery which had not until that moment been discovered. Self-preservation is the first law of the nature of heroes as well as cowards; and the first impulse, at this sudden introduction to the minions of Jefferson Davis, was to obey the injunction, 'every man for himself.' Some dropped down, others rushed forward upon those in advance, while others still were inclined to turn back. Never was the example of a cool and courageous man more opportunely set than by Col. Wainwright at this critical juncture. Riding at the head of his regiment, he instantly turned his horse and coolly riding back toward the rear of the column, between it and the batteries, as well by his easy and unconcerned manner as by his words, allayed the excitement and brought every man to his place."

"Oh, my boys, don't run, don't run. Think a moment how it would sound to say 'The 76th ran!'"

Judge Smith adds: "No pen can describe the magic effect of those few words and that collected self-possession. The tone and manner were more potent even than the words. Quietly turning his horse he allowed him to almost walk toward the head of the column, and although the shells came thicker and faster, and with a more dangerous and destructive aim, the men kept steadily on until the wood was reached and they in comparative security. Several horses were killed, but the men escaped as by a miracle."

Upon entering the wood an officer shouted, "Come on! come on! Quick! quick!" And through the regiment rushed while the bullets and shells were whistling and screaming, carrying death and destruction in their train. It was the work of but a few moments, and they had passed the woods and rushed into an open field beyond where the contest was raging in all its fury, and the gallant members of the celebrated "Iron Brigade" were being slaughtered in a manner terrible to behold. The 76th arrived just in

time to save this intrepid brigade from total annihilation, as the enemy were preparing to charge with an overwhelming force, when the 76th, together with the 56th Pennsylvania, formed in line, and the anticipated onslaught was averted. Night put an end to an "important battle in which a small force, in its first experience, stood up coolly and bravely against the flower of the rebel army." The 76th lost 10 killed, 72 wounded, and 18 missing.

In this contest 4 captains were wounded, viz., Grover, Fox, Sager, and Swan.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The 76th Regiment (continued)—Second Battle of Bull Run—Severe Fighting—Retreat to Upton Hill—In the Defenses at Washington—March into Maryland—Battle of South Mountain—The 76th in Hooker's Corps—Ascending the Mountain—Death of Charles E. Stamp—Col. Wainwright wounded—Battle of Antietam—Engagement at Ashley's Gap—Battle of Fredericksburg—Burnside's "Mud March."

At one o'clock on the following morning marching orders were received, and the 76th proceeded to Manassas Junction, ten miles, where, after a halt of a few hours, the march was resumed to Bull Run, which they had scarcely reached when they were ordered in line and to advance on a double quick to the brow of a hill to check the advancing enemy. On the gallant regiment dashed. They passed Gen. McDowell, who shouted, "What regiment is that?"

"The 76th New York," was the reply.

"Hurrah for the 76th New York! Give it to them, boys! give it to them!" They are on the run! Push 'em like h—l!"

An answering cheer rose to their lips as on they rushed, until a larger hill was reached, a mile in advance of the main army.

"They had nearly reached the summit when they received a destructive volley from the enemy on the other side of the ridge. Doubleday's Brigade was in the advance, and this unexpected attack by the 'retreating foe' produced considerable confusion for a moment. The brigade finally swung into line and commenced firing. Hatch's brigade came up on the left, and Patrick's on the left of Hatch's. The line now extended from the road on the right to a piece of woods on the left. The rebels were sheltered and hidden from sight by the woods, stone walls, and natural rifle-pits, from which, while protected, they poured a most destructive fire.

"The officers stood up bravely with their men, and such courage in a fair fight could have had no other than a successful issue.

"In the hottest of the fight, as the colors of the 76th fell they were seized by Col. Wainwright, who rushed to the front, and by his manly and timely exhibition of courage infused new spirit into his men."

Close to the left flank there was a dense wood from which there had been no firing. Orders were at length given to fire into this wood to ascertain whether the enemy were there, when the cry came, "Don't shoot here! You are firing on your friends!"

The firing ceased, when after a moment's silence a murderous volley was poured into the ranks from the wood with a terrible effect.

It soon became evident that there were but two alternatives, annihilation or retreat, as the enemy were pouring in a deadly volley from every side of that fatal square. Who could endure it? What amount of patriotism or love of country could stand in that holocaust of fire and death? Nothing could save the day but a charge, which Gen. Doubleday was about to order, when Patrick's Brigade broke upon Hatch's, which in turn came upon Doubleday's. At this moment an attempt was made to rally the demoralized forces. Col. Wainwright called upon the officers to rally their forces, and promptly did they respond. Capts. Beruard and Young rushed forward, and called to the men to follow, but the human mass which came surging back was too strong, and soon there was a scene of the wildest confusion. Although it was now dark, the enemy, elated with their success, with a yell of triumph hotly pursued our retreating forces. Confusion now became worse confounded. Regiments were intermixed, and so utterly discouraged had the forces become that Union and Confederate men mingled together in one wild mass.

As an incident of this scene the following is related of Maj. Livingston. He was anxious to check the retreat, and, his horse having been shot, he stood on foot swinging his sword, ordering everybody to "right-about face," but it had no effect on the retreating mass. At length he came to a regiment which was marching in good order, and thinking it might be able to check the forces, or at least to cover the retreat, shouted that it was a shame to see a whole regiment running away. At this an officer shouted:

"Who are you, sir?"

"Major Livingston, of the 76th."

"Seventy-sixth what?"

"Seventy-sixth New York," answered the major.

"Well, then, you are my prisoner, for you are attempting to rally the 2d Mississippi!"

In this battle the 76th had 15 wounded and 24 missing. Among the wounded were 3 officers.

Lieut. Richard Williams, of Co. I, was mortally wounded; Lieut. R. W. Carrier, of Co. H, and Capt. Watrous, of Co. D, were also wounded,—the former in the leg, and the latter in the arm.

On the following day, Aug. 30, the fighting and retreating continued. In the three days' contest the regiment had lost, in killed and wounded, 9 officers and 89 men, with 1 officer and 48 men missing.

Aug. 31 the retreat continued until noon, when the regiment bivouacked. Here they expected to remain a few days, but on the afternoon of the next day received marching orders and proceeded to Fairfax. Soon after their arrival a heavy musketry and artillery fire opened near them. It was here, on this day, that the gallant one-armed Kearney, while leading a charge, with the reins in his teeth, while in his single hand he waved his sword and shouted for his men to follow, was instantly killed. This day's march of the retreat was the most severe of the campaign, and the men were nearly exhausted. At last, however, they arrived at a point where they expected to camp for the night, when Gen.

Doubleday selected them to guard an important point, and weary and fatigued from long marching and severe fighting furnished no excuse, and they marched four miles to the left and did picket duty during the night.

Gen. Doubleday was an officer whose judgment of troops could be relied on, and proud should the members of the 76th be in the recollection that he chose this gallant regiment for this duty, saying, "I can rely upon them in any emergency."

That was a long and dreary night passed by the 76th. During the hot days and long marches the men had thrown away every garment they could spare, and now they were exposed to a drenching rain and sleet, accompanied by a cold northwest wind, which almost paralyzed them, and, to add to the horrors of the night, not a match could be lighted. On the following day the retreat was continued to Upton Hill, and thus ended this severe campaign.

The regiment had been under fire in five different battles, and, with nearly one thousand men with which it left New York, it now numbered only about two hundred and twenty-five, and of the thirty line officers only six remained.

September 2, 1862, found the 76th within the defenses of Washington, where it was hoped it might remain sufficiently long to be recruited. This hope was soon dispelled when it was discovered that the enemy, abandoning the attempt to capture Washington from the south, had commenced a flank movement which brought the army into Maryland. September 6, orders were received to march into Maryland, and on the 14th the regiment passed through Frederick City, which they found evacuated by the enemy. It was known, however, that the rebel army was but a short distance away, and that doubtless a terrible battle was imminent.

Fatigued by the long marches, and with ranks greatly thinned by the severe fighting of the past few weeks, and exhausted and worn by the incessant marching, was the condition of the 76th on the eve of the memorable battle of South Mountain. The following description of this battle is given by Judge Smith:

"None but a coward will boast that he was never afraid,' once remarked a celebrated officer; and, though the men were steady and determined, there were many who gazed upon the curling wreaths of smoke as they arose from the mountain side before them, and as they listened to the roar of cannon, and the clatter of musketry, and thought of the dear ones in their distant homes, saw and heard nothing that would not have been gladly silenced and avoided, could they as well have saved their country without as with a battle. We may talk of that patriotism which willingly offers up life and all upon the country's altar, and write poetry and sing paeans to perpetuate the memory of the dying martyr. It all sounds well in declamation, and reads well in verse, and is all correct in theory, but the practice of being shot is not only dangerous, but painful, and human nature, at its best estate, recoils from contact with cold lead, when it comes at a velocity sufficient to penetrate the casement, and the truest soldier, in view of impending battle, inwardly repeats, 'If it be possible let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done, oh, my country.'

"Up the steep mountain's side rush the long line of skirmishers, now halting, as if to hear the approach of the enemy, with gun in hand, awaiting his advance, and then rushing forward to find and uncover his masked position.

"General Hooker, the hero, who afterwards fought in the clouds at Lookout Mountain, was in command of the corps to which was attached the 76th, and to him had been assigned the task of storming the hill on the right of the pass, known as Turner's Gap. While the roar of artillery and the puffs of smoke indicate a battle is raging, the hosts are forming at the foot of the mountain for the dangerous attempt to drive the enemy from the summit, if need be, at the point of the bayonet.

"The column is finally started. The men have been severely marched to-day; it is exceedingly hot, and under other circumstances rest and quiet would be sought; but now that mountain must be cleared of the rebel hosts; those dark woods which bellow and belch forth their fire and iron hail must be carried, and the enemy punished for the deeds of the past month. Straggling is less frequent than usual. Every man owes that rebel army a debt which must now be paid, and, regardless of fatigue, up the steep acclivity, through the corn and wheat-fields, up, up goes the grand army. A more impressive sight than that witnessed by these troops as they ascended the mountain side is seldom or never seen. The beautiful, quiet, and smiling valley behind, as it lay basking in that clear September sunset, on that lovely Sabbath eve, and in front the smoke and roar of battle.

"Nearly two hours was consumed in ascending the mountains before the troops came within range of the enemy's musketry.

"As the brigade neared the summit the firing became more distinct, until the troops entered the last skirt of forest that crowned the summit. Before entering the wood a halt was made, and bayonets fixed, and, thus prepared for any emergency, forward into the treacherous woods moved the intrepid corps.

"The brigade occupied the left of the division, and the 76th the extreme left of the brigade, thus leaving the left flank of the regiment uncovered. On the right of the 76th was the 56th Pennsylvania. Through the woods came the rebel bullets, tearing the trees and shrieking overhead, while just ahead came the cheers and yells of the opposing troops, and the awful din of battle in all its fury.

"Hatch's Brigade of King's Division had preceded Doubleday's Brigade, and was now heavily engaged. As our brigade entered the wood, the adjutant of the first brigade came rushing out of the noise and confusion, shouting—

"Our brigade cannot sustain itself much longer, as we are nearly out of ammunition! For God's sake, to the front!"

"On rushed Doubleday's Brigade, only impeded by the staff officers, who rode in front, and continually along the line gave the order, 'Steady, boys, steady!'

"The upper edge of the woods was soon gained, and there was witnessed fighting in good earnest. The woods was bounded by a fence, close by which Hatch's Brigade stood fighting, as though the fate of the country depended upon their heroic conduct. There was an open

space of a hundred feet beyond the fence filled with rebels, who, hiding behind rocks, and in depressions of the surface, poured volley after volley into Hatch's Brigade, which in turn fell upon the ground to load, then arose and returned the deadly salute. While thus heroically contesting the ground Doubleday's Brigade rushed, with a shout, to their rescue. Hatch's Brigade fell back for rest, while the 76th and its fellows poured their deadly hail upon the enemy. Charge after charge was made by the rebels to break through the Union lines, but each one was handsomely repulsed, and thus, for half an hour, this brigade stood its ground against vastly superior numbers, conscious that if the line was broken, with no reserves on which to rely, the defeat would prove annihilation.

"It was during this fierce contest that Charles E. Stamp, of Co. A, who was promoted to color-bearer for gallantry in saving the colors at Gainesville, was killed. While the battle was raging the hottest, and an order came to advance, the regiment not obeying as promptly as this heroic soldier desired, he rushed about a rod ahead of the men, and planting the battle-torn banner firmly in the ground, shouted, 'There, come up to that!' But the words had scarcely passed his lips when a fatal bullet pierced the forehead of the brave color-bearer, and one of the truest and best men in the regiment was mustered out of the army militant into the army triumphant.

"The 76th was probably never engaged in a more severe and deadly fight than at South Mountain. During the whole battle the range was so short, and both sides fired with such precision, that the volleys told with awful effect. Col. Wainwright coolly rode along the line and directed the men to fire low, and never was powder and ball rammed into guns with greater energy or discharged with greater rapidity or with more damaging effect.

"The enemy, finding that bayonet charges on their part would be of no avail against the steady lines of the Union forces, resorted to one of those tricks which in every battle thus far had been attempted upon our regiment. A small thicket of bushes ran along parallel with, and not more than ten or fifteen rods from, the fence, behind which was posted the 76th. The order was given to fire into this thicket, when the cry came out, 'For God's sake, stop firing! you are killing your own men!'

"Gen. Hatch, now in command of the division, happened to be near by, and ordered the firing to cease, which was obeyed, though the men were well satisfied it was a repetition of the ruse played at Gainesville and Bull Run. Scarcely had the firing ceased when two regiments of the enemy, the 18th and 19th Virginia, came out silently and swiftly, marching by the left flank; then, suddenly fronting, advanced within twenty paces of our left, kneeled down, and poured a most terrific volley into our ranks. Fortunately, the dark background of the woods prevented them from seeing our men clearly, and their aim was mostly too high. Eighteen or twenty of our men, however, fell, among them Col. Wainwright, who was wounded in the arm. His favorite horse was killed about the same time. Quickly rising, and tying a handkerchief around his arm where the ball entered, he gave the order to fire, at the same time discharging the six barrels of his revolver at the enemy. The

remnant of those two rebel regiments will never forget that volley. They were so near that the blaze of our guns almost reached their faces, and when the smoke of the volley had cleared away, the sight was truly appalling. The rebel dead were literally piled in heaps, and among them was Col. Strange, of the 19th Virginia, while the remainder, who had escaped, were rushing in wild disorder to their cover in the thicket. The 76th continued fighting with that distinguished bravery and coolness that had characterized it in many a hard-fought contest until darkness cast her sable mantle over the field of carnage, and the battle of South Mountain was fought and won."

The 76th received many compliments for its soldierly bearing during this severe contest. No regiment in the field stood higher in soldierly qualities, or was commanded by a more brave or efficient commander than Col. Wainwright.

The victorious army followed the retreating foe, and finally was fought the decisive battle of Antietam. Although the 76th participated in this battle they were not under infantry fire.

The regiment, after this battle, went into camp, where they remained until Oct. 24, when they were ordered to Bakersville, further up the Potomac. Their stop here was brief, and on the 28th reached Berlin, and crossed the river into Virginia, and soon after was in the engagement at Ashley's Gap, and the following incident is related as an illustration of the estimation in which the 76th was held: "Col. Hoffmann had advanced with the 56th Pennsylvania and 95th New York to take a battery, leaving the 76th as a reserve. He failed in the attempt, and openly declared that if he had taken the 76th, in the place of either of the others, he could have taken the battery."

On the morning of Nov. 3 the regiment took up the line of march for Washington. Upon arriving at Warrenton, Col. Wainwright, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds, here assumed command of the regiment.

On Dec. 12 they crossed the Rappahannock with the army, which at this time was under command of Gen. Burnside. The Union forces had many days been shelling Fredericksburg, but, so far, had elicited no response. But at last it came, and from nine o'clock A.M. to eight P.M. was fought the battle of Fredericksburg, where this gallant regiment added fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard contested field.

The 76th went into this battle with 112 privates, and of this small number 11 were killed and wounded.

Soon after this engagement the brigade, to which was attached the 76th, lost their beloved commander, the intrepid Doubleday, he being transferred to another division. He was succeeded by the gallant Wadsworth.

Jan. 20, Gen. Burnside issued his order for a grand move of the Army of the Potomac. Everything being in readiness, this noble army once again moved toward the enemy. In the afternoon of the first day's march the rain began to fall in torrents, which soon rendered the country almost impassable. Judge Smith says, "If it rained on the south side of the Rappahannock as on the north, the facetious rebel was not without good reason for writing the sign and placing it in sight of our troops:

'BURNSIDE STUCK IN THE MUD!'

The advance was abandoned, and the army slowly *waded* back to camp.

On the return of the army from the "mud march," Gen. Burnside was relieved by Gen. Hooker.

The 76th next participated in the battle of Chancellorsville.

May 13, 1863, found the regiment in camp at Falmouth, but it "had now dwindled to a mere skeleton of its former self." The regiment passed a month in this camp, during which time it was recruited by nearly three hundred men and officers from the 24th and 30th New York Regiments.

June 12, marching orders were received, and the army moved toward Warrenton. On the 16th the regiment arrived at Centreville. While here Col. Wainwright left the 76th in consequence of sickness, and Capt. Grover, of Co. A, assumed command. On the 17th the army left Centreville, and, after a series of severe marches, at length arrived at Emmettsburg, where they halted for a short time, and then continued their march toward Gettysburg, camping near a small creek which separates Maryland from Pennsylvania. The army was now formed in line of battle, and thus remained until the following morning.

"The 76th was mustered for pay by Major Grover, but it being late in the afternoon before it was completed, and one company being on picket duty, the certificates of muster were not signed that night by the officer; indeed, they were never signed by him, for before another sun had set, Major Grover, with nearly one-third of the noble men who answered to their names at this muster, were mustered into that great army from the roll-call of which none will be absent.

"Comrades, at roll-call when I shall be sought,
Say I fought till I fell, and fell where I fought,
Wounded and faint.

"Oh, that last charge!
Right through that dread lead-storm of shrapnel and shell,
Through without faltering—clear through with a yell.
Right in their midst in the turmoil and gloom,
Like heroes they dashed at the mandate of doom!
Oh, that last charge!

"They are mustered out!
Oh, God of our fathers, our freedom prolong,
And tread down rebellion, oppression, and wrong!
Oh, land of earth's hopes, on the blood-reddened sod,
They died for the nation, the Union, and God!
They are mustered out."

CHAPTER XXIV.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The 76th Regiment (continued)—Battle of Gettysburg—Major Grover Killed—Winter Quarters at Culpepper—Flag Presentation—Engagement on the Rapidan—Battle of the Wilderness—General Wadsworth Killed—Battle of Spottsylvania—Engagement on the South of the James River—Weldon Railroad—Hatcher's Run—Consolidation with the 147th Regiment—Second Battle at Hatcher's Run—Five Forks—Mustered Out.

THE 76th at this time belonged to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. The brigade was composed of the 76th, 14th, 95th, and 147th New York, 7th Indiana,

and 56th Pennsylvania Regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. Cutler.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The following description of this sanguinary struggle, where so many of our brave sons were offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of our country, is given by Judge Smith:

"On approaching and when within two miles of the town, Gen. Cutler was ordered to move obliquely to the left across the fields to the ridge near the seminary west of the town, where the enemy were already engaging our cavalry. He moved across the railroad with the 76th and 147th New York and the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and immediately formed in line of battle. He soon found himself engaged with a vastly superior force of the enemy, advancing in two lines at short range, in front and on his right flank. The three regiments under Gen. Cutler's command, in the language of his report, fought as only brave men can fight, and held their ground until ordered to fall back by Gen. Wadsworth to the woods on the next ridge. The 76th New York and 56th Pennsylvania fell back; the 147th New York did not receive the order in consequence of Lieut.-Col. Miller being wounded at the moment of receiving it. Maj. Harney held the regiment to its position until the enemy were in possession of the railroad cut on his left, when it was impossible for him to retire, until relieved by a charge on the enemy from the left by the 6th Wisconsin, 95th New York, and 14th Brooklyn, which resulted in capturing a large body of the enemy, and enabled Maj. Harney to bring off the remainder of his regiment."

It was near the first of this fighting that Gen. Reynolds was killed, and the command of the corps devolved upon Maj.-Gen. Doubleday. About the same time Maj. Grover was struck by a ball and almost instantly killed. Maj. Grover was a good disciplinarian, and was missed in the regiment. Gen. Cutler, in his report of the battle, says, "Maj. Grover, commanding the 76th New York Volunteers, a brave and efficient officer, was killed early in the action of the 1st inst., and the command devolved upon Capt. John E. Cook, and most ably and faithfully did he perform the duty."

About the same time that Maj. Grover was killed, Lieut. Cahill, of Co. B, fell, wounded in the thigh; Lieuts. Carter and Button, of Co. B, were wounded, and Sergt.-Maj. Thomas Martin killed, the ball entering his arm and side.

All the regiments in this advance brigade were fearfully cut up. The 76th went into the fight with 348 men and 27 officers, and in half an hour it lost 2 officers killed and 16 wounded; 27 men killed and 124 wounded; making a total killed and wounded in the half hour of 18 officers and 151 men, or over half the officers and nearly half the men expended in that brief period! The 147th New York went into the fight with 380 officers and men, and within the same time lost in killed and wounded 6 officers and 72 men. It is very seldom that an army suffers in the ratio above indicated.

The close of the first day's struggle clearly indicated that the morrow would usher in a bloody contest. At night the troops took a position on the hill south of Gettysburg.

and formed in line of battle in the shape of a horse-shoe, with the convexity toward the town. The left, facing to the northwest, was occupied by the 5th Corps, under Gen. Sykes, the 3d Corps, under Gen. Sickles, and the 2d Corps, under Gen. Hancock. The centre, facing the town, by the 1st Corps, under Gen. Newton. The right by the 11th Corps, under Gen. Howard, and the 12th Corps, under Gen. Slocum.

The forepart of July 2 was spent by the Union forces in arranging for battle. The enemy occupied the valley at the base of Cemetery Hill, and formed nearly parallel with our forces.

The enemy commenced skirmishing early in the day, which was continued at intervals until about four o'clock, when he opened a most terrific fire upon Cemetery Hill, held by the 11th Corps. Our artillery, posted in favorable positions, replied vigorously, and for two hours the roar and flame and smoke of artillery and shriek of shells so completely filled the air that everything else seemed forgotten. On the left were soon observed dark masses of troops emerging from the woods and advancing in the direction of the 3d Corps. Skirmishing in that part of the field became sharper. Gen. Sickles was sent forward to ascertain the enemy's intention. The artillery fire ceased, and, with yells and cheers, the rattle of musketry and the flash of fixed bayonets, Longstreet's and Hill's Corps rushed against the Union army.

The 3d Corps fought manfully, but were finally forced to give way beneath the weight of the attacking column. Sickles fell severely wounded, his leg being blown off by a shell.

On came the enemy with redoubled fury, and the 2d and 5th Corps were thrown into the breach, where they suffered terribly. They were soon reinforced by a division of the 12th Corps and Gen. Sedgwick with the 6th Corps. This celebrated corps was seemingly almost exhausted, having marched thirty consecutive hours; but when the order came to close the breach, it went down the hill like an avalanche upon the almost victorious foe.

The rebel column halted, staggered, and then fell back in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded piled across each other and in our hands. At that time an equally sudden dash was made by Ewell's Corps upon our right. The suddenness of the attack, that portion of our army having been weakened by the reinforcements sent to Sickles, gave the enemy some advantage. Reinforcements were, however, promptly sent up and his advance checked.

Stung by the defeat on the left which had sent their columns back in confusion, the rebels were determined at all hazards to carry the right; hence the attack upon Slocum was furious, almost to madness. From dark until half-past nine o'clock the battle raged with unabated fury. The lines swayed to and fro, each in turn advancing and falling back. At this hour the enemy made his last desperate charge on the right wing, held by Geary's Division, and being repulsed with terrible slaughter, the attack was not renewed. At ten o'clock the firing had ceased and all was quiet.

Preparations were made for a severe contest on the following day, and the men lay down to refresh themselves

with such sleep as comes to him who is convinced that the morning will bring him into the midst of a sanguinary battle.

At four o'clock the next morning, July 3, Slocum's line opened a terrific fire on Ewell's forces. This was responded to by one of those furious charges for which the rebels were so greatly celebrated.

The charge upon the left the day before, where with such desperation the rebels fought our forces for three hours, and the charge of Ewell upon the right the night before, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the most obstinate and deadly contests of the war. But this charge of the enemy in response to Slocum's opening fire was far more furious. With unearthly yells and utter contempt of danger and death, for six hours they hurled their solid columns against the Union army. During all this time the Federal troops, firm as the rocky foundation on which they stood, hurled the fiery shot and shell and flame into the thinning ranks of the enemy until he staggered, and fell back utterly defeated and exhausted.

Enemy though we are to any man or set of men who can lift their parricidal hand against this best of governments, we can but admire the courage and determination displayed by the rebels in this battle. Nothing else during the war equaled this six hours of carnage. In front of Gen. Geary's Division were more rebel dead than the entire number of casualties in the 12th Corps.

At ten o'clock Gen. Slocum had defeated and driven the rebels, and occupied his original position.

At two o'clock Gen. Lee opened a terrific fire in front upon the 1st and 2d Corps from a hundred guns. Our batteries promptly responded, and for two hours a battle with artillery was fought such as had never before been heard upon this continent. It was fitting that the decisive battle of Gettysburg should have such a magnificent termination. The Federal troops were stationed upon a hill, the surface of which was covered with rocks and natural depressions, hence they were in a measure protected. The rebel infantry was formed on the plain below, and being unprotected suffered severely. Their artillery was posted on the north of Gettysburg. The shot and shell of both armies during this heavy artillery duel all passed over the city.

The battle raged during the day, each army fighting as if the result of the rebellion hung upon this day's contest. At night this desperate struggle ceased, and the battle of Gettysburg was fought and won.

Scores of Otsego homes were rendered desolate by this carnage, as so many of her brave sons were offered up as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country.

"They never fail who die

In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sadden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates or castle walls;
But still their spirits walk abroad, though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom.
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

From the battle of Gettysburg until January, 1864, the history of the 76th is a record of long and weary marches

and countermarches, through broiling suns and dusty roads, then sleet and rains, with muddy wadings, then severe frosts and chilling night marches.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Culpepper, and while here occurred a pleasing episode,—the presentation of a new flag, by the ladies of Cherry Valley, to replace the silken banner, which had now become riddled by the balls and shells of eleven battles in front ranks of which it had waved in proud defiance of the foe.

The flag was presented with an address forwarded by them, signed by Mary Stacey, George P. Engell,* and Eloise Clyde. It was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Cook with appropriate remarks.

Feb. 6, the regiment left Culpepper and marched to Raecoon Ford, on the Rapidan, where a sharp engagement took place.

On March 24, 1864, General Grant took command of the Army of the Potomac, and its reorganization commenced. About this time General Wadsworth returned and assumed the command of a division. After the reorganization the 76th belonged to the 2d Brigade, commanded by General Rice; 4th Division, under command of General Wadsworth; 5th Corps, under command of Gen. Warren.

May 5, 1864, began the memorable battle of the Wilderness, in which this gallant regiment participated, and, without following in detail its movements, suffice it to say that it added to its already enviable record fresh evidences of its valor. It was here that the intrepid Wadsworth fell while leading a charge, at the head of his division.

Captain J. D. Clyde, and Lieutenants William Cahill and James Casler, of Co. B; Lieutenants William Buchanan and Wm. H. Myers, of Co. F; Captain E. J. Swan, and Lieutenants Hosmer D. Call and Job Norwood, of Co. K; and Major Young were taken prisoners. Among the killed were Albert Hilton, George Hawley, Adjutant Hubert Carpenter, and Captain N. G. Bartholomew.

There was little time for rest after this battle, as Spottsylvania soon followed with its attendant carnage, and the 76th received the following encomium of praise for its conduct on this field.

General Hoffman, in his report of the battle, in speaking of the 76th, says, "In this action the officers and men behaved splendidly. I think to them is due the credit of saving the artillery from being cut off, and in all probability saving the army from a terrible disaster."

They next participated in an engagement south of the James river, and suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

Colonel Hoffman, in his report, says, "During the campaign the officers and men of the brigade have evinced great bravery, patriotism, and fortitude. From May 3 to July 31, a period of nearly ninety days, not more than five days passed that they were not under fire of the enemy."

The number of killed and wounded in this brigade was 84 officers and 1514 men.

Next came the battle of Weldon Railroad. The 76th's participation in this contest is summed up by the following extract from Colonel Hoffman's official report:

"The 56th and 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 76th

and 147th New York Volunteers, and the 4th Delaware Volunteers remained in the works and repulsed the enemy in handsome style.

"The following-named have received special notice:

"76th New York.—Captain Hatch, for gallantry in crossing the works and capturing a stand of colors.

"Lieutenant Weldon, 76th New York, killed on the picket line on the night of the 21st, is spoken of as having been ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, courteous and kind in his intercourse with his brother officers and men.

"Captain Barritt was obliged to leave the field of battle for the third time on account of wounds received.

"Captain Watkins, of the 76th New York, has since discharged the duties of the office and rendered very efficient services on the 21st as an acting aid-de-camp."

On the 28th the regiment engaged in the skirmish at Hatcher's Run, and soon after went into camp.

Dec. 31, 1864.—The 76th had some time previously served out its terms of enlistment, but a large number having re-enlisted, two companies yet remained, under the command of W. Earle Evans. On this date it was consolidated with the 147th New York Regiment, and consisted of two commissioned officers and 165 non-commissioned officers and men. The remnant of this gallant regiment, now a portion of the 147th, subsequently participated in the battles of Second Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, and was mustered out of the United States service June 5, 1865.

The history of the 76th, as we have seen, is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, and the bullet and the prison-pen left upon it their impress, as many who went never returned. They battled nobly for their country, and it is an honor to say, "I belonged to the 76th!"

CHAPTER XXV.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The 121st Regiment.

JULY 1, 1862, soon after the commencement of our "civil conflict," being determined to crush the Rebellion at all hazards, President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers. In compliance with this proclamation, Governor Morgan authorized a regiment to be raised in the twentieth senatorial district, composed of Otsego and Herkimer counties.

Hon. Richard Franchot, of Morris, Otsego County, then member of congress for the nineteenth district, was selected to supervise the recruiting, and establish headquarters at Herkimer, on the Mohawk. Otsego County had already furnished her share of volunteers, being represented by companies and detachments in numerous commands.

Up to this time no efforts had been made to raise a regiment wholly from this district. After the proclamation, however, the governor appointed a regimental and a district committee, which met at Richfield Springs, July 17, 1862, and there selected a county military committee to carry on

* Died in his country's service.

the recruiting. Comprising this, were Geo. W. Ernst, Hezekiah Sturges, James J. Hendry, John F. Scott, of Cooperstown, and H. J. Olcott, of Cherry Valley, all representative citizens, and thoroughly imbued with a spirit of patriotism.

Two days after their appointment, July 19, a circular was issued and active recruiting commenced. In every town earnest men vied with each other in their efforts to increase their numbers and be among the first to report themselves ready for active service.

War-meetings were held in different places and attended by multitudes of both sexes. The patriot work was continued with the same alacrity in Herkimer county. By the middle of August an entire regiment had been enlisted, and the several recruiting officers directed to report at headquarters with all their men for organization and position in the regiment. The number had been already assigned, and the command was known as the 121st N.Y. After reporting, the several detachments were mustered into the service of the State and supplied with officers, each company receiving its position in the line according to date of muster.

By a partial agreement among the officers, each was to take his rank in the company according to the number enlisted, and the understanding was so closely adhered to that very little dissatisfaction occurred.

Probably no regiment was ever organized with such dispatch, so little jealousy, and certainly none left the Empire State with a better class of men. They came principally from the best families of the two counties, and represented the various professions, trades, and industries of these flourishing communities. Too much cannot be said in praise of the patriotic zeal of the ladies of Otsego and Herkimer counties, who in various ways proved themselves in full sympathy with the cause. Anxious to give a visible expression of their gratitude to the nation's defenders, they presented the regiment with a beautiful silk flag just previous to its departure from the latter county. After the command had been mustered into service, Aug. 23, there followed a week of drilling and preparation. On Saturday, Aug. 30, the regiment left Camp Schuyler, with orders to proceed to Washington, although a few were on furlough, and left behind.

The officers were as follows:

Col., Richard Franchot, Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.
 Lieut. Col., Chas. H. Clark, Albany, N. Y.
 Maj., Egbert Olcott, Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y.
 Adj., Thos. S. Arnold.
 Reg. Quartermaster, Albert Story.
 Co. A, Capt., Henry M. Galpin.
 First Lieut., Jonathan Burrell.
 Second Lieut., Geo. W. Davis.
 Co. B, Capt., Erwin Holcomb.
 First Lieut., H. C. Keith.
 Second Lieut., Geo. A. May.
 Co. C, Capt., Clinton A. Moon.
 First Lieut., Angus Cameron.
 Second Lieut., Chas. M. Bradt.
 Co. D, Capt., John D. Fish.
 First Lieut., D. M. Keayen.
 Second Lieut., Chas. E. Staring.
 Co. E, Capt., Douglas Campbell.
 First Lieut., Theodore Sternberg.
 Second Lieut., Harrison Van Horn.
 Co. F, Capt., Nelson D. Wendell.
 First Lieut., Byron T. Park.

Second Lieut., Frank F. Bolles.
 Co. G, Capt., Edwin Clark.
 First Lieut., J. D. Clyde.
 Second Lieut., Chas. T. Ferguson.
 Co. H, Capt., Jno. Ramsey.
 First Lieut., N. F. Doubleday.
 Second Lieut., Marcus R. Casler.
 Co. I, Capt., Jno. S. Kiddle.
 First Lieut., Jno. D. P. Dowd.
 Second Lieut., Delevan Bates.
 Co. K, Capt., Sacket M. Olin.
 First Lieut., A. E. Mather.
 Second Lieut., Frank Gorton.
 Surgeon, William Bassett.
 First Asst. Surg., L. B. Valentine.
 Second Asst. Surg., D. P. Holt.
 Chaplain, J. R. Sage.

Company officers, 30. Total enlisted men, 946.

Transportation from Albany to New York was provided on the steamer "Isaac Newton." On arriving at the latter place next morning, we were quartered at the Park barracks, the spot now occupied by the new post-office building. While here the men conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. Monday, Sept. 1, the regiment left New York, and arrived in Philadelphia about six P.M. Here we were met by a delegation of citizens, and handsomely treated to a warm supper, hot coffee, etc., a reception quite unlike the cold indifference of New York, and the positive contempt of Baltimore. On reaching this place, twelve men were unable to proceed, and sent to the hospital. The regiment left Philadelphia at 1.30 A.M., and spent most of that day on the sidings of the railroad, waiting for other trains to pass, reaching Baltimore in the evening.

This protracted waiting was tedious in the extreme, but was once interrupted by an incident that every survivor will remember with pleasure. The train switched off opposite a large melon field, and the men were allowed to get off for a few moments. No sooner was the fruit discovered than a grand rush was made across the field, about three hundred yards distant, by at least half of the regiment. When the officers made an effort to withdraw them they obeyed readily, but not until they had well-nigh gathered the crop, and each was returning with a melon under his arm. In justice to the soldiers, and to shield them from censure, it may be added that this trespassing column was headed by an officer.

The regiment passed that night in Baltimore, and leaving that city in box-cars soon after midnight, arrived at Washington on the morning of Sept. 3. Maj. Olcott was sent forward to report the arrival to headquarters and to receive orders. He was asked by the commanding officer if the regiment was from the country. After answering affirmatively, the latter wished to know if they were good choppers, for if so, he wanted to send them across the river to cut timber for the fortifications. The major told him that the men came from an agricultural district, and but few were skillful with the axe, and had no disposition to increase their efficiency in that line.

The regiment was finally assigned to a provisional brigade, under Col. Gibson, with headquarters at Fort Lincoln, about four miles from the capital. We reached the fort at four P.M., and went into camp. The Army of the Potomac, with the remnant of Pope's command, was then in the vicinity of Bailey's Cross-Roads and Hall's Hill, Va.

Gen. Lee's plan of invasion was unsuspected by our

commanders, and it was generally surmised that the army would remain near Washington until thoroughly reorganized. Our camp, therefore, was laid out, with great care, for a long stay. The regiment had now a full complement of wall and A tents, for the only time during the service. Our muskets (the Enfield rifles) had been supplied in New York, but, by the advice of the officers, had been shipped to Washington in cases, which were still unopened. About midnight, however, a command came from Col. Gibson, ordering the muskets to be loaded at once. This required the unpacking and distribution of the arms in the dark, and caused much trouble in the ordnance accounts of the officers.

The second and last day at Camp Lincoln was to be devoted to its completion, but in the afternoon orders were received to join the 5th Army Corps on the following day at Hall's Hill. Application was made to Col. Gibson for transportation of camp equipage and baggage, but he refused to permit it until a location for the camp should be determined upon. As a result, neither officers nor men had tents or shelter of any kind for over six weeks.

On the morning of Sept. 5, the regiment left Camp Lincoln to join the 5th Corps across Long bridge, but before reaching the city the order was changed and our march directed toward Taneytown, to join the corps then in motion. The head of our column was turned, and from this date the first campaign of the 121st N. Y. began.

Col. Franchot, anxious to overtake and join the command to which his regiment had been assigned, marched the men too far on the first day, not halting till eleven p. m. They, without shelter, footsore and exhausted, threw themselves upon the cold, damp ground, too tired even to kindle fires. Many strong constitutions were wrecked, and many brave soldiers, stricken with fever and other diseases, lost their lives from exposure during the first week of service.

At two a. m., next morning, the march was resumed, and during the forenoon Col. Franchot met Brig.-Gen. Sloeum, commanding the 1st Division, 6th Corps. They were old friends, and to that friendship the 121st owes much of the success and renown to which it afterwards attained. The latter at once made application to have this regiment assigned to his division, which was granted. It was joined to the 2d Brigade, then under command of Col. J. J. Bartlett, and remained in the same brigade, division, and corps during the entire term of service.

The weather was very warm during the day, but cool at night; and, though obliged to march now in the column with old soldiers, the regiment found it much easier than the first two days of overwork.

Marching through Rockville, the corps moved in the direction of Crampton's Gap, entering the pretty village of Jefferson at ten a. m., Sept. 14. A halt was ordered a short distance from the town, and now, for the first time, the sound of hostile cannon was heard. General McClellan, with the 1st and 5th Corps, had reached South Mountain, and begun the struggle for the south pass. General Franklin, with the 6th Corps, was directed to force the enemy from their strong lodgment in Crampton's Gap, the first pass in this range from the Potomac, and distant about five miles from that of South Mountain.

At twelve m. the corps left Jefferson and approached the enemy's position, when they opened fire from batteries on the mountain, but did no harm. The side of this mountain in most places was rocky, precipitous, and impassable, and the enemy, intrenched behind stone walls and barricades, guarded the road leading through the gap. The 1st Division was in advance of the 2d, with the 121st in reserve.

About three p. m. the line moved forward through the village of Burkittsville, but was soon checked by a well-directed fire from the enemy. After a heavy cannonade from the rebels, kept up for nearly an hour, and causing much suffering to our troops, General Brooks' brigade of sturdy Vermonters from the 2d Division moved forward to General Sloeum's support, inclining to the left, and struck the enemy in the flank at the same moment that his division charged them in front. The attack was successful; the enemy, routed from their stone walls, fled in confusion over the mountain, pursued by our victorious troops. About 400 prisoners were captured by our forces. The 121st was held as a reserve and suffered no loss, but was subjected to a severe artillery fire.

Next morning the 6th Corps was ordered to pursue the enemy, falling back toward Antietam. The 121st, excepting two companies, sent as guard to division train, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, was ordered to hold the Gap and look after the prisoners and arms. Captain Campbell was detailed acting provost-marshal, and with his company left in command of the village of Burkittsville. Captain Galpin, with his men, took charge of the prisoners and marched them to Frederick City, Md.

Sept. 17 the regiment heard the roar of artillery from the battle-field of Antietam, about ten miles away. The result of this conflict was unknown until the morning of the 19th inst., when Capt. Wilson, adjutant-general of our brigade, arrived from the field with orders for the 121st to join that command at once. All the guards were called in, and very soon the regiment departed for the scene of strife. Passing through Sharpsburg, and over a portion of the battle-field, we rejoined the brigade in the evening.

Next morning the regiment was deployed to gather up abandoned muskets and place them in stack. Leaving Sharpsburg, in company with the 6th Corps, we arrived in the vicinity of Williamsport, about the 21st, and, after remaining two days, returned to Bakersville.

Up to this time no shelter had been provided for the men, and, to protect themselves from the weather, they were obliged to prepare tents from brushwood, cornstalks, and leaves. In fine weather the daily duty of drill and parade, with occasional picket duty, occupied the greater portion of our time.

Col. Franchot having no taste for active field-service, and desiring to occupy his seat in congress, tended his resignation. Although not a practical soldier, he had an honorable pride in the regiment which he had organized. In taking this step he simply carried out his original intention, but had deferred it until this campaign was practically ended. Desiring to leave his command with a competent officer,—and wisely concluding Lieut.-Col. Clark to be unsuited for the position,—before resigning, he made use of his influence in the selection of a successor.

Lieut. Emory Upton, of the regular army, with the nominal rank of captain, was at this time commanding the artillery brigade of Slocum's Division, consisting of twenty guns. This officer, but twenty-three years of age, had won the confidence and esteem of Gen. Slocum and all his superiors by his gallantry and good judgment during the Peninsular campaign, and, subsequently, at Crampton's Gap and Antietam. Col. Franchot's recommendation secured the position for Capt. Upton, who gladly accepted it, and was duly commissioned Sept. 25. For this act alone every officer and soldier in the regiment owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Col. Franchot. Col. Upton being formally presented to his command, was received with hearty cheers by all who had the welfare of the regiment at heart.

There were many advantages for a regiment under a regular army officer that were not readily understood at this time, but were afterwards fully appreciated by all. After receiving his commission, Col. Upton obtained leave of absence for a few days, and Lieut.-Col. Clark was left in command. Both officers and men were still without tents, although efforts had been made to obtain them. Gen. Bartlett, the brigade commander, appeared to consider this neglect a matter of little moment. In consequence of the exposure to heat by day, and cold and damp by night, sickness increased at a rapid rate. One man died in camp, and a large number were sick and unfit for duty, before any attempt was made to alleviate our wretched condition. A request was made to use a neighboring barn for hospital purposes, but was refused on the ground that we would move soon, and then all our sick would be sent to the hospital.

Oct. 1, 87 men were sick in camp, of whom over 40 were unable to walk or help themselves. Surgeon Bassett being in ill health, and unable to bear the exposure, resigned his charge to his associates, Valentine and Holt. Quartermaster Story, Capt. Holcomb, and Lieut. Cameron were sick in camp. Capt. Clark, and also 51 privates, were absent on account of sickness, making a total of 137. The regiment was now reduced to 744 men. Typhoid and camp fever, measles, and other diseases prevalent to camp life, were snatching their victims and decimating our ranks.

Lieut.-Col. Clark being ill, Maj. Oleott was now in command. Knowing the wretched condition of the sick, he resolved to give them all the protection in his power. At the imminent risk of a reprimand from his superior, he removed the sick to the aforementioned barn, and detailed one assistant surgeon and soldiers as nurses to care for them. Hay was spread upon the floor for beds, and, in this way, nearly 100 men were made comparatively comfortable, and undoubtedly owed their lives to this humane act. The barn and connecting sheds continued to be used for hospital purposes during the remainder of our stay at Bakersville.

The seeds of disease implanted by official neglect now began to reap a legitimate harvest. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent, and at the surgeon's "call" for the sick, nearly half the regiment responded. Many who really needed medical treatment chose to remain in camp, and, being excused from duty, nursed and cared for each other. By the last of October 7 officers and 151 privates were reported

unfit for duty. The effect of so sad an experience on the *morale* of the regiment was far worse and more demoralizing than the severest engagement. Notwithstanding these events, however, the camp at Bakersville was regarded by those in good health a pleasant one. The soldiers were well fed, and supplied with an abundance of good water.

After Col. Upton assumed command, he began a rigid course of drills, which kept the men active and well employed. Oct. 3, the regiment, with its division, was reviewed by President Lincoln and Gen. Franklin. This was the first review of the 121st, but, considering the short period devoted to drill, very commendable. It was not until the last of October that the men received their overcoats and knapsacks, left at Camp Lincoln, and, about the same time, shelter-tents were distributed. The regiment, under Col. Upton, had arrived at an efficient state of discipline, and was fairly drilled in company and battalion movements.

For several days orders had been issued to hold the command in readiness to move, but the final one came Oct. 30, directing a march at six o'clock the following morning. At this time seven officers,—Capts. Moon, Fish, Kidder, Lieuts. Bates, Van Horn, Cameron, Quar.-Mast. Story, with 123 enlisted men, were removed to hospitals. Second Lieut. Geo. W. Davis, and nine privates, died in this camp during the month of October. Seven hundred and eleven men were present for duty, and, to their credit, it may be said, that not one was in arrest or confinement. Co. C was in command of Second Lieut. Bradt. Capt. Campbell, of Co. E, was the only active officer in his company, First Lieut. Sternberg having been detailed as acting quartermaster, and the second lieutenant being sick. Capt. Ramsey, of Co. H, had resigned. Co. I was entirely destitute of leaders, and for nearly a month was commanded by Ord.-Sergt. Cronkite, two of the officers being in the hospital, and Lieut. J. P. Douw having previously been detailed ordnance-officer of the division.

We left camp promptly Oct. 31, and, passing through Crampton's Gap, pitched tents for the night. The following day an easy march brought us to Berlin, on the Potomac, where we rested overnight, waiting for a ponton-bridge to be thrown across the river. At 5.30 A.M. the regiment was in motion, and, with the 6th Corps, crossed the Potomac, encamping a few miles distant. Heavy cannonading was distinctly heard in the direction of Ashby's Gap. The march continued, at intervals, until the evening of Nov. 5, when we encamped near White Plains. We remained here three days, during which time Col. Upton ordered a regimental court-martial of several delinquent soldiers, who were convicted of various offenses, and duly sentenced. A severe snow-storm prevailed, making the roads heavy and impeding our march.

Nov. 9 we advanced about four miles, and were reviewed by Gens. McClellan and Burnside, just previous to the former's departure, and after he had relinquished his command. We remained in this locality until Nov. 15, and then, after a cold and disagreeable march, arrived at Catlett's Station. Two days later the regiment encamped near Stafford Court-House, where an excellent opportunity was afforded for field exercises.

Col. Upton ordered company drill in the forenoon, battalion at one P.M., dress parade at four P.M., and a regular school of instruction for the officers at six each evening. This active daily life worked a wonderful improvement in the sanitary condition of the regiment, and few now responded to the surgeon's morning call.

Nov. 25 was devoted to drill, as usual, and at dress parade the first promotion was made,—that of Ord.-Sergt. Cronkite, Co. I, to second lieutenant. There were also several reductions to the ranks from the non-commissioned officers in some of the companies. At the close of this month the regiment numbered 657 men, having lost but 25 during November, most of them from colds and exposure at Bakersville. Other changes occurred. Dr. E. S. Walker was appointed surgeon, First Lieut. Jas. D. Clyde, and Second Lieut. Chas. F. Ferguson, Co. G, were honorably discharged from the service, leaving that company without any active officers. Nov. 9, First Lieut. Angus Cameron died at Bakersville of typhoid fever, and First Lieut. A. E. Mather, of Co. K, was transferred to Co. G.

After remaining in this locality about two weeks, Col. Upton ordered the regiment out to fell trees for winter-quarters; but that evening a command came for us to march at six o'clock the next morning, with three days' rations. The regiment started at the appointed hour, passing White Oak church, and bivouacked for the night near the Rappahannock, about fifteen miles distant. The roads being heavy the baggage-train did not come up, and the officers were obliged to sleep without covering. At one A.M., through a cold, drenching rain, we marched in the direction of Belle Plain Landing, arriving at that barren point about evening, numbed with cold, and with garments frozen stiff.

Against the earnest protestations of Col. Upton, the superior commander ordered us to bivouac for the night on this open plain, extending into the Potomac, swept by a terrific wind, and so level that water filled the low places between the corn-hills. The garments of many of the soldiers were frozen fast in the ice during the night. This exposure seemed entirely unnecessary, as the brigade had just passed a beautiful pine forest, on the slope of a hill, about a mile from the river, and Col. Upton suggested to the commander, Col. Cake, that it would be a good place for encampment. He, however, refused to heed the suggestion, and compelled the men to lie in this exposed place two days and one night without fires, thus causing considerable sickness, and, subsequently, the death of many brave men.

December 7 we removed our camp to the pine wood, which Col. Upton had previously designated, and two days later orders came for us to be in readiness to march, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. On the following day we bivouacked near Fredericksburg. No tents were pitched, as we intended to cross the river that night. At 3.30 A.M. reveille was sounded, the men prepared their breakfast, and at 6.30 marched within a short distance of the Rappahannock. At 6.30 P.M. we crossed the river on ponton-bridges, under a heavy firing from the enemy's artillery, about one mile south of Fredericksburg. This city

was now in flames, having been fired by the shells from our guns, and presented a scene grand to behold. We did not remain long on the enemy's side, but recrossed, camping for the night in the piece of wood which we had left only a few hours before.

At daylight the various commands of Franklin's left grand division, that had assembled during the night, could be distinguished by their headquarter flags. Precisely at 9.30 A.M. we again crossed the river under a fierce artillery fire, in which the 121st had one man killed. General Franklin's forces were in line of battle before noon, but not engaged that day.

All slept on their arms that night, prepared for an attack, but the enemy did not venture it. Next day, although a fearful battle was raging at Fredericksburg, our troops remained comparatively idle. Sunday, the 14th inst., the regiment was ordered on picket duty along the railroad, and subjected to a heavy fire, but held its position until relieved at five A.M. the following day.

We had now lost four killed and one wounded. Up to this time no decided advantage had been gained by our troops, and the night being very dark and windy, Burnside determined to withdraw them across the river. Soon after dark they were ordered to muffle all trappings, and move noiselessly. The 121st, with its brigade, crossed at one A.M., bivouacking in a wood near by, and, about daylight, while the men were yet asleep, a solid shot from the enemy's guns struck among them. This movement, ending in defeat, closed our campaign for that year.

December 19, the regiment arrived near White Oak Church about noon, anticipating winter-quarters, and, having selected a camping-ground, began to cut timber and construct cabins. Our location was found undesirable, and on the 29th a change was ordered to higher ground, nearer timber, and a fine field for drill and parade.

No sooner had we arrived here than Col. Upton began a thorough system of daily drills, camp and guard duty, and a strict enforcement of all disciplinary rules,—it being his intention to make the 121st one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments in the army. To aid him in his purpose, the governor consented to grant no commissions until the candidate had first been recommended by him. These daily exercises continued until January 19, when orders came for us to be ready to march at twelve o'clock next day, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges.

The weather continued favorable for several days, and Gen. Burnside, reluctant to settle down into winter-quarters without one more effort to win a decided victory over Lee's army, and silence his critics and rivals, determined to risk an engagement. The regiment struck tents at eleven o'clock, and, with the corps, moved promptly at noon, passing White Oak Church, and going in the direction of Banks' Ford, above Fredericksburg. A few hours later, the rain began to fall, and rapidly increased until the roads were almost impassable. The soldiers, well-nigh exhausted, were allowed to bivouac for the night about ten P.M.

The storm continued during the night with increasing violence, and when morning dawned the Army of the Potomac was completely discouraged and defeated before meeting the enemy. Notwithstanding the march was continued

with extreme difficulty until the troops reached Banks' Ford, where they were unable to effect a crossing. The rain showed no signs of abating, but the commander was still firm in his purpose to outflank the enemy. Our artillery and ponton trains were yet some distance from the river, and, on account of the bad condition of the roads, the teams were unable to extricate those that were mired. Therefore several regiments of the Vermont Brigade were detailed to take the places of the horses and mules, and drag them forward. All the afternoon the men were lifting and tugging at a ponton-carriage, or prying a cannon out of the mire, until a few of those farthest in advance were brought up to the bluff overlooking the ford.

Night came on and the discouraged troops lay down for rest, waiting for the remainder of the pontons, and prepared to throw a bridge across the river at daybreak. When morning came but few of them were in reach of the ford, the remainder being fast in the mud along the route. As soon as the heavy fog had passed away, affording a view across the river, the presence of rebel forces indicated that Lee had anticipated our advance and was ready to meet us.

The stream was now much swollen, and Gen. Burnside, unable to battle successfully with the elements, determined to abandon the undertaking, turn the army back in the direction of the old camps, and go permanently into winter-quarters. At sunrise the troops began the march, leaving the 121st, with the other regiments of the brigade, in position at the ford to cover the retreat and observe the enemy's movements.

We remained here until the next morning, when we were ordered to take long ropes and haul out of the mud the pontons, ammunition-wagons, and artillery, which had been left behind, thus relieving the worn-out horses and mules. The soldiers felt gloomy and discouraged, and, besides, this work was not exactly to their liking, although they knew that it was necessary. After the distribution of a barrel of "commissary" to each regiment a different feeling prevailed, and in a short time they had lifted the trains and artillery from their clay beds and hauled them into position for the teams. This work completed, the regiment moved toward its old encampment beyond White Oak Church. All along the route we saw the dead bodies of horses and mules that had perished in attempting to move their heavy burdens. Although fatigued and covered with mud the men kept up their lively jokes, arriving at their desolate camp about dark.

After a good night's rest, they began to remodel their old quarters, and soon the abandoned camp assumed a very comfortable appearance, and was now regarded as their winter home. Col. Upton was active in his efforts to furnish everything necessary to promote the health and comfort of the regiment. After this, the routine of drill and guard duty was resumed.

Many changes occurred among the officers during the winter and before the commencement of the spring campaign, viz.:

Lieut.-Col. Clark, Capts. Holcomb, Moon, and Olin, and Lieuts. Clyde, Ferguson, Starring, Park, Kenyon, Bradt, Booles, and May resigned; also Quartermaster Story, Capt. Edwin Clark, and Assistant Surgeon Valentine were dis-

missed; Lieut. Angus Cameron died of typhoid fever; Maj. Olcott was promoted to colonel, and Lieut. Mather and Adj. Arnold to captains. Cleaveland J. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and Henry Upton received commissions in the regiment, the former as captain and the latter as second lieutenant. Lieut. Sternberg was promoted to quartermaster, and Second Lieuts. Casler and Cronkite were made first lieutenants, the former being assigned to the command of Co. B, and the latter to Co. E, Capt. Douglas Campbell being absent on account of illness. The following sergeants were promoted to lieutenants: Samuel Miller, A. C. Rice, Chas. A. Butts, Thomas C. Adams, L. B. Paine, F. E. Ford, S. E. Pierce, and G. R. Wheeler.

At three P.M., April 27, the 121st left camp, and, with the 6th Corps, advanced towards Fredericksburg, and a few hours later approached the Rappahannock, near the woods where we bivouacked in December. We rested until eleven P.M., when Gen. Brooks was ordered to transfer the division across the river in pontons.

The night was very dark, and extreme caution was necessary on the part of both officers and men. To avoid confusion, loud talking was forbidden, and all orders were given in an undertone. Neither pieces were to be capped, nor bayonets fixed, for fear of accident and lest our exact position be revealed to the enemy. In order that the noise of the wagons might not be heard by them, some of our men were sent back about half a mile to bring the pontons to the river.

Precisely at twenty minutes past four P.M., six boats were simultaneously launched, and immediately filled with officers and men. Russell's Brigade crossed first, and was quickly followed by Bartlett's. The arrangements had been conducted so quietly that the pickets on the opposite bank did not realize their danger until they heard the splashing of oars and saw the boats approaching, when they fired a few random shots and retired. Our line began to press the enemy's retiring skirmishers, until they were under protection of their fortifications, and sheltered by frowning heights. The troops were placed in a defensive position, but little else was done during the day; and, excepting an occasional shell from the enemy, and now and then a spirited fire along the skirmish line, nothing of importance occurred. After dark, the erection of rifle-pits was commenced.

On the morning of Thursday, the 30th inst., the regiment was mustered for March and April, and that day passed in comparative quiet. The men were near their muskets, ready to seize them at a moment's notice, but at the same time enjoying their jokes, telling stories, and, in some instances, pitching quoits. That night we were sent on the picket line, where we remained until Friday evening.

Nothing of interest occurred until Saturday afternoon, when Pratt's Brigade, within view, drove in the enemy's picket lines, charging at double-quick. Throughout the day we had heard heavy firing in the direction of Chancellorsville. This continued till late in the night, and all, exulting over the encouraging tidings from General Hooker, lay down for rest, little dreaming of the struggle that was to come on the following day, and the terrible sacrifice of human lives.

At two A.M. Sunday we formed in line of battle, and at four o'clock began an advance across the plain, under a severe artillery fire from the enemy. Pressing forward without serious opposition from their infantry, we approached the railroad at the base of the hill, where we were stubbornly resisted by sharpshooters and a well-directed fire of canister from a battery that enfiladed a part of our line. The other divisions of the Sixth Corps had passed to our right, and were pressing hard upon the enemy to gain the rear of the town. In the mean time our batteries kept up a constant fire from Stafford's Heights, on the north side of the river.

Gen. Sedgwick determined to storm this stronghold with the 2d and 3d Divisions, while the 1st engaged the enemy on the left and covered the ponton-bridge at Frankliu's crossing. All arrangements for the charge were completed by eleven o'clock, when the batteries on both sides opened a fierce cannonade, after which the troops, in fine order, moved forward to the attack. There came moments of doubt and distrust to the ranks of the 121st as we lay supporting a battery, in full view of the charging column. We were not long in suspense, however, for our gallant comrades rushed forward in the midst of leaden hail, which was dealing death and destruction on every side, and soon, with shouts and cheers, the exulting troops gained the heights and planted their standards on the summit.

The regiment, with its division, was now ordered to join them, and, marching forward, arrived at one P.M. A brief halt then took place, to allow the men to prepare coffee,—a privilege not granted before that day. Fires were soon started and the meal in preparation, but we were compelled to advance before many had partaken of it. As we filed into the road a few shells came tearing through the column, reminding us that the enemy were not far away.

Orders had been received from Gen. Hooker to have the 6th Corps join him at Chancellorsville without delay. The afternoon was already far advanced, when the 1st Division, under Gen. Brooks, was pushed to the front, Bartlett's Brigade taking the lead. No sooner was a strong line of the enemy's outposts discovered than the troops drew up in line of battle, advancing cautiously through the deep ravines and tangled brush, until they passed through an open field and approached a narrow skirt of wood and dense undergrowth. Here our skirmish-line met obstinate resistance, and was unable to advance farther. Gen. Bartlett, halting his command, rearranged the ranks at the edge of the wood and waited for the 1st Brigade to come up on his right. But before they were fairly in position, our forces were ordered to push rapidly forward. The 27th New York was on the right, 5th Maine and 121st New York next, and the 96th Pennsylvania on the left, the 16th New York being on the skirmish-line.

The belt of wood was about two hundred yards in width, and near its opposite edge ran the Chancellorsville road, about parallel with our line of battle. This road, having a trench on either side, was a fair specimen of many Virginia turnpikes. The dirt from these made a good rifle-pit.

We passed our skirmish-line about fifty yards from the edge of the wood, and advanced in good order, regardless of the skirmishers of the enemy, who could not be seen, but

whose well-directed fire continued to single out a victim here and there, until we came within a short distance of the Chancellorsville road. At this point we were suddenly met by a solid sheet of flame from a rebel line, lying in the road, awaiting our approach. Fortunately this first volley was aimed too high; for, otherwise, it would have almost annihilated our command at the outset. Our troops remained in rank, returning a well-directed fire, until they forced the line back across the road. But instantly a destructive fire was poured into our columns by a second line that had been concealed on the opposite side of the road. Face to face they contended, scarcely a man falling to the rear unless wounded; until, being ordered, they retired across an open field, soon after entering the wood. Between the enemy's line of battle and the right wing of the 121st stood what was known as Salem Church. This building, sheltering many of the enemy, was charged by that wing, and a hand-to-hand encounter ensued, in which our men captured the place, and held possession a short time. This was the first encounter with the enemy in so close an action, and won for it a deserved title for gallantry ever afterwards maintained.

The bravery and coolness of Col. Upton, under so fierce a fire, inspired both officers and men with new confidence in their commander, and their conduct in this engagement made him proud of the regiment with which he had cast his fortune. Just before the order was given to retire the colonel's favorite horse, "Manassas," was shot through the neck, the same bullet also severing one of the bridle reins. Unable to govern the infuriated beast, which was dashing wildly towards the enemy's line, he threw himself from the saddle, to avoid capture, allowing the animal to go riderless into their rear. Some of our wounded, who had fallen into the enemy's hands, afterwards recognizing the horse, believed the colonel had been killed.

Without panic our whole line retired about eight hundred yards, until reaching some log cabins surrounded by an orchard, and again offered battle. The closely-pursuing enemy attempted to surround our exposed left flank, but the remnant of the 121st, with fragments of other regiments of the brigade, made an heroic resistance; and, aided by the batteries on our right, drove them back to the edge of the wood. We gladly welcomed the night that closed the day's conflict. But as darkness came over the scene a lurid flame, kindled by the fire of our batteries, was consuming the dry leaves and underbrush in the wood in which our helpless wounded lay. Many of them, it was feared, were burned alive. Perhaps no regiment in the service suffered so great a loss, in proportion to its numbers, as the 121st during the fifteen minutes it stood gallantly before so destructive a fire.

In the engagement 4 officers and 81 non-commissioned officers and privates were killed, and 2 officers and over 100 of the latter wounded. Among the slain were Capts. N. O. Wendell, Thos. S. Arnold, Lieuts. U. F. Doubleday and F. E. Ford. Lieuts. Henry Upton and H. B. Walker were severely wounded. Lieut. Bates was taken prisoner. All were brave and efficient officers, and their loss was severely felt. The total loss of the regiment was 287 out of 540 who entered the engagement. Many of our wounded

were sent to Fredericksburg and cared for, although some of the severest cases fell into the enemy's hands, Lieut. Upton being among the number. During the night the enemy brought large reinforcements from Hooker's front, and at an early hour next morning repossessed themselves of Fredericksburg and Marye's Heights, and would have surrounded the corps completely had not our line of battle been quickly extended to the river, to hold Banks' Ford, six miles above the town. Our entire front was changed to meet them, and all day they fought desperately—but in vain—to turn the left flank of the old 6th Corps away from the river, and thus cut off all retreat. In the mean time the 121st was in line of battle, and a part of the day lay in front of Capt. Cowan's famous battery, which was sending repeated volleys of canister over our heads into the rebel ranks. Conscious that we could not hold out against overwhelming numbers, that night in the darkness we moved noiselessly to Banks' Ford, where we crossed rapidly over a ponton-bridge which had been provided, the 121st with its brigade bringing up the rear.

After eight days of toil, with little sleep, we returned to our old camping-ground, worn out in body and saddened at the loss of our gallant comrades. Notwithstanding our reverses the survivors were not disheartened.

Col. Upton began immediately to reorganize the shattered ranks, and fill the places of non-commissioned officers who had been killed. Near the close of May two hundred and forty-five men were transferred to the 121st from other regiments, although many of them never performed a day's duty with that command. These recruits, whose term of enlistment was three years, had been taken from the 16th, 18th, 27th, 31st, and 32d Regiments, which were mustered into service for two years only. Notwithstanding the additions, on leaving camp the regiment numbered one hundred less than when it broke camp in April.

For several days we had been in readiness to move, and had indulged in much speculation concerning our future. At ten A.M., June 6, we again turned toward Fredericksburg, arriving opposite the old Franklin crossing about one P.M. After remaining on the bluff near the bridge until evening we crossed to the enemy's side on a ponton-bridge, erected by Howe's Division on the 5th inst.

That division crossed, on the above-mentioned day, with little loss, and was in possession of nearly the same ground occupied by the 1st Division in April.

Immediately we began to build rifle-pits, and before morning had erected a regular line, to shelter us during the day. Here we remained several days (virtually as observers), wondering what next would be expected of us, when it was ascertained that Lee's army was in motion, and moving by our right. After learning this we abandoned our useless works and recrossed the river. The 121st was ordered to march down the Rappahannock a few miles, and extend a picket line from the river across the country in the direction of White Oak Church, where the body of the army lay.

Sunday, June 14, proved conclusively that Lee was crossing this stream with his whole force, and moving northward. Our wounded and sick were sent to Washington, and all government property removed under the supervision of the 6th Corps. During a heavy rain, amid loud

peals of thunder and thick darkness, we began our march about midnight. Half asleep, we plodded through deep mud and broken corduroy, commencing what may be called the "Gettysburg campaign."

For a day or two the roads were very heavy, and the artillery and baggage trains experienced much difficulty. It was a grand sight to see an army so large and well equipped moving with regularity and apparent ease. Where the country and roads would permit, the trains and troops were moved in three or four lines, presenting an imposing spectacle. Obligated to protect a long, cumbersome train, we made slow progress, until some days later, on nearing Washington, it was reduced at least one-half, very much to the relief of the whole army.

June 17 the regiment was moved from Dumfries early in the morning, and did not breakfast until eight A.M. The day was very hot, and many fell out from exhaustion and sunstroke, filling the ambulances, and keeping the regimental surgeons busy signing passes. About noon we crossed Occoquan creek at Wolf Run Shoals, where we halted about two hours. This stop was greatly enjoyed by the men, who improved the opportunity by plunging into the cooling stream. Refreshed by their bath, hard tack, and a cup of good coffee, they renewed the march about three P.M., reaching Fairfax Station, the place of encampment, late in the afternoon.

Reveille was sounded at four A.M., and soon after we resumed our march, and about noon reached Fairfax Court-House, where we remained nearly a week. While here all needless luggage was sent to Washington for storage, and the long and ponderous train considerably reduced. On the 25th the regiment was ordered out for skirmish drill on the Leesburg road, and after advancing about three miles through field, underbrush, and wood, returned to camp greatly fatigued.

Baffled in the hope of inducing Hooker to imperil the capital, Lee moved his army north of the Potomac. This action required an advance by our troops, and accordingly we left Fairfax Court-House on the morning of June 26, passing through the village of Drainsville, and crossing the Potomac on a ponton-bridge at Edwards' Ferry.

Leaving this place at an early hour on the following morning, we passed through several important towns, and two days later encamped at Sam's creek, about fifty miles distant. Thence we marched through the beautiful village of Westminster, with colors unfurled and bands playing, and, a column of rebel cavalry having preceded us by a few hours, the people, professing strong Union sentiments, welcomed us with hearty demonstrations of joy.

That night we rested about two miles from Manchester, and remained there until the following evening, the regiment having marched about one hundred miles in four days. The weather was hot and sultry, but our men kept in rank remarkably well during these long and fatiguing marches, although sixty rounds of cartridges and five days' rations had been added to their camp luggage. Notwithstanding the wearisome marches of the last four days, we were now called upon to outstrip all previous efforts and perform one of the most remarkable feats of the campaign.

During the day it became known that Gen. Hooker had

resigned and Gen. Meade succeeded to the command of the Army of the Potomac. This news affected the men visibly, as they had great confidence in "Fighting Joe;" but they were still willing to meet the enemy bravely under their new leader. Soon after nine P.M., July 1, the troops were ordered to move, but from some cause our column was delayed, and did not get fairly under way before eleven P.M. We were now on the broad pike leading towards Gettysburg, where, as we had learned, a part of our army had met the enemy, and, after hard fighting and heavy loss, were holding their position, although deprived of their leader, Gen. Reynolds. The ardor of the regiment was now awakened, and a rapid march continued for hours, with brief halts for rest. The brigade band enlivened the tired soldiers at intervals with national airs, and when the echo of their music had died away Col. Upton would order the regimental musicians to strike up one of their best marches to regulate the steps of the weary men and cheer them onward. Little straggling had occurred, but as the sun poured forth its burning rays it was evident that many were struggling hard to keep in the ranks.

It was now one P.M., and we were about eight miles from the scene of battle. Not having breakfasted, we were allowed twenty minutes to prepare coffee, and immediately squads of soldiers, loaded with canteens, were crossing the fields in search of water, while their comrades were kindling fires. Their preparations were interrupted, however; for, before one-half of the time had expired, a staff officer rode rapidly up the pike, and, reining his horse towards the headquarter flag, where Gen. Sedgwick was reclining in the shade, informed him that the 6th Corps was wanted at Gettysburg without delay. Orders were immediately given, and the column moved resolutely forward to close the gap of eight miles between them and their comrades, who were menaced by Lee's hosts.

The heat was excessive, and, though some of the men gave out from sheer exhaustion, the majority followed on at a less rapid rate. At 4.30 P.M., the regiment, with the 6th Corps, reached Gettysburg and advanced within supporting distance of the column already drawn up. We were ordered to prepare coffee before taking our position in line. The command had now completed the unprecedented march of thirty-four miles in nineteen hours, without any food, except hard tack eaten on the march. After partaking of the coffee, greatly refreshed and with refilled canteens, we were deployed, and moved forward to the support of the 3d Corps under a sharp fire of artillery and bursting shells. For the enemy had just opened fire preparatory to Longstreet's assault on this corps, which had been posted far in advance. The 121st, with its brigade and division, was in line of battle with the left flank near Round Top just as Longstreet's hosts, in overlapping columns, swept Sickles' troops across the Emmetsburg road. The enemy fought desperately to carry the position in our front and gain possession of this height. Charge after charge was made, but they were finally driven back by the timely arrival of the 6th Corps, and darkness put an end to the contest. One of the batteries directly in front was several times in momentary possession of the enemy, but as often recovered, and they driven back with fearful slaughter.

As soon as we were in position, Col. Upton, fully realizing our danger, and the work we might have to perform, ordered all knapsacks to be removed and left in the rear. After the enemy had been driven back, our position was somewhat advanced, being more to the left, and under cover of a narrow strip of wood, whose edge was skirted with huge boulders. Here, during the night, we rested on our arms, hearing the agonizing cries of the wounded whom we were unable to succor.

The enemy awaited the renewal of the battle next day, with apparent confidence, while we were in a doubtful mood and exceedingly anxious about the result. At an early hour the battle began on the right, but in our immediate front the enemy were content with annoying us by sharpshooters and an occasional shell. We kept this position until one P.M., when more than a hundred guns were opened on Cemetery Ridge and Hancock's front. The enemy had concentrated their artillery for a final conflict, and directed their fire so well that the ranks of our gunners were rapidly thinned, and the destruction of horses so great that some of the pieces were drawn back by hand to prevent capture.

Our guns replied, and for nearly two hours a destructive fire was kept up on both sides. At length some of our pieces slackened their fire, to cool, leading the enemy to suppose they were effectually silenced, while their own were still decimating our ranks. Presently the roar of artillery ceased, and instantly every man along the Union line was in his place, as by magic, his piece in hand and bayonet fixed, well knowing the enemy were preparing for a charge. Col. Upton had previously directed the men to protect themselves as best they could from their artillery fire, but the moment it ceased to be prepared to meet the charge. On came the rebels in serried columns, with measured step, and pressed hard up to Hancock's line, when his infantry opened on them with terrible effect. Aided by canister and shell from our batteries, the Union arms, after a terrible sacrifice, compelled them to fall back in confusion, leaving the ground literally covered with their dead and wounded comrades. The main point toward which the charge was directed was about five hundred yards to the right of the 121st. Thus ended the fighting of that day, and, practically, the battle of Gettysburg.

The next day was dark and cloudy, and the smoke settled down over the field, affording a favorable opportunity for Lee's retreat, which he was improving to his utmost, at the same time maintaining defiant attitude in our front. During the night of the 4th his army was in full retreat, and next morning the 6th Corps was ordered in pursuit. The first division led, following the Fairfield road. A small rear-guard kept within sight of our advancing column, but did not dispute our march before reaching Fairfield, where they were protected by a gorge in South Mountain.

After a brisk skirmish, in which a few of our men were wounded, Gen. Sedgwick decided not to make a general attack, but, if possible, to cut off Lee's retreat by reaching the Cumberland valley through one of the mountain passes farther to the south. Our progress was slow, and it was not until Tuesday evening that we began the ascent of South Mountain, over a very steep and rugged road, during a drenching rain.

The men had been on short rations for two days, and were in no condition for such an effort. About midnight Col. Upton, knowing the regiment was well-nigh exhausted, and many scattered along the road, ordered them to rest. A majority of both men and officers lay down that night, faint and weak from prolonged hunger.

Early next morning we descended the westerly slope, and rested near Middletown, where we received a supply of bread and fresh beef. Thence advancing to Boonsboro', in the Cumberland valley, we made preparation for battle, but the enemy retired on our approach. At daybreak we marched forward, and soon came up with their outposts. A portion of the 121st were deployed as skirmishers, and the remainder supported a Rhode Island battery, which opened on them with good effect. The rebels were driven back with slight loss to our side. The 11th was spent in supporting a battery and skirmishing with the enemy.

Sunday, the 12th inst., the enemy were well intrenched around Williamsport, with their flanks resting on the river, and their centre extending near Hagerstown. Their army was drawn within the semicircle, determined to defend the position until able to cross the swollen river.

At dawn, next morning, we moved forward cautiously, and reached Funkstown just as the enemy were departing in undue haste. Our cavalry took possession of this place after a warm skirmish, and the 6th Corps, moving to the left, came up with the main body of Lee's army. The various commands were deployed in line of battle, and moved into position, within eight hundred yards of their rifle-pits. The enemy's skirmishers annoyed us very much, being strongly posted in a wheat-field, behind the shocks, or protected by the rocks that dotted the ledge along their line. Three strong mortise-fences and a field of wheat separated the opposing forces.

About five P.M. Cos. E and H, of the 121st, with a detachment of the 5th Maine, were ordered on skirmish duty, and Capt. Cronkite, being the senior officer, reported to Gen. Wright for instruction. The latter led to the nearest elevation, and, pointing to their position, said, "Captain, the sun is now an hour high, and you must occupy that ledge before it goes down." Some minor instructions followed, and immediately after the line was deployed and moved forward on a run, with orders to reserve fire until the last fence was passed. The men were obliged to scale fences and charge through an uncut wheat-field, and, on reaching the last one, were nearly exhausted. Here a halt was ordered to correct the line, when a bold sally followed, and the position was ours. Seven or eight, belonging to the 121st, were wounded. Co. E had five men wounded; besides, three rebels were found among the slain.

The next day was spent in skirmishing and building rifle-pits, and on the ensuing morning, to our surprise, Lee's whole army had returned to Virginia. The regiment followed up to Williamsport, where it remained during the night, and then directed its course toward Virginia. After passing through Boonsboro', Middletown, and Burkittsville, we recrossed at Berlin on a ponton-bridge. On returning to this State, but fourteen line-officers were present. Col. Upton was for a time in command of the regiment which left Maryland, Mather acting as lieutenant-colonel,

and Lieut.-Col. Oleott, with Capt. Gorton, Lieuts. Bates and Walker, were left behind on account of sickness. Capt. Galpin, Lieuts. Paine and Vanscoy, with a squad of soldiers, were detailed to proceed to New York and return with conscripts.

Marching southward again, we passed the villages of Lovittsville, Uniontown, and Sniekerville, reaching Ashby's Gap on the 23d. Thence proceeding through New Baltimore and Warrenton, we encamped a day or two near the latter place. Shortly after the 2d Brigade, with a light battery, was ordered back to New Baltimore, five miles distant, to protect the army from a surprise in that direction. This command was completely detached from its division and the 6th Corps, which remained near Warrenton, and was obliged to protect itself on all sides from the incursions of Mosby's band. Picket duty became frequent, and usually lasted two days. This camp was in a healthy location, and with daily drills by company, regiment, and brigade, and plenty of good food, vegetables, and abundance of berries, the men had little cause for dissatisfaction.

While here, Col. Upton received permission to take the 121st outside our lines, surround a village about ten miles northeast, and attempt to capture some of Mosby's gang, whose headquarters were supposed to be there. Before daylight the town was completely shut in by our cordon of pickets, and, as day was breaking on the quiet residents, we were pushing our lines into the streets and searching all the buildings. They, however, having learned of our approach, quickly fled from the place, and we retraced our steps, arriving in camp late that night.

CHAPTER XXVI.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The 121st Regiment—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 15, the entire army moved towards Culpeper, and passing this place, remained several days near Stonehouse Mountain.

Lee having withdrawn all his troops to the south bank of the Rapidan, the 6th Corps proceeded to Cedar Mountain, on that river, October 5. After a short stay we learned that the rebel general was attempting to put his army between us and Washington. Messages from our signal officers declared Stuart's cavalry to be then at James City, and further developments proved that the bulk of Lee's army was approaching our rear. Gen. Meade attempted to draw them back, or, at least, gain some time for the other corps of the army, near Culpeper, to get under way. He therefore ordered the 6th Corps to build large camp-fires, and be ready to move at a moment's notice.

The following morning a division of cavalry threatened to cross at Germania Ford, about twelve miles below our position, while we made similar demonstrations at the ford in our front. This feint proved successful in checking their advance. That night we again built huge fires, and then moved rapidly in the direction of Culpeper, leaving a force of cavalry to guard the rear. An all night's march

brought us north of that village, and, after a brief halt for breakfast, we hastened to the Rappahannock, crossing at the station, and by noon nearly all were north of the river. Our cavalry, closely pressed by a superior force, were bringing up the rear, fighting as they retired.

Having reached a beautiful, broad stretch of country, Gen. Meade determined to offer battle. In a short time nearly the whole army was again south of the Rappahannock, and advancing in long, dark lines, extending at least three miles. We proceeded as far as Brandy Station, pushing their cavalry before us, but, night coming on, were obliged to halt.

Lee was not disposed to accept the challenge, but was leading his columns in the direction of Sulphur Springs, hoping to gain our rear and get early possession of our defenses at Centreville. There remained no time for demonstrations, but great haste was required to outmarch him.

Accordingly, we started back about midnight, crossing the Rappahannock at dawn. The darkness of the preceding night was intense, and the men were thoroughly fatigued; besides, it was necessary to march on the railroad to give room for trains and other columns moving in a parallel direction. A short halt was ordered for breakfast, but the majority preferring sleep, threw themselves on the ground, and rested until the rear had crossed the river. After burning the railroad bridge we again started forward, and that night we halted for sleep near Kettle run, having marched over twenty miles.

At early dawn, October 14, we resumed our journey, passing Bristoe Station, Manassas, and Bull Run, feeling the flush of a great victory as we filed into position at Centreville, late in the afternoon. The race had been a hard one, but was nobly won just in time to save Stonewall Jackson's old corps from gaining possession, and probably the Army of the Potomac from a humiliating defeat.

The 2d Corps covered the rear, and on our arrival was hotly engaged with Hill's forces at Brandy Station. They attempted to intercept that corps, but were themselves discomfited after a few hours' fighting, and fell back with a loss of five pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners.

The same evening we moved to a stronger position, built rifle-pits, and for two days waited an attack. They kept up with our skirmishers, and frequently led us to expect an engagement; but baffled in the attempt to gain this stronghold by strategy, Lee, after three days of skirmishing and threatenings, with slight losses on both sides, withdrew quietly from our front, and turned toward the Rappahannock. On the night of the 17th our troops started in pursuit, but were unable to make rapid progress on account of a drenching rain and the difficulty experienced in moving the artillery.

It had long been a by-word among the infantry, "Who ever saw a dead cavalryman?" but on our return trip through New Baltimore the 121st saw their first dead "cavalryman," and, although a sickening spectacle, it was made the subject of many dry jokes by numerous wags of the regiment.

Sunday, October 18, we passed through Warrenton, and, stretching along a ridge south of the town, went into camp. We remained here several days, resuming drill,

dress parade, and grand reviews of divisions and corps. The cold wind sweeping through our camp caused the men to hover round their fires, and, while warming one side of the body and chilling the other, they discussed the chances of the winter's campaign. The weather continuing disagreeable, the men soon began to erect comfortable log huts, expecting to remain there all winter. This illusion was soon dispelled, however, for on the evening of November 6 orders came for us to move at daylight. At the appointed hour the regiment was on its way to Rappahannock Station, seven miles distant.

Col. Upton was that morning assigned to the command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Olcott being absent on sick leave, the regiment was under Major Mather. About noon the corps arrived at the station, and at once deployed in line of battle, a short distance from the river. In our front was a beautiful plain, nearly a mile in length by a quarter in width, while nearer the stream the ground was much higher, but sloping gradually toward us. The rebels had erected strong forts and rifle-pits along this elevation, and with artillery and a large body of infantry defied our threatenings. Cos. D and B, of the 121st, with their respective officers, were detailed as skirmishers in front of our brigade, and soon the sharp crack of muskets was heard along our whole line. Taking advantage of whatever would cover them, the men lay on the ground when not advancing, and about five P.M. gallantly pressed the rebel skirmishers under cover of their rifle-pits.

The long line of battle immediately moved forward under a brisk fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, but with such celerity that they received little harm from their fire.

When within five hundred yards of their works our line, partially covered by the crown of the ridge, halted until darkness should cover our attack.

The men threw themselves upon the ground, awaiting orders, and watching the grandeur of the scene. Our own batteries were brought within easy range of the forts, and for a half-hour, as darkness was coming on, the spectacle was very imposing.

The air was filled with the noise of shot and shell, and the fiery messengers of death from hostile batteries, with streaming fuse, crossing lines over our heads in making their arcs, resembled a shower of shooting stars. During the display of pyrotechnics the formation for the charge was completed. The 3d Brigade, Gen. Russell's, was on our left, and the 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin formed a front line. Col. Upton arranged his brigade in like manner, placing the 121st and 5th Maine in the charging line; the former on the left.

When darkness approached these regiments were ordered forward. A few yards in advance, the 121st was obliged to form column to pass a narrow defile. This being accomplished, the line halted, unslung knapsacks, and listened to a few words from Col. Upton, who aroused the enthusiasm of the regiment by asserting that he would command in person. After instructing the men to reserve their fire, and trust all to the bayonet, he gave the command, "Forward, double-quick, march!"

Our artillery had ceased firing, and the enemy's had

slackened, but, hearing our advance column, their infantry sent forth a volley from their forts and rifle-pits. But, by the wisdom of Col. Upton in withholding our fire, our exact position was not discerned, and the shots passed over our heads.

As we neared the rifle-pits their fire slackened, and, while we were fearing the reserve fire, the clear voice of Col. Upton was heard, "Forward, you braves; four lines of battle behind you!" These two gallant regiments leaped quickly over the works in our front, just as the 6th Maine and 5th Wisconsin were entering the fort on our left. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, in which men were struck down with muskets, but not a shot was fired by the 121st or 5th Maine. The left wing of the former pressed forward to the enemy's bridge, cutting off their retreat, when, panic-stricken, some swam the river and escaped, while others were drowned in the attempt.

We gained a complete victory, and rested on the field during the night. Two companies guarded the bridge, which the enemy from their side of the river attempted to burn. Sixteen hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, several stands of colors, and over two thousand muskets were captured in this engagement. Our regiment, numbering about four hundred and fifty, captured about six hundred and fifty prisoners, among whom were four colonels (one commanded a brigade), three lieutenant-colonels, two majors, seventeen captains, and twenty-seven lieutenants; also, four battle-flags and one color-staff. Company I and Company E each seized a stand of colors. Total loss in 121st, Captain Casler, Co. B, wounded, five men killed, and twenty-two wounded. Lieutenant Henry Upton, just returned from the hospital, and still weak from his wound of May 3, was overcome by exposure and obliged to return. All officers and soldiers who were in this engagement conducted themselves with credit, and the skirmishers did noble service under the management of Captain Fish and Lieutenant Jackson, who excelled in this work. Two of the guns captured by Russell's Brigade were those which Milroy had lost in June. The troops captured were from North Carolina and Louisiana, and represented the best portion of the famous Stonewall Jackson Corps.

Next day we crossed the river and marched to Brandy Station, but, finding no enemy, rested while the cavalry advanced a few miles beyond. We remained in this vicinity for several days, camping on the farm of the Hon. John Minor Botts, and again began to prepare winter huts from the abundant supply of timber near by.

Nov. 9, forty men, selected from the 5th Maine, 6th Wisconsin, and 121st, were detailed to present the captured colors to General Meade, at army headquarters. This was a proud day for these regiments, and their brilliant record became widely known throughout the army. We did not remain long at this place, for the northern people and press, in the profoundest ignorance of the requirements of an army, were censuring our stay, and, after the repairs on our railroad were completed, we were supplied with five days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges, and on the morning of Nov. 26 started out, if not to capture Lee's army, at least to gratify their unjust clamor. We moved very slowly in consequence of the delay of the

3d Corps, that had preceded us, being obliged to lie on the north side of the Rapidan that night, as rear-guard, while the bulk of our corps about midnight crossed the river at Jacob's Ford. We crossed at the same ford about day-break, joining our corps on the other bank. About the middle of the afternoon Ewell's rebel corps blundered on the wrong road, encountering the tardy 3d Corps, and a hot contest ensued. The 1st and 2d Divisions were ordered to its aid, and also to protect the gap between it and the 2d Corps. Upton's Brigade moved within easy support of this portion of the 3d Corps which was warmly engaged, and, while waiting the orders, the wounded were passing through our ranks to the rear, but all pretenders were arrested and sent to the front.

Cunning devices were often resorted to by men who were bound to get out of harm's way, and one occurred at this time. While the battle was raging, Gen. Sedgwick and several of his staff, having dismounted, were resting on the ground near the position of the 121st, when a stretcher, with a soldier thereon, was being carried to the rear by two able men, but, before reaching their position, a shell killed one of the stretcher-bearers and wounded the other, while the supposed wounded man jumped up and ran rapidly to the rear.

During the night the enemy withdrew, leaving their dead on the field, and we moved to Robertson's Tavern. The ensuing morning we marched in the direction of Orange Court-House, but had not gone far before we found Lee's whole army on the south side of a small stream, known as Mine Run, ready for battle.

Our lines were soon in position, and skirmishers, within plain view of the enemy's stronghold, were sharply engaged. Everything indicated another great battle, equal in magnitude to that of Gettysburg, the strength of the position this time being greatly to their advantage. A heavy rain commenced on Saturday, and did not slacken until dark.

All that night was spent by the 121st in clearing roads through the woods for the artillery and ambulances, and both armies were hard at work building rifle-pits and strengthening their fortifications. Before sunrise, Sunday, the regiment, with its division and corps, moved to the right of the main army, taking its position on the extreme left of the enemy, about eight hundred yards distant. We were covered from their view by a dense wood, near whose edge our line was formed, with the 121st and 5th Maine again in the front line of the brigade.

Every man was directed to refrain from making a noise or kindling a fire. It was decided to begin an attack Monday morning, and all the generals were summoned for instructions. At the edge of the wood was a high rail fence, which concealed our forces from the enemy, and when the line of battle came within a few paces of it, men were designated in each company to step forward, grasp the third rail from the bottom, at the angle toward them, and unitedly overthrow the fence and allow the line to pass in regular order.

A very cold night was spent in weary waiting, without coffee or sleep, no man knowing his coming fate. It was a terrible strain on the strongest nerves, more so from the fact that we were unable to sleep for fear of freezing, and

Obliged to stir about to keep comfortable. Some of the pickets were found frozen to death at their posts. The following morning the men were greatly relieved when they heard the gun signaling an attack on our left, and they were ready for the conflict. At the order "Fall in line," they stood resolutely shoulder to shoulder. A half-hour was spent waiting for the final command, when the line was ordered to stack arms and rest. This change was made because the generals considered it imprudent to attack, and the order was countermanded, very much to the relief of every man.

The trains and reserve artillery began to retire across the Rapidan. Monday night and Tuesday night we quietly withdrew, re-crossed the river at daybreak, and returned to the camp which we had left a week before. After remaining a few days, Upton's brigade moved to the right across a stream called Hazel river, and went into winter-quarters. Our camp was laid out with regularity, and with a view to the sanitary condition of the men. The location was elevated, and within a beautiful grove of oak, hickory, and whitewood, and, in a short time, the officers and men had erected very comfortable quarters.

Lieut.-Col. Oleott, returning about this time, assumed command, and in a few days had a pretty rustic house erected. It was built of whitewood, which abounded near our camp. The men now began to enjoy camp life as they never had done before. Rations were sufficient, and of good quality; besides, many were receiving from their friends boxes laden with delicacies, which they readily shared with their comrades.

A comfortable hospital was provided for the sick, and Surgeon Sloeum and his assistant, Holt, were diligent in their attendance on any requiring medical aid.

Regular drills, dress parades, guard and picket duty, consumed enough of our time, and developed sufficient muscle to keep most of the men in robust health through the winter.

On Feb. 27 the 6th Corps was ordered to move in the direction of Charlotteville, to support Custer's cavalry, who were reconnoitering in that direction.

We left a guard to protect our camp, and, after being out four days in a disagreeable storm, returned to our camp on the evening of March 2, covered with mud, and in a better condition to enjoy our comfortable quarters than ever before.

The regiment had no chaplain, and Rev. Dr. Adams, of the 5th Maine, kindly consented to conduct services every Sabbath when the weather would permit to be held in the open air.

The 5th Maine built a commodious chapel, and frequently the 121st was invited to join them in service.

It was the misfortune of our regiment to get a miserable chaplain at the time of its organization, and when he left, during the Gettysburg campaign, no one was grieved,—not even the officers who had contributed ten dollars each to provide him with a horse with which to carry our mail. After his departure we preferred to have no successor appointed so long as Dr. Adams would serve us, and when the 5th Maine had completed its term, all the officers joined in a petition to Governor Fenton to commission that gentleman in the 121st, which he promptly granted.

Nearly all the officers availed themselves of a ten-days' leave of absence some time during the winter, and Captains Fish and Kidder were ordered on recruiting service, but had poor success, and returned just before the spring campaign opened.

The *personnel* of line-officers was very much changed, and the regiment lost several valuable leaders and worthy non-commissioned officers, who were promoted to higher commands in the various colored regiments which were being organized. There was no lack of material in the ranks of the 121st for good officers, and many of the men passed a commendable examination before the board of examiners in Washington, and were accordingly commissioned. Major Mather and Captain Hall were promoted to lieutenant-colonels, and assigned to the 20th and 43d Regiments, U. S. colored, respectively. Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Bates were promoted to colonels, and assigned to command of the 23d and 30th. Colonel Campbell, while before the examining board, exhibited such a high order of talent and military culture that he was requested to become a member of that body. He accepted the invitation, and, until he entered the field at the head of his regiment, was one of its leading spirits.

Lieutenant Gray and Sergeant-Major Andrew Davidson were commissioned as captains in the 23d and 30th, and Sergeants W. Ward Rice and Nathaniel Gano also went before the board and received commissions.

Lieutenants Henry Upton and Henry B. Walker, suffering from the severe wounds of the previous May, were unable to endure active field service, and were honorably discharged. Captain Fish and Adjutant Morse were now on the staff of the brigade commander, Colonel Upton.

Some of the vacancies were filled by the following promotions, viz.: Captain Galpin, Company A, promoted to major; Lieutenants Burrell, Paine, and Butts, to captains; Second Lieutenants Jackson, Foote, Pierce, and Tucker, to first lieutenants; First Sergeant Saml. B. Kelley to second lieutenant, and First Sergeant Joseph Heath to sergeant-major.

At the April muster of the regiment, just before entering the spring campaign, there were present for duty 21 officers and 456 privates. Five officers were on detached service, and 92 men were performing extra service,—*e.g.*, pioneers, train- and cattle-drivers.

At this time the total list of officers and their assignments were as follows:

Colonel E. Upton, commanding 2d Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Oleott, commanding regiment.

Major, H. M. Galpin.

Surgeon, John O. Sloeum.

Assistant Surgeon, Daniel M. Holt.

Adjutant, F. M. Morse, aide-de-camp to Colonel Upton, brigade staff.

Quartermaster, Theo. Sternberg.

Company A.—Captain, Jonathan Burrell; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Tucker; Second Lieutenant, Samuel B. Kelley.

Company B.—Captain, M. R. Casler, absent, wounded; First Lieutenant, Thomas C. Adams, commanding.

Company C.—Captain, Lansing B. Paine; Second Lieu-

tenant, Geo. W. Quackenbush, special duty, ambulance corps.

Company D.—Captain, John D. Fish, acting assistant adjutant, General Upton's staff; First Lieutenant, Daniel D. Jackson, commanding company.

Company E.—Captain Jas. W. Cronkite; Second Lieutenant, Jas. Johnson.

Company F.—Capt. A. M. Tyler, special duty, division staff; First Lieutenant, Silas E. Pierce, commanding company.

Company G.—Captain, Frank Gorton.

Company H.—Captain, Chas. A. Butts; Second Lieutenant, H. C. Vanscoy.

Company I.—Captain, John S. Kidder; First Lieutenant, Frank W. Foote.

Company K.—John D. P. Douw; First Lieutenant, Lewis C. Bartlett, detached service, staff of General Bartlett; Second Lieutenant, Sheldon J. Redway.

With this corps of gallant leaders, and a supply of excellent non-commissioned officers,—always regarded as the sinews of a command,—and the regiment in its best condition, eager for the campaign, they awaited the final order. A few days before it came, all unnecessary baggage belonging to the officers was sent to Washington, sufficiently indicating the nearness of the movement.

Orders were at length received to sound reveille at three o'clock on the morning of May 4, and move an hour later. Bidding adieu to this winter home, the regiment and brigade crossed the ponton-bridge at Hazel river, and, joining the column of the 6th Corps, marched rapidly to Germania Ford. Crossing on a ponton-bridge during the afternoon of March 4, we bivouacked for the night about two miles distant. May 5, the column advanced a few miles along the road to Wilderness Tavern, when Upton's Brigade was thrown on a road leading to Mine Run, to cover the right flank of the passing column.

The 5th Corps, having preceded us across Germania Ford, was now confronting the enemy in a dense wood on our left, and the continuous rattle of musketry indicated that they had met them in force. The 6th Corps was immediately ordered to form on the right of the 5th. Upton's Brigade being on the left, was to advance and connect with the latter. Company E, of the 121st, under Capt. Cronkite, was immediately deployed to skirmish, and advancing rapidly struck a few of the enemy's outposts just as the line entered a dense wood. The latter quickly withdrew after a single discharge of their pieces.

Inclining to the left to connect with the 5th Corps, the line pressed forward through the wood until a half-mile in advance of its main column, when it suddenly struck a strong line of skirmishers concealed in the thicket. The rebels poured a volley into our ranks at close range before we were aware of their presence. Although a few were killed and wounded, the men received the shock courageously, and at the command charged upon them, killing and wounding some and capturing several prisoners. They did not halt, however, until they were driven step by step close upon their line of battle, which could be plainly seen, as the wood at that point was more open. Word was sent back to the main line, who were then moving forward.

Just as our troops came up to the skirmish line they poured a deadly fire into our ranks, at the same time charging us, which they attempted a second time, without effect. The battle now became general along the whole line, both sides suffering heavy loss, until about four P.M., when the enemy retired a few hundred yards, leaving their dead and wounded, and at once began felling timber and digging rifle-pits. Upton's Brigade dashed forward some two hundred yards in advance of the 5th Corps, with which it was connected, and gallantly held its position.

That night all lay upon their arms within hearing of the commands given by the enemy's officers; and the sound of the axe, mingling with the cries and groans of the dying, was now and then relieved by a sharp volley from some part of the picket line.

Orders were given to attack at daylight next morning, but this was countermanded. The day was spent in building rifle-pits, and occasional skirmishing on the outposts.

Shortly before night, while the left wing of the 121st was building rifle-pits, and the right wing guarding the muskets, a wild rebel yell was heard on our right, in front of the 3d Division. Instantly the regiment was ordered in line; but before the left wing had time to take their muskets from the stacks, Lieut.-Col. Duffy, of the division staff, ordered the right wing by the right flank at double-quick. Col. Oleott attempted to check it until the left was equipped, but his command was not heard, and his wing, following on the run, was unavoidably lengthened out, greatly impairing its strength.

On nearing the position attacked, it was evident that the 3d Division had been doubled back nearly at right angles with our column. Col. Duffy, instead of changing the head of his wing to form line of battle, facing the on-coming enemy, blindly led the head of our column directly against them, causing unavoidable confusion. Lieut.-Col. Oleott, observing this irretrievable blunder, instantly faced the left companies to the enemy, and immediately, with heroic valor, rode to the right to arrest the confusion of that wing, when he was shot in the forehead and fell from his horse a prisoner. Capt. Paine, of Co. C, and Lieut. Kelley, Co. A, in their efforts to rally their men, ventured too far, and were also taken. The regiment was obliged to yield a little ground, but not until the enemy were on its flank. Then falling back a few yards and rallying the men about the colors, it reformed, and afterwards, under Col. Upton, charged the enemy, retaking a portion of the lost rifle-pits. These we held until withdrawn, and reformed farther on the right, to protect our threatened flank and rear. About ten o'clock orders were given in suppressed tones to muffle all our trappings, and move noiselessly by the left flank, which we did, leaving our wounded and dead uncare for.

Lieut.-Col. Oleott and Capt. Paine were prisoners for several months, not being exchanged until late in the summer. During the confinement the former was one of the Union officers placed under fire of our batteries at Charleston. It was thought for several days that he had been killed. He was a good commander and a brave soldier, and during the campaign his absence was severely felt not only in the regiment but throughout the brigade.

The following morning found us near Wilderness Tavern, and that day was spent in fortifying a defensive line. The same evening our march was continued over the Chancellorsville battle-field to Piny Branch church. Here we halted for breakfast, and then following the Spottsylvania road came up to the 5th Corps at three P.M., then engaging the enemy. Shortly after the whole of Upton's Brigade formed line on the right of the Spottsylvania road to support a threatened attack; but demonstrations being made on our right flank, a change of front in that direction was ordered about dark. All night the troops lay on their arms in this position. Soon after daylight the brigade, being relieved, moved to the left of the Spottsylvania road and spent the time in building rifle-pits.

During the day several casualties occurred from artillery fire. The regimental flag floating over our works was rent by a solid shot, which, passing to our rear, struck a tree, under which was standing one of Col. Oleott's horses, and, falling upon the saddle, broke the animal's back. Opportunity was now afforded to make one of the most notable charges in the history of the war.

The enemy did not attempt to attack our front, and in the afternoon of the 10th we determined to assault them. Some of the commanders expressed their belief that the enemy's position in our front could not be carried. Not so with Col. Upton. He thought it might be taken with a well-organized column, and, if properly supported, might be held. A doubting leader was not wanted, and Col. Upton was assigned the task. He selected the 121st for the honored position of right and front, the 5th Maine on the left-front, and 96th Pennsylvania in the centre,—all of his own brigade.

Col. Upton, in his official report of that sanguinary conflict, said,—

"The point of attack was at an angle near the Scott House, about half a mile to the left of the Spottsylvania road.

"The enemy's intrenchments were of a formidable character, with abatis in front, and surmounted by heavy logs, underneath which were loop-holes for musketry. In the re-entrant to the right was a battery, with traverses between the guns. About one hundred yards to the rear was another line of works, partly completed and occupied by a second line of battle.

"The position was in an open field, about two hundred yards from a piece of wood. A wood-road led from our position directly to the point of attack. The ground was looked over by Gen. Russell and myself, and regimental commanders were also required to see it, that they might understand the work before them.

"The column of attack, consisting of twelve regiments, formed in four lines of battle, lying down in the piece of wood as soon as in position. The line was formed from right to left, as follows: First line, 121st New York, 96th Pennsylvania, 5th Maine. Second line, 49th Pennsylvania, 6th Maine, 5th Wisconsin. Third line, 43d New York, 77th New York, 119th Pennsylvania. Fourth line, 2d, 5th, and 6th Vermont.

"Our position was so close that no commands were to be given in getting into position. The pieces of the first

line were loaded and capped; those of the other lines were loaded only. Bayonets were also fixed.

"The 121st New York and 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers were instructed to turn to the right and charge the battery as soon as the works were carried. The 5th Maine was to wheel to the left and open an enfilading fire upon the enemy. The second line was to halt at the works and engage the front. The third was to lie down behind the second, and await orders. The fourth was to advance to the edge of the wood, lie down, and await the issue of the charge. . . . All the officers were instructed to respect the command 'forward' constantly from the commencement of the charge till the works were carried.

"At ten minutes before six P.M., Capt. Dalton brought me the order to attack as soon as the column was formed, and stated that the artillery would cease firing at six P.M. Twenty minutes elapsed before all the preparations were completed, when, at the command, the line rose, moved noiselessly to the edge of the wood, and then, with a wild cheer, rushed for the works. Through a terrible front and flank fire, the column advanced quickly, gaining the parapet. Here occurred a deadly hand-to-hand conflict. The enemy, sitting in their pits, with pieces upright, loaded, and bayonets fixed, ready to impale the first who should leap over, absolutely refused to yield the ground. The first of our men who tried to surmount the works fell pierced through the head by musket-balls. Others, seeing the fate of their comrades, held their pieces at arms' length, and fired downwards, while others, poising theirs vertically, hurled them down upon the enemy, pinning them to the ground. . . .

"The struggle lasted but a few seconds. Numbers prevailed, and, like a resistless wave, the column poured over the works, quickly putting *hors du combat* those who resisted, and sending to the rear those who surrendered.

"Pressing forward, and expanding to the right and left, the second line of intrenchments and the battery fell into our hands. The column of assault had accomplished its task. The enemy's lines were completely broken, and an opening had been made for the division which was to have supported, but it did not arrive.

"Reinforcements arriving to the enemy, our front and both flanks were assailed. The impulsion of the charge being lost, nothing remained but to hold the ground. I accordingly directed the officers to form their men outside the works, and open fire, and then rode back over the field, to bring forward the Vermonters in the fourth line.

"Night had arrived; our position was three-quarters of a mile in advance of the army, and, without prospect of support, was untenable. Gen. Russell, meeting me at the edge of the wood, gave me the order to withdraw. I wrote the order, and sent it along the line by Capt. Gorton, of the 121st New York Volunteers, in accordance with which, under cover of the darkness, the works were evacuated, the regiments returning to their former camp.

"Our loss in this assault was about 1000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The enemy lost at least 100 in killed at the first intrenchments, while a much heavier loss was sustained in his efforts to regain them. We captured over 1000 prisoners and several stand of colors. . . .

"Our officers and men accomplished all that could be expected of brave men.

"They went forward with perfect confidence, fought with unflinching courage, and retired only upon the receipt of a written order, after having expended the ammunition of their dead and wounded comrades."

The 121st had 1 officer—Capt. Chas. A. Butts—and 32 men killed, and a large number wounded. Among the latter was Maj. Galpin, Capts. Kidder, Jackson, and Cronkite, and Lieuts. Foote, Johnson, and Tucker. Lieut. Foote, with a squad of his men, had reached the rebel battery, and was attempting to turn the captured guns against the enemy, when he was severely wounded, and fell into their hands, and for months afterwards was reported as killed, but subsequently known to be a prisoner. Lieut. Johnson and Capt. Cronkite were wounded as they mounted the top of the rifle-pit side by side,—the former being pierced through the leg with a bayonet. Capt. Butts was first wounded in crossing the open field, and, while men were assisting him to our rear, he received another shot, and was instantly killed.

We reoccupied our old line that night and the following day, and on the morning of the 12th the 121st again mingled in one of the most terrible contests of modern time. Of that engagement, Col. Upton, in his official report, says:

"May 11 the brigade made some unimportant changes of position. Early on the 12th it moved with the division towards the right flank of the army, but to the left again at 7 A.M., arriving in rear of the 2d Corps at 9.30 A.M. The right flank of this corps being threatened, Gen. Russell directed me to move to the right, at double-quick, to support it. Before we could arrive it gave way. As the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers reached an elevated point of the enemy's works, about six hundred yards to the right of the Sendrum House, it received a heavy volley from the second line of works. Seeing that the position was of vital importance to hold, and that all the troops had given way up to this point, I halted the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, faced to the front, and caused it to lie down. Its left rested near the works connecting with the 2d Corps, while its right lay behind a crest oblique to the works. Had it given way the whole line of intrenchments would have been recaptured, and the fruit of the morning's victory lost, but it held the ground till the 5th Maine and 121st New York came to its support, while the 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers passed on its right. Shortly after the 3d and Vermont Brigades arrived, a section of Gillis' battery of the 5th United States Artillery, under Lieut. Metcalf, came up and opened fire, but was immediately charged, and lost nearly every horse, driver, and cannoneer.

"The enemy charged up to his works within a hundred feet of the guns, but a well-directed fire from the infantry behind the crest prevented his farther advance. At the point where our line diverged from the works the opposing lines came in contact, but neither would give ground."

And for eighteen hours raged the most sanguinary conflict of the war. The point remained in our possession at the close of the struggle, and is known as the "Angle."

At this "angle" and within the enemy's rifle-pits stood a red-oak tree, behind which many of the enemy would crouch,

and, thus protected, would pick off the cannoners, and for a time prevented the men from firing the guns. Lieut. Weaver, of the 121st, with a part of the regiment, was directly in front of this tree, and he directed the men to keep up a constant fire on that point, and so prevent the rebels from putting their heads above the works.

Hour after hour this terrible fire raged, dealing death with such precision that, had not fresh squads of men been sent forward to take the places of the killed and wounded, but few would have remained to tell the tale. After this fire had been kept up for several hours the men saw the tree tottering, and about an hour afterwards, from the constant piercing of Minie-bullets, it fell with a loud crash along and inside of the enemy's pits, amid the shouts of the men.

The following placard is found inscribed on a section of the "red-oak," which is now in the ordnance museum at Washington. From the presentation notice, it will be observed that Gen. Miles claims the credit of holding the position in front of this tree until it fell; but the writer has substantial proof from officers who witnessed the transaction that Upton's brigade was in its immediate front, and that officer directed Lieut. Weaver, of the 121st, to keep a continuous fire in that direction, which he did until the tree went crashing into the midst of the enemy:

PLEASE DO NOT HANDLE.

Section of a red-oak which stood inside intrenchments near Spottsylvania Court-House, and was cut down by musket-balls, in an attempt to recapture the works previously carried by the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, May 12, 1864.

PRESENTED

to the Hon. Secretary of War by Brevet Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles, commanding First Division, Second Corps, Army of Potomac.

Dimension:

5 feet high,
22 inches in diameter.

After this engagement the 121st had but 4 company officers and 185 men on duty.

The regiment and brigade were held in reserve, and frequently changed position to support other troops, until, on the morning of May 14, they were ordered to cross the Ny river and seize Myres' Hill to the left and in front of the 5th Corps. From this position to the Ny river the regiment assisted in extending a picket-line. A sharp engagement occurred at this point, with slight losses to our troops. May 21 we marched from Myres' Hill and reached Guinea Station the following day, after which, crossing the Matapony river, we encamped near Lebanon church. On the 23d the march was resumed, and the North Anna river was crossed on the following day. On the 25th they moved to the right, crossed the Virginia Central railroad at Noel's Station, and tore up the track for some distance. Next day the regiment recrossed the North Anna and accompanied the trains to Chesterfield Station. Many weary marches followed before the plain at Cold Harbor was reached. June 1, line of battle was formed at five P.M., and a terrific battle ensued. The 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, that had been previously assigned to our brigade, was placed in front and bravely bore the shock of the battle, their loss being very heavy, while that of the 121st.

with the other regiments of the brigade, was slight. The enemy's rifle-pits were carried in our immediate front, and the position held. Other parts of the line were less successful, and the battle was undecisive.

Twelve days were spent in this position, each regiment in the brigade taking its turn in manning the rifle-pits, which, in our front, were within fifty yards of the enemy's line. Frequent casualties occurred, for there was no protection from the almost constant fire, except when lying down behind the rifle-pits.

At eleven P.M., June 12, the army moved towards the Chickahominy, the 121st, with its brigade, guarding the artillery-train, and reached the James river, where it encamped on the 16th instant. The following day they were transported from Wilson's Wharf to Bermuda Hundred, and rejoined the corps near Point of Rocks.

June 18, we moved in front of the works at one A.M., to support an attack on Longstreet's Corps, but the order being countermanded, we returned to our former position. June 19, we marched in front of Petersburg, and our brigade relieved Stannard's, on the right, at ten P.M., intrenching during the night.

On the 21st inst. we were relieved by Stannard's Brigade, and proceeded across the Jerusalem plank-road to the left of the 2d Corps, and next day advanced and met the enemy; but before beginning an attack the latter retired. June 29, the 121st with the corps reached Reams' Station, and, after destroying much of the track, returned to the Jerusalem plank-road July 2.

On the 9th inst., the 6th Corps was ordered to march at ten P.M., and morning found it at City Point, awaiting transportation to Washington. At five P.M. the 121st embarked on the steamer "Tappahannock," and arrived at Washington, two P.M., 12th inst., and immediately marched up Seventh street to Fort Massachusetts, which was being menaced by Early's rebel troops. The Union skirmishers had been driven within a few hundred yards of the fort, and, no doubt, Early imagined it would soon fall into his possession. A part of the 6th Corps was immediately deployed to attack him, while Upton's Brigade was held in reserve. The contest was short, sharp, and decisive, Early being routed, and, finding the old 6th Corps in his front, began a rapid retreat toward Virginia that night.

On the 14th inst., we proceeded to Poolville, and next day the 121st and 95th Pa., of Upton's Brigade, with Capt. Cowan's battery, and a squadron of cavalry, were detached from the corps, and marched toward Conrad's Ferry on the Potomac. The cavalry crossed the ford that evening, the enemy making no resistance beyond a few discharges of artillery. The next day we marched to White's Ford, which we crossed Sunday, 17th, and rejoined our brigade and corps near Leesburg, and camped along the Leesburg and Alexandria railroad. The following day we marched through Snicker's Gap, and found Gen. Crooks, with his command, engaging the enemy along the Shenandoah river, and we were ordered to his support. The following morning the 121st, with its division, crossed the river, but finding the enemy had retired, encamped about three miles therefrom. While here the regiment was well supplied with delicious mutton from the farm of a rebel officer. A

large quantity of hams were also stored in his building, ready for southern markets, and when the troops returned next day nearly every member of the 121st was carrying several days' supply of this food. It is needless to add that the rebel officer was not at home.

The following day we recrossed the river, marching towards Washington, and three days afterwards passed over Chain bridge, and at two P.M. encamped near Tenallytown.

The regiment now expected to be sent back to Petersburg; but, instead, after two days of rest, began a series of marches to and from Virginia, crossing and recrossing the Potomac. Leaving Tenallytown, July 26, under a burning heat, we passed through Rockville, Hyattstown, and Urbana, reaching Jefferson at two A.M., July 29. Resuming the march that afternoon, *via* Knoxville and Weavertown, we crossed the Potomac on a ponton-bridge, about three miles west of Harper's Ferry, and encamped for the night. Next day marched to latter place, and, after a few idle hours along the railroad, encamped near by. The following day we recrossed the river, moving in the direction of Jefferson, which we passed through with colors unfurled and bands playing, just as the people were going from church, reminding us of a country village in central New York on a Sabbath day. That night we bivouacked about three miles from Frederick. Several men were prostrated by sunstroke during the day.

Another week was past in fitful marches, and by Saturday, August 6, we again brought up at Harper's Ferry, crossing the river that afternoon and encamping three miles from the village. Four days later we passed through Charlestown, to the place where John Brown was confined and executed, the bands playing the melody dedicated to him. We then moved up the Shenandoah valley as far as Strausburg, passing through Winchester and Middletown, and, after unimportant skirmishes, retraced our steps, closely followed by Early's command, and encamped three miles from Charlestown. Not being aware of imminent danger, on the 21st the regiment was ordered to clean muskets, preparatory to the regular Sunday inspection.

About nine A.M., however, they were interrupted by the sharp crack of muskets along the picket line, a half-mile distant. Instantly the drums beat the "long roll," the men hastily reunited the parts of their weapons, struck tents, and in less than ten minutes moved at double-quick for the picket line, which was then falling back. Our men were immediately deployed as skirmishers, and at once began to engage the approaching enemy. They moved past our right flank, and doubtless hoped to interpose themselves between us and Harper's Ferry, thus cutting off our retreat. The brigade commander, Col. Upton, discerning their action, ordered the 121st to move quickly by the right flank, which it did, at the same time advancing to the front and gaining possession of a rocky cliff that the enemy failed to reach. The rebels attempted repeatedly to drive our men from the position, but were stubbornly resisted until three A.M. next day, with a loss on our side of two killed and six wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Olcott returned from his southern prison about this time, and was again in command of the regiment. Also Capt. Paine had returned to duty, both of whom had been regularly exchanged.

This check gave ample time for our trains to move back under cover of the works at Harper's Ferry. These being safe in the rear, we abandoned our position, and early in the forenoon of the 22d inst. were in position near the ferry, building rifle-pits in anticipation of an attack. Here we remained a day or two, then advanced to Halltown, and August 29 were ordered forward to Charlestown to support the cavalry engaging the enemy near Smithfield.

About this date our new commander, Gen. Sheridan, assumed the leadership of all the armies in the valley, and it was soon evident that a thoroughly competent officer was to lead us to victory.

A few days were necessarily consumed in organizing the forces, and in the mean time the 121st, with its brigade, moved to the left, near Berryville, remaining nearly two weeks. The time was pleasantly spent in picket-duty, drill, and dress parade; and, toward the close of our stay, Gen. Upton reviewed the brigade, which was then in fine condition.

This was the longest rest the 121st had been allowed since they broke camp at Hazel river, May 4, and was greatly enjoyed.

Our army was visited by Lt.-Gen. Grant, and there were numerous conjectures concerning the future. Many supposed that this personal visit would result in the return of the 6th Corps to Petersburg, while others predicted an early battle with the enemy. We did not wait long, however, for Sept. 18, the day following Gen. Grant's departure, orders were given to march at an early hour the next morning.

The 121st, with its brigade and corps, moved promptly at four A.M., and about eight A.M. reached the Opequan creek at the point where the road from Harper's Ferry and Berryville leads towards Winchester.

The 6th Corps crossed this stream at nine A.M., and immediately deployed in line of battle in an open field about a half-mile beyond the stream. The 1st Division, commanded by Gen. Russell, except Upton's brigade, which was held in reserve, formed on the right, and the 2d and 3d Divisions of the corps formed in the order named on his left. Here, in view of the church spires of Winchester, we waited nearly two hours for the dilatory 19th Corps to come up and advance to our right.

Near eleven A.M. they were in position, and the line was ready to advance. The delay, however, had given Early ample time to bring up reinforcements; which he did, and a brisk artillery fire was opened on both sides.

At eleven P.M. the lines moved forward in firm order, when the enemy's infantry opened a galling fire, but at the same time fell back about five hundred yards, while our forces continued to advance.

The firing was general along the whole line, and the wounded were fast falling to the rear. Presently the enemy charged, and, coming near the Union lines, were met by a destructive volley from the 6th Corps; but that moment the 19th Corps gave way, exposing the right of Russell's division to a flank fire. Instantly, Gen. Upton moved his brigade to the front at double-quick, and posting it in the open gap made by the 19th Corps, ordered the men to lie down in the woods, and not discharge a musket

until directed. They came exultingly within fifty yards of our line, when the order to fire was given. Our men obeyed, and followed up with a charge, driving them in confusion across the field and into the woods beyond. For Gen. Upton's dispatch in moving the 121st with the brigade into that exposed gap, Gen. Sheridan afterwards credited him and his command with turning the tide of battle that day.

But soon we were obliged to separate our military connection with our esteemed commander, for Gen. Russell being killed in this engagement the command of the division devolved upon Gen. Upton, who was himself wounded in our final charge, just as we were driving the enemy pell-mell through Winchester.

In this brilliant action the 121st lost but two men killed, although many were wounded. Lt. Heath was one of the latter.

This defeat cost the enemy, in addition to their killed and wounded, 4000 prisoners, 15 battle-flags, and 5 cannon.

Closely pursued, they fell back to their strong position at Fisher's Hill, where our army again vigorously attacked them, about evening, Sept. 22. The cavalry and a considerable portion of our infantry had reached their left flank, while the 6th Corps assaulted them in front. The battle did not cease until after dark, when, finding their flank effectually turned and the 6th Corps pressing hard in front, they became panic-stricken and fled up the valley. 16 cannon, several battle-flags, and over 1000 prisoners were captured. The loss was slight in the 121st; also throughout our whole army.

From this place we marched to Harrisonburg, about ninety miles from Harper's Ferry, without opposition.

Our long line of communication could not be guarded against the incursions of guerrilla bands, and therefore it became necessary to subsist the army on the surrounding country. Large droves of cattle and sheep were frequently brought in by our foraging parties, and, with plenty of flour, found in neighboring mills, the men were well supplied with good food.

Finding no enemy marching down the valley again, the 6th Corps moved to Front Royal Oct. 10, and two days later was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, and there embark for City Point. Arriving near Ashby's Gap, the column was halted for the night. Soon after going into camp orders were received from General Sheridan to return to Front Royal at six A.M. next day; but soon after another order came directing us to march at once to Middletown, five miles north of Fisher's Hill, where we arrived that day.

The enemy had gathered their scattered troops, and, with reinforcements from Lee's army, had moved down the valley and again were posted in their fortifications at Fisher's Hill, threatening an advance.

The 6th Corps was placed on the right of the 19th, and the 1st Division, now under Gen. Frank Wheaton, held the extreme right of the infantry line, on the west side of the turnpike.

The enemy had made demonstrations on portions of the line, but did not attack it until the morning of Oct. 19. General Sheridan was then absent at Winchester, and Gen. Wright, of the 6th Corps, in command of the army.

A detachment of their cavalry was sent to attack the extreme right, in front of Wheaton's Division, which they did about three P.M. But after the pickets were driven a short distance the movement proved to be only a feint, as the main attack was to be made on the extreme left. At early dawn, while the 8th Corps was yet sleeping, the enemy charged impetuously, driving it across the road to the rear of the 19th Corps, and at the same time attacking its front and flank, and in less time than it can be written sent both commands routed and broken to the rear. The 121st, with its division and corps, was moved with dispatch to the left, and placed in a commanding position to stem the tide of retreat. A heavy mist at that early hour prevented the enemy from being seen until we were nearly upon them. The 2d Brigade, then under Gen. Hamlin, was posted on an elevation and directed to lie down. Here the 121st received a heavy fire, and was obliged to fall back at the approach of the enemy.

Having retired in good order about one thousand yards, the regiment supported one of our batteries, which, being charged by the enemy and in danger of capture, was saved from them only by having our men rush forward and draw the pieces back by hand. It was evident now that the retreat could not be stemmed, for the 8th Corps and most of the 19th were flying in disorder to the rear; and the superior force of the enemy coming against the 6th Corps compelled it to yield its ground. As fast as one position was lost another was taken farther to the rear, and in this way the battle waged until about one P.M., when Gen. Sheridan, arriving on the field, soon turned the tide of battle in our favor. The force of the enemy's attack now seemed to have been spent, and after waiting until four P.M. to bring up refugees from the rear, and also a supply of cartridges, the whole line made a gallant charge upon the enemy posted behind stone walls in our front.

Another delay was caused by failure to bring up the ammunition; but finally, as the infantry saw the cavalry pressing down on the enemy's right, they rushed forward with scarcely a round of cartridges, and driving the rebels from their second stone wall, completely routed them, and turned their victory to defeat. A large number of prisoners and cannon was captured, and Early's army was never able to rally from this crushing blow. The 121st lost 47 killed and wounded. Capts. Douw and Burrell, the only two remaining after the battles in front of Spottsylvania, were now among the killed; also, Lieut. Tucker, Maj. Galpin, and Lieut. Johnson were again wounded. Col. Oleott was for a time in command of the brigade, being the ranking officer.

After this victory it became evident that the 6th Corps was no longer needed in the valley. It remained in the locality of Middletown, however, until Dec. 9, when the 121st, with its corps, returned to the front of Petersburg, occupying a position near Yellow Tavern. Thenceforward, until the final capture of Petersburg, the regiment was active in strengthening fortifications.

During the campaign of 1864 the losses had been extremely heavy among both officers and men, and on their return to Petersburg but four line-officers were present for duty, and four others were in staff service. Many worthy

promotions occurred during that period. Lieuts. Johnston and Redway were made captains, and E. C. Weaver, Joseph H. Heath, Eli Oakes, Horatio N. Duroe, George H. Snell, and Langford Burton lieutenants. In addition to the list of killed, several officers had resigned, viz.: Maj. H. M. Galpin, Assist.-Surg. Holt, Capts. Casler and Gorton, and Lieuts. Foote and Adams. All of these resigned on account of wounds received in battle, except Surg. Holt, who was in ill health.

Only 200 enlisted men were present for duty on return to Petersburg, but before the first of the following April this number was increased—by the return of convalescents and wounded men—to 275, more than the regiment had attained since the Spottsylvania battles.

Feb. 5 the regiment, with its corps, marched to Hatcher's Run, and for three days remained in that locality, engaging in battles known by the above name, and losing several valuable men. Col. Aleott, in his official report of that engagement, said, "Both officers and men deserve great credit for not being influenced by the panic, which, for the time, threatened to carry everything before it." The regiment returned to its camp Feb. 8, and thereafter assisted in strengthening Fort Fisher and other important defenses.

Since the promotion of Gen. Upton, the 121st had been so greatly reduced in numbers by its heavy losses (which were below the minimum fixed by the War Department to constitute a regiment) that Lieut.-Col. Oleott, who had been commissioned as colonel, was unable to obtain his rank. Capt. Cronkite, who had succeeded Maj. Galpin, was now commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Kidder as major. But neither of these officers could be mustered to a higher grade until the ranks of the regiment were increased in numbers; vigorous efforts were therefore made to fill the regiment and again enter the field with a strong command. They were unavailing, however, until about the 1st of March, when application was renewed to the secretary of war for four hundred recruits. This application was warmly indorsed by Gen. Mackenzie, the brigade commander, and the division commander, General Wharton, wrote thereon, "I think it greatly for the interest of the division that the 121st New York Regiment be filled. Its services have been most marked and conspicuous, not surpassed by any regiment I can name, and its gallant commander is entitled by continuous and valuable services to be mustered as colonel, he having held the commission for more than a year, and has frequently commanded a brigade in battle, and with great credit." Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the corps, also indorsed it as follows: "Respectfully forwarded, with urgent request that recruits or drafted men sufficient to fill up this regiment be promptly assigned to it. And I hereby indorse all that is said by Gens. Mackenzie and Wheaton in regard to the services and standing of the regiment and the merits of its commander." Reaching Gen. Meade, he forwarded it to Washington, with these words: "It is *especially* requested that this regiment may be specially designated to be filled up by assignment of men to its ranks, in consideration of its *gallant* reputation and the distinguished services of its commander."

With this valuable paper once in the hands of the secretary of war, the 121st commanded his early attention.

and a few days later four hundred recruits were ordered to the regiment from Riker's island, New York harbor.

Many other promotions were made while in front of Petersburg.

Our excellent surgeon, Sloenn, received the assistance of James P. Kimball, who was commissioned in place of Dr. Holt, resigned. Frank E. Lowe was promoted to adjutant, and Sergt.-Maj. J. L. Morton, and Sergts. Newbern, Armstrong, Thos. J. Hassett, and Philip R. Woodecock were promoted to lieutenants. Morris C. Foote, of Cooperstown, was also commissioned as lieutenant. Lieut. E. C. Weaver resigned on account of illness, and Lieut. Kelley died of disease.

Drill, picket and fatigue duty in the trenches and forts occupied our time, but we were always in readiness for battle at a moment's warning. Nothing unusual occurred, however, until, at an early hour in the morning of March 25, the 121st, with its division, was aroused by heavy musketry and artillery fire beyond our right, and in front of the 9th Corps. The enemy had attacked Fort Steadman in the darkness and carried it, driving the Union troops momentarily back to the railroad. They rallied, and in turn charged them, retaking the fort just before the 121st with its division arrived in support.

We then returned to our own front, and immediately thereafter the whole corps was ordered to advance and threaten an attack. The 2d Brigade was on the right of Fort Fisher, and held that wing of the corps, while the 121st was on the extreme right. The line advanced in good order, receiving a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers, who soon fell back under cover of their forts. Their guns from these fortifications opened a tremendous fire as we advanced, doing us considerable damage. We pushed forward, however, within seven hundred yards of their forts, and in an open field were ordered to halt and lie down. Our men were exposed to a galling fire of musketry and shells, but resolutely held their ground, notwithstanding a considerable body of the enemy had opened an enfilading fire on our right. About sundown our line was ordered to withdraw a short distance and again lie down. In executing this movement, Lieut. Duroe was instantly killed, but his brave men, seizing his lifeless body, carried it to a place of safety. Our new position was now on an elevation two hundred yards in advance of the rifle-pits from which we had driven their pickets, and the men were lying down for protection from the enemy, who were endeavoring to turn our exposed right flank. Lieut.-Col. Cronkite, then in command, ordered the two companies on the right of the regiment to change front and open fire on them, forcing them to retire. Several of the men were wounded in this engagement; besides, the leader's horse was shot under him. After dark the regiment was ordered to return to its encampment, where it remained until the final charge in front of Petersburg, April 2.

Soon after midnight, April 2, the 121st, with its brigade and corps, unfiled all their trappings and noiselessly filed outside of our rifle-pits in front of Fort Fisher. The corps formed column by brigades in *echelon*, just inside our picket line, lying down as soon as in position. The night was dark, and, although the enemy's pickets were not over two

hundred yards distant, they did not hear us. The brigade formed in two lines, the 121st being on the right of the second. Just before daylight the order came, and the regiment, with the whole line, moved rapidly forward, maintaining its formation until within about one hundred yards of the works, when our front moved by the left flank, and then forward again. This, together with the darkness and nature of the ground, somewhat divided the regiment,—the colors and left wing entering the enemy's works farther to the left than was intended. Successful in the charge, the 121st captured two guns, one of which was loaded and turned upon the enemy by Sergt. Redford M. Dustin, of Co. G. The regiment also captured about 200 prisoners. About noon the 121st, with its brigade, was ordered to the support of the 9th Corps on the right, and placed in the first line of works taken from the enemy in front of Fort Sedgwick. Before dawn on the following day it was ordered forward to skirmish, and, nearing Petersburg, Col. Olcott ordered Lieut.-Col. Cronkite, with two companies, to go rapidly forward and hoist our colors in the town. Thus the flag of the 121st was the second Union banner that waved over that deserted city, a regiment of the 9th Corps having entered farther to the right and a few yards in advance of us. Our casualties in this engagement were 1 killed and 11 wounded.

After remaining here a short time we marched back to our old encampment, distant about two miles, to get our knapsacks, which had been left under a guard. Arriving here, the men were ordered to prepare coffee, and immediately thereafter, joining the 6th Corps, proceeded in the direction of Jetersville to overtake Lee.

April 6 we came up with his army, which was strongly posted on a wooded bluff, with a sluggish stream at its base, and over its summit a road along which the rebel trains were obliged to pass in their retreat. Of this battle, Col. Olcott, in his official report, said,—

"The brigade being in two lines, the 121st formed the right and the 95th Pennsylvania the left of the first line, the command of which was assigned to me, leaving Lieut.-Col. Cronkite in command of the 121st. About four P.M. the line advanced across Sailor's creek, and then halted for a few moments to reform, as the creek was deep and difficult of passage. After which they charged to the top of the crest, and meeting a deadly volley the men threw themselves on the ground and opened fire. I instantly ordered the line to charge. They advanced some distance, when, observing the right of the brigade was exposed, the 121st was ordered to change front to the right along the road. This regiment having checked the enemy, who were endeavoring to get into the rear of the brigade, was again ordered to charge, which it did, driving the enemy in confusion, capturing Gen. Custis Lee, and several other officers of high rank, together with two stands of colors.

"Gen. Lee was captured by private H. Hawthorn, of Co. F, the proof of which, there having been some controversy about the matter, accompanies this report, and is marked A. It was near the road mentioned that the brave Capt. Howland was killed. Lieut. Morton was also among the slain. The casualties in the engagement were 2 officers and 7 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 12 enlisted

men wounded; aggregate killed and wounded, 22. The officers of the command, without exception, displayed great gallantry, particularly Lieut.-Col. Cronkite, Maj. Kidder, Capts. Jackson, Johnson, and Vanscoy, Lieut. Hassett, and Adj. Lowe. The regiment captured at least five hundred prisoners."

Beyond slight skirmishing, this was the last and crowning battle with the Army of Northern Virginia.

The 121st had now nearly completed its term of service (3 years), and none could ever charge it with violating its trust, or dishonoring its State.

The four hundred recruits which were ordered to the regiment were dilatory in reaching it; therefore the field-officers who had been promoted during the winter were unable to muster until some time after Lee's surrender. They joined the regiment, however, April 18, at Burkesville, when Col. Oleott and Lieut.-Col. Kidder were duly mustered to the rank to which they had been commissioned, Lieut.-Col. Cronkite resigning that office in favor of Maj. Kidder.

From Burkesville, the regiment marched with its corps past Fredericksburg to Alexandria, and went into camp about three miles from Long bridge. During one of the hottest days in June, it, with its corps, was reviewed in Washington, and June 25 was mustered out of the service. The men proceeded at once to Albany, where they received their final pay July 6, and then disbanded, returning to the duties of peaceful citizens.

The report of the adjutant-general of New York shows that the 121st lost 7 captains, 8 first lieutenants, and 2 second lieutenants, killed—a total of 17 officers killed. No other infantry regiment from this State shows so heavy a death-roll.

It is not to be expected that in so large an organization, comprised of persons from all classes of society, that no *bad* men were among the number, nor that deserters were not occasionally found among those who had taken a solemn oath to defend the nation in its hour of peril; for this is only too true. But, as a whole, the members of this regiment will compare favorably with those of any similar command, and can listen to the recital of their war record, not with a blush of shame, but with patriotic pride. For those who were disloyal to their trust we have no word of censure, but the greatest charity, hoping that they have since reformed, and may be found among the strong supporters of our country.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

Sketch of the 152d Regiment—List of the Members of the Regiment from Otsego County.⁵

ON July 1, 1862, the president of the United States issued a call for 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years unless sooner discharged, and on Aug. 4, 1862, he issued another call for 300,000 men to serve for nine months, and to be raised by a draft, unless a sufficient number of volun-

teers were obtained within a specified time. Shortly after the first of these calls was issued, the governor of New York, in view of the fact that one full regiment from each of the thirty-two senate districts of the State would nearly fill New York's quota under that call, made arrangements for raising a regiment in each senate district. The twentieth senatorial district was composed of the counties of Otsego and Herkimer, and a recruiting camp for it was established near the site of Fort Schuyler, of Revolutionary memory, across the Mohawk from the village of Herkimer, and called Camp Schuyler. In this camp the 121st Regiment was organized and mustered into the service, pursuant to the call of July 1. In the mean time the call of Aug. 4 had been issued, and it was arranged that enlistments for three years should go on, and the States should get a proportionate credit on the call for nine months' men for all three years' men enlisted after filling the quota under the previous call. The 121st was mustered Aug. 23, 1862, a maximum regiment, leaving men enough to form a considerable part of a company, for whom there was not room in the regiment. These formed the nucleus of the 152d Regiment, which was, like the 121st, raised in the twentieth senatorial district, and brought together and mustered into the service at Camp Schuyler for three years, unless sooner discharged. While recruiting was going on the defeat of the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Pope, near Manassas, by destroying the hope of a speedy suppression of the rebellion, rendered it more difficult to induce men to enlist, so that even the minimum number of men required to form a regiment could hardly be obtained, and the muster-in rolls show that a few men were counted twice, being lent to companies which lacked men, after they had been mustered in the companies to which they belonged. Of the 500 men of which the regiment at the outset was composed, there were probably 200 who, owing to age and unsoundness, were not well fitted to endure the long marches and other hardships which awaited them. Most of these men became separated from the regiment before it took part in any battle; but for the service of the first three months, in the construction of fortifications, they were worth more than the youngsters, who constitute the best class for the movements of the field.

The regiment saw something of soldier life at Camp Schuyler, living in barracks, drilling, doing guard duty, and being fed by a contractor; but a wise liberality in the matter of furloughs, allowed such as desired it to revisit their homes until the arrangements were completed for the muster of the regiment into the service of the United States. This event took place on Oct. 15, 1862, and then followed a few busy days, during which the little money which had been paid for bounties was properly or improperly disposed of, and the preparations were completed for departure for the scene of action.

On Tuesday, Oct. 21, 1862, the 152d took the cars at Herkimer, in the presence of a great concourse of people gathered to witness the departure of friends for an unknown destination, but to a known service, which did not promise the return of all who entered it. Deep emotion pervaded the assembly.

As the regiment proceeded towards the theatre of war,

⁵ By Stephen Holden, Co. H.

each change of cars marked sensibly the approach to a life of hardship and danger. From Herkimer to Albany it had the usual elegant passenger-cars of the New York Central railroad; from Albany to New York, cars of the same sort, but old and worn; from New York to Philadelphia, uncushioned, second-class passenger-cars; and from Philadelphia onward, box and platform freight-cars. The journey was tedious, but at New York there was a taste of city life at the Park barracks; on the passage to Amboy, across New York bay, the tossing waves and the first sniff of ocean's breeze brought a brief exhilaration to a body of inland men. At Philadelphia the hospitalities dispensed through the cooper-shop on Otsego street won all hearts; at Baltimore there were lodgings on a cobble-stone pavement, and visits to the hospitals filled with the wounded from South Mountain and Antietam. By a journey of more than four days the 152d reached Washington, Saturday night, Oct. 25, 1862, and remained there until the following Monday, when the mystery of its destination was cleared up, and it was marched through Georgetown and up the Potomac to Chain bridge, and across the bridge to a camping-ground near Fort Marey, on the right bank of the Potomac. Here a camp was formed, huts for winter constructed, and here the regiment remained from Oct. 27, 1862, until Feb. 12, 1863. It formed part of a provisional division commanded by Brig.-Gen. Abercrombie, and of a brigade composed of the 118th, 152d, and 169th New York Regiments, and part of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery. The brigade was commanded by Col. Clarence Buell, of the 169th. Fort Marey was in the circuit of the fortifications of Washington, and the 152d had for its main business, while at this camp, to work on the fortifications; this was a duty not calculated to gratify a desire for military glory, but it was of great importance to the success of the cause for which battles were fought. These were the works which defended Washington from Gen. Early's force in the summer of 1864, and it is believed that no regiment added more to the strength of the fortifications in the same length of time than did the 152d. It was equally efficient in the business of cutting the timber which might afford cover to an approaching enemy. These labors necessarily kept the regiment from drilling to any great extent, but it had to help maintain a line of pickets which extended from the Potomac through the little village of Langley, in the direction of Falls Church. The picketing, as well as the rest of the duty at this station, was sufficiently peaceful. The only serious alarm was on the night of Sunday, Dec. 28, 1862, when the long roll was sounded at Miner's Hill, and the 152d spent the night in the trenches, waiting for an enemy who did not come. It was understood that the alarm was caused by a cavalry raid.

On Feb. 12, 1863, the 152d, except Co. C, left its camp near Fort Marey and proceeded to Washington, and established its headquarters at Carroll Hill barracks, on New Jersey avenue, south of the Capitol. The regiment was distributed about the city for guard duty. Guards were required at each general hospital, the railroad depot, the steamboat-landing, the public buildings, and other places. There were always a few men left at Carroll Hill, and the drilling of squads was carried on to

some extent. The 152d had an easy and pleasant life at Washington. Congress was in session until March 4, and there were a thousand other places of interest to visit. It was expected that the coming of spring would put an end to this life of ease, and accordingly on April 22, 1863, the regiment, Co. C having rejoined it, embarked on the Potomac and proceeded by water to Norfolk, and thence by rail to Suffolk, Va., where it arrived on the 23d. Gen. Longstreet was at that time threatening Suffolk with a large rebel force, and it was supposed to be necessary to reinforce the Union troops there in order to prevent the capture of the place. Maj. Gen. Peck was in command at Suffolk, but was subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. Dix, whose headquarters were at Norfolk. From Norfolk to Suffolk the railroad passed through the great Dismal Swamp, celebrated in song and story. Suffolk was rather a fine place, and the surrounding country interesting. Here the cypress and magnolia abound, and here the 152d reached the most southerly point of its travels. Upon its arrival at Suffolk, it found itself, for the first time, in the midst of preparations for battle. Picket-firing and cannonading were heard at intervals. On April 24, the day after its arrival at Suffolk, the 152d was under arms and marched to the field, where it heard pretty sharp firing, but did not participate; and it had a like experience on May 1, and again on May 3, which was Sunday. On the latter occasion the 152d marched through Suffolk and rested near the bank of the Nansemond throughout the day, watching the movements of troops in the distance. In the mean time Gen. Longstreet had gone with his corps to co-operate against Gen. Hooker, at Chancellorsville, and it seemed as if so large a force as was gathered at Suffolk ought have undertaken to do something more than hold the place, and that Longstreet ought to have been compelled to fight a battle before his departure. The 152d had a deeper feeling of dissatisfaction at the failure to strike a blow at Suffolk, upon hearing of the great loss sustained by the 121st at Salem Church, on May 3, for many had brothers in that regiment, and nearly all had friends.

From May 3 to 13, 1863, the 152d was engaged in scouring the country about Suffolk, leveling the enemy's earthworks, picketing, and drilling. On the 13th it started on its first expedition to the Blackwater; on the 14th it was in sight and hearing of a slight skirmish, but was not under fire; and in the night of the 14th it advanced to Cassville; on the 15th there was skirmishing by some other part of the Union forces. At this time the 152d, the 11th Rhode Island, 26th Michigan, and 167th Pennsylvania formed a brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Hezekiah B. Terry, of Michigan. The 167th Pennsylvania was composed of Pennsylvania Dutch, who spoke English with great difficulty. On May 20, the 152d was at Deserted House, and on the night of the 26th it arrived again at Suffolk. The object of the expedition was to cover a force of laborers who were engaged in taking up the rails of the Seaboard and Roanoke and the Norfolk and Petersburg railroads. About thirty miles of track were taken up. The enemy hung upon the rear of the Union troops, as they gradually withdrew towards Suffolk. In June, 1863, the 152d went on a second expedition to the Blackwater. The

object was probably to ascertain the rebel strength in that quarter, with a view to determine how many troops could be withdrawn from Suffolk with safety. Life on the burning sands, in the hot season, was not exactly pleasant. Many were sick, and more were discontented. It was here that the idea became prevalent that the 152d was a nine months' regiment, although every man knew he had enlisted for three years. But rumor, which could be traced to no reliable source, ruled the minds of the majority, until the lapse of time convinced them of the error.

On Friday, June 19, 1863, the 152d left Suffolk and proceeded by rail to Norfolk, and thence by steamer to Yorktown, where it arrived the next day. It was a grateful change, especially for the sick. York river is an arm of the sea, and the new camp was placed upon a bluff where the sea breeze was felt daily, and brought relief to the sufferers from the almost tropical heats of Suffolk. The sick remained at this camp while the regiment marched to White House Landing and towards Bottom's bridge, forming part of a force under Maj.-Gen. Keyes, intending to make a demonstration against Richmond, while the main army of the Rebellion was engaged at Gettysburg. Convalescents from the camp at Yorktown were sent up to White House Landing by steamer to rejoin the regiment. At the latter place a second hospital camp had been formed for those who had become disabled on the march. On July 6, Gen. Keyes' artillery fired a few guns, but there was no battle, and the demonstration against Richmond came to an end. On July 8, 1863, the 152d started from Baltimore Store on its return march for Yorktown. The rain fell in torrents, so that there was standing water of considerable depth all over the ground, and at the very wettest time the regiment was halted to hear the news from Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The rejoicing, however, was not dampened. Caps went into air to fall into the water, and the men for a time forgot that they were in the act of abandoning a fruitless movement. That was a hard day's march of twenty-one miles. The rain made the ground slippery, and many were weak from the effects of the climate at Suffolk. At the close of the second day the regiment halted at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia down to 1779, and one of the first settled places in the United States. William and Mary college was then roofless, and the brick buildings of the town looked as if they might have stood from the time of Pocahontas. The distance from Williamsburg to Yorktown is fourteen miles, and it was marched by the 152d on the morning of July 10 without a halt. That was the hottest of marches. Feet were blistered and bodies were scalded where they felt the weight of knapsack or haversack. In the afternoon everybody went into York river, and the bathers could be seen along the shore for miles. On July 11, 1863, the 152d took final leave of the scene of Cornwallis' surrender, and proceeded to Washington on two transports. Stedman, of Co. H, fell into York river from the forward vessel, and was saved by a rope thrown to him from the other. The destination of the regiment was the Army of the Potomac, then near Frederick, Md., but a violent rain broke up the railroad near the Relay House, and caused a temporary detention at Washington. At this juncture the riots in

New York broke out, and on July 14, 1863, the 152d started for that place. It arrived just at night on the 16th, and marched up Broadway, which the rain had made slippery, as far as Broome street, and, not getting admission there, returned to Park barracks, got supper, and went to rest for the night. The men had barely got to sleep when they were awakened and ordered to put on all their equipments. They marched up to Bleecker street, and then to St. Philip's church, on Mulberry street, where they went to rest on pew-cushions. At about two A.M. a part of the regiment was ordered out in light marching order, and was engaged in making arrests of rioters until daylight. The 152d remained in and about New York until Oct. 14.

Among the stations occupied by the regiment, or some part of it, are David's island, No. 55 Worth street, Stuyvesant Park, Fort Greene, Brooklyn, Capt. Duffy's office, on Broome street. The duties were various. The regiment, except two companies, made a trip to Schenectady to attend a riot there. At David's island the duty was to guard rebels who had been wounded at Gettysburg; at 55 Worth street to defend public property; at Broome street to take charge of recruits. The life in New York was not altogether satisfactory to the 152d. It was fed by a contractor named Walker, in a manner that was a disgrace to the country in which it took place. Sleeping as close as men could lie on the floor in the upper stories of city buildings in the hot season was another grievance. The bright spot in New York was Stuyvesant Park. The park itself was given up to the regiment for a camp. The fountain was turned to useful purposes. The Friends' seminary was used for a regimental hospital, and some members of the Friends' society living in the vicinity conferred many valuable favors upon the regiment.

The 152d left New York on Oct. 14, 1863, and arrived at Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, on the 15th, and joined the Army of the Potomac, becoming a part of the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps, and putting on the white trefoil for its badge. The other regiments of the brigade were the 1st Minnesota, 15th Massachusetts, 82d New York, and 19th Maine. Col. Dewitt C. Baxter, of the 72d Pennsylvania, commanded the brigade, Brig.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb the division, Maj.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren the corps, and Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade the army. The Army of the Potomac had just retired before the enemy from Culpeper to Manassas. The movement was a race for position, and ended in the battle of Bristoe Station, fought Oct. 14, in which the 2d Corps won a brilliant victory.

On Oct. 17 the 152d marched by way of Fairfax Court-House and Centreville, and halted not far from Bull Run, and rested all the next day, which was Sunday. On the 19th the army moved, and the 152d crossed Bull Run by its first ponton-bridge, which had but one ponton, placed in the middle of the stream. The main incident of the march was at the fording of Broad run, at Milford, where the adjutant's horse threw him backward into the water. On the 20th Broad run was forded three times and Kettle run once. The 152d remained at Auburn, on Kettle run, for two days, and on the morning of Oct. 23 moved about four miles, to a place near Warrenton, and halted upon a

knoll. On the 24th ground was taken for a camp. The situation was fine. The division occupied a basin through which ran a fine brook, and at night the entire landscape was dotted with camp-fires. On Oct. 30 the 152d and the rest of the brigade was ordered out to witness the execution of a deserter. The 152d remained at this camp until Nov. 7. Drilling was the chief business. Col. Baxter was a good drill officer, and the regiment was in need of his instruction. The running blackberry-vines frequently caused men who were marching at double-quick to execute movements not laid down in the tactics. The 121st was also near Warrenton, and here commenced the visiting between the two regiments, which was kept up, as opportunity offered, while both remained in the service.

On Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863, the army moved on the Rappahannock. The 152d went by way of Warrenton Junction, and at night reached the river, having marched twenty-five miles in heavy marching order. This was one of the longest day's marches ever made by the regiment. The 6th Corps moved by a shorter route, and surprised the enemy at Rappahannock Station, and gained a brilliant victory, with small loss. On the 8th the 152d crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, by a ponton-bridge, and advanced cautiously with frequent halts. It heard firing, but saw no fighting. It passed several of the enemy's deserted camps, and saw some small squads of prisoners. On the 9th it did not move, but on the 10th it moved about three miles, and settled down in a rebel camp in the woods south of Brandy Station, in Culpeper county, in sight of the Blue Ridge. Nov. 18, Gen. Warren had a corps review, and the 152d first saw the entire corps. The next move of the 152d was on the celebrated Mine Run expedition. On Nov. 25 the regiment marched out a short distance and returned to camp, owing to some failure of preparation or change of plan. On the 26th it was put in motion again, and after marching a few miles, halted to hear the news of Hooker's "battle above the clouds" at Lookout Mountain. It crossed the Rapidan in course of the day. On the 27th there was some skirmishing, but the 152d was not engaged, although the enemy's bullets whistled thick about it and took one file out of Co. H. Steere, front rank, got a flesh wound through the arm, and Davis, rear rank, was hit near the waist-belt and knocked down, but not injured. On Sunday, Nov. 29, 1863, the 2d Corps marched into an open field on a side hill, where there was a tannery. On the crest of the hill appeared the enemy's breastworks, apparently very strong, and men moving about in them could be distinctly seen. The design was to storm that position. Knapsacks were stacked preparatory to a charge. The men of the 152d, not having been in battle, looked upon the prospect before them as upon any other prospect of meeting the enemy. The veterans of the other regiments knew that it would be a desperate undertaking, and were filled with dread. Gen. Warren came to the same conclusion, and persuaded Gen. Meade to give up the design. A cold, piercing wind was blowing, and the men of the 152d got dried hides from the tannery, and sat upon one-half, turning up the other half towards the wind. It was understood that the Mine Run expedition failed because the most advanced corps missed its way, and thus gave the

enemy time to make preparations and prevented the intended surprise.

On the evening of Nov. 30, the 152d started on its return to its old position. The night was very cold, the men had had scarcely any sleep for several nights. Halts were frequent, as is generally the case when a column is first started. At each halt, the men being warm from marching, would fall asleep at once, and sleep until awakened by the cold. Some even fell asleep while marching. Many straggled. That march continued, with but one brief halt, through the night and the following day and far into the next night before the camp was reached. The regiment remained a few days at its old camp, and on Dec. 7, 1863, took up a new position on the top of Cole's Hill, where it went into winter-quarters, and remained until May 3 following, a period of nearly five months. This was an admirable position, overlooking the great plain of Culpeper; the distance to the foot of the Blue Ridge was probably twenty miles. It is estimated that sixty miles in length of the ridge was visible in clear weather. Its appearance was ever varying with the changes of the atmospheric conditions which caused the blueness. Often, in cloudy weather, there was no Blue Ridge in sight. Sometimes it could scarcely be told where mountain ended and cloud began. When a fall of snow made objects distinct, the mountain-sides seemed to have approached to half their distance. The winter was well spent. The regiment was drilled so that its appearance would attract favorable notice even in that army of veterans. Fatigue duty was not burdensome. Fuel, of course, had to be procured, and a corduroy road maintained by the corps through the swamp which lay between the camp and Brandy Station. The division maintained a line of pickets along the Rapidan, which were changed once in three days; but the picketing afforded a pleasant relief from the monotony of camp-life. Men of different regiments were brought together, and new acquaintances formed. The inclemency of the weather could be endured for two hours at a time. Now and then a picket shanty would burn up, but pine brush was plenty, and a new shelter would replace the old in a few hours. There was leisure for reading and study, and the desire for improvement was universal. There were many for whom the common school had done and could do nothing, who learned in the army to value learning, and there acquired its rudiments.

These peaceful pursuits had one interruption. On the morning of Feb. 6, the 152d marched out of camp and reached Morton's Ford on the Rapidan, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The 3d Division of the corps had already crossed the river, and there was some brisk firing by the skirmishers, who could be seen advancing up the hill on the south side. The skirmishing was kept up all day, but the 152d did not cross the river until evening, which it did by a rickety bridge of rails, placed where the river was divided by an island. It remained over only long enough to help cover the return of those who had crossed before. The next day (Sunday) was spent quietly in sight of the enemy. At night the 152d marched back to the old camp. The darkness was extreme. Feb. 23, the corps was reviewed in the presence of many civilians and women who had come out to help celebrate Washington's birthday.

On April 15, 1864, the 2d Division of the 2d Army Corps was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and the 152d then saw him for the first time. He had lately resumed command of the corps, having been absent since the battle of Gettysburg, where he was severely wounded. The review was held on the plain of Culpeper, where there was room to review all the soldiers of the Union at once. The 152d received high praise.

The end of this long rest was at hand. Lieut.-Gen. Grant had come to take command of the Army of the Potomac. A thorough reorganization took place. Corps, divisions, and brigades were consolidated. Brig.-Gen. Gibbon resumed command of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps; the three brigades were consolidated into two, and a third was added from the old 3d Division. The 152d was placed in the 2d Brigade along with the 69th Pennsylvania (Paddy Owen's Regulars), 71st Pennsylvania (California Regiment), 72d Pennsylvania (Baxter's Zouaves), and 106th Pennsylvania, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Joshua T. Owen (Paddy Owen).

During the winter a recruiting party had gone from the 152d to the State of New York, but the number of recruits procured was small. Most of the men who were unable to endure the hard service of the field had been sent away, so that the regiment was strong out of proportion to its numbers. The change in officers had been great; of the fifty-eight commissioned officers who had been mustered into the regiment before May, 1864, twenty-eight had gone out of the service before that date, and one had been transferred to the 121st Regiment.

May 3, 1864, marked the opening of the campaign which ended only with the war. The army was in excellent condition and in the best of spirits. It was near midnight when the 152d began its march. On the morning of the 4th it crossed the Rapidan, and at night reached the scene of the battle of Chancellorsville, which was fought a year before. The weather was warm, and the army had a comfortable night. On the morning of the 5th, after ample time for breakfast, the march was resumed. The order of march was left in front, and the 2d Corps had the advance and marched until late in the afternoon. In the mean time the enemy had attacked the 5th and 6th Corps, which were on the right of the Union forces, and the 2d Corps was countermarched to the scene of action, where it arrived just before night. It was a hot afternoon, and the fatigue was extreme. The 152d had no opportunity to procure water; one of its men died by the way, probably from sunstroke. The sound of rapid and steady firing at length warned the 152d that it was near the scene of action. It was entering that dense and tangled thicket to which the name "Wilderness" belonged. To advance at all was difficult,—to advance in perfect order was impossible. To prevent the accidents which might result from catching gunlocks in the brush, it was ordered that muskets be uncapped. The 152d received no order to cap guns or notice of approaching danger until it was assailed by a murderous fire, which owing to the density of the thicket was the first notice that the enemy was near; several men were killed. The regiment retired slowly and in good order to the second line of battle, which consisted of men who had been already

engaged and had been withdrawn; the whole of the brigade retired in like manner, and the impression prevailed that a retreat had been ordered; that was a mistake, but it was corrected in a moment, and the 152d again promptly advanced towards the enemy and held all the ground it took; that first retreat did not affect the regiment's confidence in itself, or injure its reputation. After its second advance it was ordered to lie down to protect itself, and when the enemy's firing had ceased, it was ordered up and ranks were dressed, and the men again lay down. Shortly before dark a farther advance was ordered, and as men could be seen moving in front, it became necessary to know to which army they belonged. A scout from the 152d made a reconnaissance and ascertained that they were wounded men of the 6th Corps which had been engaged there earlier in the day. The regiment rested for the night just in advance of the ground where the number of dead and wounded showed that the battle had been hottest; the men of the 152d supplied themselves with water from the canteens of the dead, not being able to procure any from any other source. Participation in the battle had taken away the dread of the unknown with which the bravest advance to the combat. The men rested on their arms. The experience of a few hours had made them veterans.

At the dawn of May 6, the battle was renewed, and the 152d advanced through the thicket returning the enemy's fire and holding the ground that was gained. It fairly rained bullets. The underbrush which had made the advance so difficult was completely mowed away, and every standing tree bore the marks of many balls. The only way that men could live in such a place was by lying close to the ground or getting behind a tree to load, and then firing with the least possible exposure. Ammunition was exhausted, and a partial supply was obtained from the cartridge-boxes of the disabled. At length firing ceased, and a body of the enemy, estimated at more than a hundred, were so near that, being requested by an officer of the 152d, they left their arms and gave themselves up and were passed to the rear of the Union line. If the enemy had suffered as great loss all along the line as they did at this point the battle would have been decisive.

Shortly after ten o'clock the enemy renewed the contest, and it is now known that Longstreet's corps reached the scene of action at that time. For several hours the 152d kept up the contest from its advanced position and held the enemy in check. The men employed the interval between the attack in gathering up and loading the guns of the disabled, and many had three or four guns apiece ready when the enemy came on. At length it became evident, from the direction of the firing, that the Union line had been forced back, both the right and the left, and Gen. Owen formed his brigade into a hollow square, to meet the enemy from whatever direction he might come. He then marched his brigade back to some temporary breastworks which had been thrown up, and there awaited the onset of the enemy, who charged in mass several times where the 152d was placed, with a desperate determination to carry the position. The Union line reserved its fire until the enemy was near, and then it seemed as if the whole attacking force was swept away by the sure fire of the men behind the breast-

works. The enemy's dead lay in heaps before the works. Each repeated charge of the enemy had a like result. The 152d, and the rest of the 2d Corps, held their position. The battle of the Wilderness was ended, and the enemy retired to Spottsylvania Court-House. If the position of the 2d Corps had been carried on the afternoon of May 6, the Union army would have been defeated, and the campaign would probably have been a failure. The 152d remained behind these breastworks through the night of the 6th, and through the 7th of May until far into the night, when it moved by the left flank towards Spottsylvania Court-House. On the 10th it was skirmishing at Spottsylvania. On the night of the 10th the pickets of the 152d could hear distinctly the orders given to the pickets of the enemy. On the 11th the skirmishing was quite heavy, and the 152d lost a considerable number of men. On the night of the 11th the regiment moved again to the left in silence. The night was dark and rainy. It halted in front of Spottsylvania Court-House. At 3 A.M. of the 12th the famous charge commenced. The orders were to move in silence until the rebel works were reached, and then cheer. The surprise was complete. The outposts, and first and second line of the enemy's works, were taken before the men who occupied them were fairly awake. They had no time to make resistance. The number of prisoners taken amounted to thousands. The 152d advanced to the third line of the rebel works, but retired to the second line and there assumed the defensive. During the day the enemy charged three times on the works, and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. One of the enemy's cannon, which remained on the debatable ground through the day, was brought off by the 152d at night. On the morning of the 13th the 152d advanced over the works, received a heavy fire of the enemy, and met with some loss, and at dark left the position and went back to the rear, and remained back several days. On the 18th of May the 152d took part in a reconnoissance upon the scene of the charge of the morning of the 12th. The enemy were found occupying the same position they occupied at the end of that charge. The 152d, in this reconnoissance, occupied the second line; the troops in the first line were thrown into confusion by the enemy's fire, and the 152d covered their retreat. After this the 152d was engaged in a movement to take up a hospital and bring off the wounded. The rebel cavalry were in sight, but there was no attack. The movement towards the left was continued. On the night of Monday, May 23, the 152d reached the North Anna river, and remained until the middle of the afternoon of the 24th, when it crossed the river and advanced to support the batteries under a fire of chains and railroad iron, and commenced throwing up works. The regiment was then ordered to relieve the 7th West Virginia, and deployed as skirmishers. This was near Hanover Junction.

The next battle was at Cool Arbor (known as Coal Harbor or Cold Harbor). On June 3, the 152d advanced in open field up a hill under the enemy's fire, holding all the ground it gained, and threw up earthworks with tin-cups and plates. The ground was sandy. In this position the regiment remained a week in speaking distance of the enemy. Cold Harbor was found to be a position which was

too strong to be carried by assault, and Lieut.-Gen. Grant determined to render its strength of no value to the enemy by changing the scene of operations. Accordingly, he moved his army once more by the left flank, crossed the river James, and began the investment of Petersburg. The crossing of the river took place on June 15, 1864, by a ponton-bridge at Wilcox's landing. On the 17th the 152d took part in the attack upon the works before Petersburg, and met with some loss. The enemy's outer works were carried, but the inner line of works could not be carried by storm, and the slow operations of the siege commenced. It was earthwork against earthwork.

At night of June 20, 1864, the 152d left its position behind the breastworks near Prince George Court-House road, marched a few miles, and bivouacked. On the 21st it made a long march towards the left, suffering greatly from heat and thirst, and the dust, which filled the air so that one could scarcely see a man the distance of the length of the regiment from him. The pickets were firing throughout the night. At 3 A.M. of the 22d the 152d was put in motion and marched to a position in the edge of a field not far from the Jerusalem plank-road, and threw up breastworks of logs and earth. There was constant firing by pickets, sharpshooters, and artillery. The enemy's batteries commanded the works constructed by the 152d. The men had to lie close except when firing, which they did, constantly, while every few minutes the movement of the logs in the breastwork showed how a shell had been stopped. At length the enemy appeared in the open field with colors flying, but moving towards a point to the left of the 152d. Soon the movement of stragglers showed that there was a panic on the left, and then came the cry that the left had given way, and that the 152d was flanked, followed by orders for the men to save themselves. There was some good running through the woods to the Jerusalem plank-road, but the regiment lost four officers and forty-two enlisted men taken prisoners. Company C, which was on the extreme left, was the greatest loser. It was somewhat singular that the officers taken did not belong to the companies which lost the most enlisted men. On no other occasion did the 152d suffer any great loss in prisoners. This disaster is said to have been caused by a failure of the 2d and 6th Corps to connect, whereby the enemy found and entered a gap. It was thought by many that if the division commanders had had knowledge which they ought to have had of the situation, the disaster might easily have been turned into victory.

After its retreat through the woods the 152d lay for a while in an open field commanded by the enemy's batteries. But shells are apt to fall short or go too far. They make unpleasant noises, but are far less dangerous than bullets. In the night of the 22d the 152d moved into the woods through which it had retreated, but was in the third line of battle, and protected by the convexity of the ground from the enemy's fire, which was kept up through most of the night, and on the morning of the 23d it reoccupied the works from which it was driven the day before.

On June 26, 1864, the strength of the 152d in the field was 145 enlisted men and 11 officers, not counting men who were on detached service. The same day there was a reorganization of brigades. The 152d was placed in the

1st Brigade, where it remained until the 2d Army Corps was disbanded. About this time the water problem was solved, and innumerable wells were dug, water being found at the depth of a few feet. The 152d was once more on the Blackwater, which takes its rise in a swamp near Petersburg, and runs southerly to the Chowan, a North Carolina river. The country was very level, and a railroad track was laid on the surface of the ground, without grading, for the use of the army investing Petersburg. The 152d changed position often, but without moving to any considerable distance. The works of the Union army were nearly in the form of a fish-hook. The right rested on the Appomattox, and the left was bent around so that the extreme left faced to the rear, that the left flank might not be exposed. About July 12, 1864, the Union line was shortened in consequence of the reduction of force caused by the departure of the 6th Corps to co-operate against Early, who was then threatening Washington. On that day the 152d was engaged in demolishing the abandoned works. On the 16th it was engaged in felling timber which might furnish cover to an enemy approaching the Union line. Then for a few days it manned the works facing to the rear. On July 26, 1864, it went on an expedition across the Appomattox and the James to Deep Bottom, where it arrived the morning of the 27th. There was a skirmish that day at Strawberry Plains, in which the 152d took part. Some earthworks and artillery were captured. The enemy had an intrenched position in sight, upon which the gun-boats lying in the James were firing. A cloud of dust would show where a shell had struck. No attack by infantry was made. On the 29th the 152d started on its return, and on the morning of the 30th was before Petersburg, and in hearing of the explosion of Burnside's mine.

On the night of Aug. 12, the 152d, with the rest of the 2d Corps, marched to City Point, and in the afternoon of the 13th embarked on transports which dropped down the river and anchored just above Harrison's Landing. In the night the transports moved up the James, and on the morning of the 14th the 152d landed on the left bank of the river at Deep Bottom, just below the ponton-bridge at Jones' Neck, where it had crossed in July. In the afternoon it attempted to charge through a ravine, under the direction of Col. Maey, of the 20th Massachusetts, commanding the brigade, and got into a position where it was impossible to advance, and difficult to retire. The 152d Regiment lost both in killed and prisoners.

The 152d remained near Deep Bottom until August 20, when it started back across the James, and moved towards the left of the Union position before Petersburg, reaching the Williams House on the 22d. On the 23d, at night, the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 2d Corps moved out to Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad. On the 25th the two divisions were attacked by a superior force of the enemy and nearly surrounded. Reinforcements did not arrive in time to be of service. The enemy's charge was repulsed four times, but on the fifth, the 7th New York Volunteers, a new German regiment, broke, and the position had to be abandoned. A rainy night followed, which aided the retreat of the Union troops. The loss of the 152d was considerable. Just after this disaster the regiment was very

much depressed in spirits. Through no fault of its own it had been forced to retreat in its three last engagements,—on June 22, Aug. 14, and Aug. 25.

After its return from Reams' Station the 152d moved frequently from one post to another of the fortified position. On Sept. 7 it had the same position near the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, in the works facing to the rear, that it had on July 23, and here on Sept. 21, the regiment was paid by Maj. Hewey; that morning an artillery salute was given in honor of Sheridan's victory at Winchester. A little later it was moved into the front line of works, and occupied Fort Haskell, near the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. This was a very dangerous neighborhood. Shelling was carried on from both sides, daily and nightly. The enemy's sharpshooters were on the lookout for every one that exposed himself. Roads were sunk deep into the ground to cover the supply teams. Men dwelt in the bowels of the earth. There was one prolonged battle, the firing being renewed whenever an enemy could be sighted. Perhaps to-day a man would be killed by a shell, and to-morrow the enemy's sharpshooters would do the deadly work. These losses had a more depressing effect upon the survivors than the greater losses which were sustained in the heat of battle.

During the month of October, 1864, the soldiers in the field executed the necessary papers and sent home their votes to be deposited in the ballot box at the presidential election which was to take place in November.

On Oct. 26, the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 2d Corps, and a small cavalry force, moved towards the left, and on the morning of the 27th crossed Hatcher's run. About daybreak a brisk skirmish took place; later in day the enemy attacked with a superior force, but was repulsed. There was a failure to keep up connection with the 5th Corps, and thus the detachment was cut off from the main army and nearly surrounded; shells were thrown in, seemingly, from every direction, but every attack was met, and no panic was created. The 2d Division was commanded by Gen. Thomas W. Egan, who for some time had been in command of the 1st Brigade. The battle was fought on the Boydton road, and near the house of William Burgess, a former resident of Richfield. The 152d in this engagement lost 3 men killed and 4 wounded, but the effect of the battle was to raise the spirits of those who were engaged. They had inflicted on the enemy far greater loss than they had sustained, and to have got out of such a trap without serious disaster was greater glory than to have gained a victory under ordinary circumstances. The 152d, with the rest of the detachment, withdrew in the night of the 27th, and marched to the neighborhood of the place from which it had set out on the 26th.

Early in November the 152d was moved to Fort Steadman, which is within a few rods of the position it occupied in the previous June. The lines of the two armies were very near together at this point, and picket duty was therefore very dangerous. Half the regiment had to be on picket every night. Attacks were frequent. Men were killed on picket, and even within the fort. This proved a more disagreeable situation than that place farther to the west which was commonly called "Fort Hell." The desire of the 152d

to remove to a place a little farther off from the enemy's works was at length gratified, and the last day of November it moved towards the left, and arrived the next day near Patrick's station, in Dinwiddie county, the then terminus of the army railroad, at the extreme left of the army. The regiment moved about in the neighborhood, being part of the time on picket, until Dec. 15, when it went into winter-quarters on the Vaughn road, and remained until Feb. 5, 1865, when the 2d Corps moved out along the Vaughn road as far as Hatcher's run, a distance of perhaps three miles, and went into position, threw up breastworks, and awaited the attack of the enemy. The enemy made several desperate charges during the day, and was repulsed each time with great loss.* The new position was held by the 2d Corps until the final move in the spring. The 152d was on the farm of Ashbel Armstrong, a former resident of Laurens. It seems to have remained undecided for some time whether to make a farther advance at once or to wait for better weather. The 152d, therefore, bivouacked for more than a week in February before it received orders to construct new winter-quarters. The new camp was in the rear of the Armstrong place, among the pines. Between the new camp and the enemy was a line of breastworks. It became necessary to cut all the trees in camp, to prevent their being blown down. One tree fell upon a whole row of tents of the 152d before the danger was appreciated. At this time desertions from the enemy were frequent. The pickets of the 152d had the pleasure of receiving a large number of deserters, who brought their arms with them. They were looked for every night. Well-recognized signals announced their approach. This added great interest to the business of picketing. It was better than hunting or fishing. On March 23 there was a review of the 2d Corps, and the wind blew so as to fill the air with sand as it is filled with snow in a New York snow-storm. On March 25 Fort Stedman, "the late residence" of the 152d, but then occupied by a part of the 9th Corps, was surprised and taken by the enemy, but was retaken soon after. That day there was skirmishing all along the line. In the afternoon the 152d left camp and took position in the breastworks. Just after dark it advanced to the front, but there being nothing to do there, it returned to the breastworks and stayed through the night, returning to camp in the morning.

The time had now come for the final move of the Army of the Potomac. Sheridan with his cavalry had rejoined it. The siege of Petersburg had lasted from June 16, 1864, to March 29, 1865, a period of nine months and thirteen days.

The 152d was now organized, for field operations, into four companies, designated by numbers. On the books the old organization—into ten companies—remained. On the morning of March 29, 1865, it broke camp and moved, by the left flank, across Hatcher's run, its old place being filled by part of the 24th Corps. Soon the 4th company was ordered to the skirmish line, and advanced through the woods. There was considerable firing along the line, but none against the 152d. The brigade lost a few men. The

notable event of the day was the capture of Fort Sawdust. Seen indistinctly in the distance and through the woods was what was taken for a strong fortification mounting a very big gun. When reached, it proved to be the remains of a steam saw-mill, and the big gun was an old boiler. The 4th company remained on the skirmish line through the night, receiving frequent orders to close up to the left. The first line of the enemy's works was passed, and the next morning it was found that the second line of works was abandoned. On the 30th the 152d lay in a ravine all day. On the 31st, before daybreak, it moved again to the left, and was sent out as skirmishers, and the 2d company went on to the skirmish line and kept up a firing through the day, the rest of the regiment remaining in reserve. The skirmishers could not advance, owing to the slashing. Heavy cannonading was heard on the left. At night the 152d was brought back behind the works, and remained there until the next afternoon, when it again moved towards the left and began throwing up new works. The ground was wet, and the work hard. Heavy firing at the left showed that a battle was raging. That was at Five Forks. In front of the 152d could be seen a strong fort of the enemy, and the whole distance to it was covered with slashing. The dense pine forest had been felled in such a way as to afford the greatest hindrance to an advancing force. The regiment expected to have to charge through the slashing. It had not heard of Sheridan's victory at Five Forks. The prospect was gloomy. The men were kept at work on the breastworks until midnight of April 1, when they were permitted to lie down. That was the noisiest night of the war. Musketry was heard on the left during the fore part of the night, and all night long on the line from the Appomattox to Five Forks, a distance of fifteen miles, the batteries were at work. The air was full of projectiles. Such fire-works are not likely to be seen more than once in a lifetime. It was understood that the infantry all along that line was to charge at three the next morning. At half-past two the roar of musketry began all along the line, except in the neighborhood of the 152d. The men were every moment expecting to be ordered forward. Regiment after regiment of the brigade was sent for and moved off to the right, but the 152d was left to hold the position before the fort.

Soon after daylight on April 2 reports of the taking of the enemy's works at other parts of the line began to arrive, and then prisoners began to appear, and finally the capture of the fort in front was announced, and the 152d advanced through the slashing. The fort had been flanked and thus compelled to surrender. It was the good fortune of the 152d to be placed at the most difficult point to advance—so difficult that an attack in front would have caused a needless loss of life. The fort, after its capture, was called Fort Porter. Soon after passing the fort the 152d crossed the battle field of the 27th of October, 1864, and then proceeded towards Petersburg along the Boydton road. On the 3d the pursuit of Lee's army commenced. On the night of the 4th the 152d went on picket after marching all day. In the afternoon of the 5th it came up with Sheridan and the 5th Corps, and witnessed a procession of trophies. It was headed by captured flags and officers,

* This movement was made under the direction of Maj.-Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, who had lately succeeded Gen. Hancock in command of the 2d Corps.

then followed all sorts of men, beasts, and vehicles. Sheridan had captured them near Jetersville. On the 6th the pursuit was close, and the roads were strewn with property the enemy had to leave behind. The 152d had a hard march across lots, over ditches, and up steep knolls. About 10 A.M., on the 7th, it reached High Bridge, in Prince Edward county, on the Appomattox. The railroad bridge was built on twenty-three columns, one hundred and twenty feet in height. The bridge had been fired by the enemy. While it was burning the 152d crossed the river by a wagon bridge, and moved on towards Farmville, the enemy being in sight, but retreating before the skirmishers. When just past Farmville the regiment deployed as skirmishers, and advanced a short distance, when it was withdrawn. If it had continued to advance it would have been on the ground where quite a hard battle was fought by a part of the 1st Division of the 2d Corps. This was about the last fighting by the Army of the Potomac. On the 9th of April Gen. Lee surrendered; the work which the 152d took the field to help do was finished. The next move was towards home. On the 13th, at night, the regiment arrived at Burkesville, where it remained until May 2. On May 6 it passed through Richmond; on the 7th it crossed the Pamunkey, and on the 9th the Ta, Po, and Ny. On the 10th it marched in review through Fredericksburg in column by companies, and crossed the Rappahannock. On the 13th it crossed the Occoquan at Wolfe Run Shoals, and on the 15th it went into camp at Bailey's Cross-Roads, opposite Washington, having marched on an average fifteen miles a day. On May 23, 1865, the 152d took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac in the city of Washington. It was now organized into six companies for movements, and marched through Washington in column with three divisions of two companies each. Many who had formerly been in the regiment kept pace with it on the sidewalks, performing the office of flankers. On May 30, the 2d Corps had its last review at Bailey's Cross-Roads. The governor of New York was present. It was thought by friends of the 152d who were present that its movements were not excelled by those of any regiment in the corps. On July 13, 1865, the muster-out rolls and discharges were signed, and on the morning of the 14th the regiment started for Albany, where it was paid off on the 20th and 21st, when the discharge papers were delivered with the payment, and the men scattered to their homes. The Albany and Susquehanna railroad having been completed to Worcester, many returned to the county by a route that did not exist when they went away.

The 152d had been very fortunate in the latter part of its career. After it left Fort Stedman, the last of November, 1864, it did not lose a man in battle, although it was at the front and took part in every movement against the enemy. It did the country some service, and on no occasion did it fail in its duty. The credit for what it did belongs to a great many men. The regiment was what it was, not on account of the character and ability of anybody in particular, but on account of the average merit of the men who composed it.

In the following list of the members of the 152d Regiment of New York Volunteers (infantry) the names, ex-

cept of recruits, have been taken from a printed copy of the muster-in rolls, which are dated Oct. 15, 1862, and each name begins with the rank stated in the muster-in rolls. Where the rank is not stated, *private* is meant. Where the date of enlistment is not stated, the person was a member of the regiment on Oct. 15, 1862. In the case of those who joined after that, the date of enlistment is given. V. R. C. means the Veteran Reserve Corps. Most of the facts given in the following list have been taken from the copies of the muster-out rolls, which are in the adjutant-general's office at Albany. It was not permitted to copy dates of receiving injuries or dates of discharge from the rolls, except in case of those discharged with the regiment. In cases where the dates are given, they were not obtained from the adjutant-general's office. In those cases where nothing is stated, the muster-out rolls contain nothing which it was desirable to state. Names of members of the regiment who did not belong to Otsego County are not given.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Alonzo Ferguson, Oneonta, lieut.-col.; pro. to col. Jan. 29, 1863; dis. Nov. 23, 1863.
Cleveland J. Campbell, Cherry Valley, adj.; dis. April 22, 1863, to accept of pro. to capt. in 121st Regt.
George W. Ernst, Jr., Otsego, q.-m.; must. out June 14, 1865.
Harmon M. Blood, assist. surg.; res. Jan. 15, 1863.

COMPANY B.

H. Dwight Smith, Richfield, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. in Co. H, Nov. 13, 1863; com., but not mus. as capt.; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.
William W. Matteson, Richfield, corp.; pro. to com. sergt. Feb. 10, 1863; dis. for disability.
Luzerne Wheeler, Richfield, corp.; dis. for disability.
Benjamin F. Abbott, Richfield; wounded in action in the Wilderness; trans. to V. R. C.
Allen S. Buchanan, Richfield; dis. for disability.
Charles Breslin, Exeter; dis. with regt.
George H. Green, Richfield; wounded in action at the North Anna, May 24, 1864; dis. in 1865.
Sanford F. Huntley, Richfield; dis. with regt.
Lester C. Huntley, Richfield; killed in action at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864.
Robert Shutz, Richfield; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. with regt.
Peter W. Smith, Richfield; dis. for disability.
Hiram W. Soule, Richfield; dis. with regt.
Alfred Welch, Richfield; died of wounds received at Spotsylvania Court-House, May, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Francis E. Leonard, Morris, 1st lieut.; res. Jan. 25, 1863.
Lansing Swift, Morris, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 28, 1863; dis. Jan. 16, 1864.
Croel G. Shaw, Morris, 1st sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Feb. 28, 1863; dis. April 29, 1864.
George T. Kidder, Morris, sergt.; com. but not mus. 2d lieut.; killed in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
George W. Hall, Morris, sergt.; trans. to V. R. C.
Charles C. Hitchcock, Morris, corp.; trans. to V. R. C.
Joseph H. Cook, Morris, corp.; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House; discharged.
George W. Manchester, Batwick, corp.; wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 5, 1864, to 1st sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; dis. with regt.
Delos Flagg, Morris, musician; dis. with regt.
Amos Atwell, Morris; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, and taken to Andersonville; released on parole April 28, 1865; discharged May 22, 1865.
Charles H. Bishop, Morris; missing in action before Petersburg.
Samuel H. Bonnell, Morris; trans. to V. R. C.
Andrew E. Brown, Morris; taken prisoner before Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Abel Carl, Morris; prom. to corp. Jan. 15, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.
Deferett Collier, Morris.
John N. Daniels, Morris; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; released on parole April 28, 1865; discharged May 22, 1865.
A. Leroy Hall, Morris; discharged.
William Hargrave, Morris; trans. to V. R. C.
John Kirkland, Morris; trans. to V. R. C.
Chauncey Kelsey, Morris; killed in action at Boydton plank-road, Oct. 27, 1864.
David H. Lewis, Morris; died of wounds received in action.
Lewis Lindsley, Morris; wounded at North Anna, May, 1864; discharged.

Nathan Lull, Morris; discharged.
 James A. Miller, Morris; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.
 Hiram Monroe, Morris; discharged.
 Daniel Miller, Morris; died of wounds received in action.
 Samuel G. Parcell, Morris; died of disease.
 Robert D. Place, Morris; discharged.
 Thomas Quinby, Morris; trans. to V. R. C.
 John Rulley, Morris; missing in action at Deep Bottom.
 James Robinson, Morris; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. with regiment.
 Francis A. Ripley, Laurens; prom. to corp. April 19, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.
 Archelaus Stowell, Morris.
 Edwin L. Scudder, Morris; prom. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; discharged.
 Francis E. Shute, Morris; discharged.
 James Southern, Morris; trans. to V. R. C.
 Stanley G. Sergeant, Morris; prom. to corp. Sept. 22, 1863; missing in action at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; probably killed.
 Ethan D. Stevens, Morris; missing in action before Petersburg, Va.
 Murray Tallman, Morris; discharged.
 Christopher Tokey, Morris.
 George T. Wilson, Morris; dis. with regiment.
 Edmund Hargrave, Morris; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; released on parole April 28, 1865; dis. May, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Edward Stevenson, Morris; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged.
 George Edwards, Morris; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; prom. to corp. June 21, 1865; dis. with regiment.
 James F. Kelsey, Morris; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; sick in hosp. when regt. was dis.
 Alvin Kinney, Milford; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; died of disease.
 George Reeves, Milford; enl. Jan. 19, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.

COMPANY D.

William R. Wall, Springfield, capt.; res. Jan. 10, 1863.
 Elias Young, Springfield, 1st lieut.; pro. to capt. Jan. 18, 1864; res. April 8, 1864.
 John Land, Jr., Springfield, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1864; to capt. April 29, 1864; dis. Nov. 8, 1864.
 Peter Gilchrist, Springfield, 1st sergt.; discharged.
 William W. Ayres, Springfield, sergt.; discharged.
 Henry H. Hewes, Springfield, sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. Dec. 16, 1862; to 2d lieut. April 25, 1864; to 1st lieut. June 10, 1864; com. but not must. as capt.; dis. with regt.
 Parker D. Fay, Springfield, sergt.; pro. to capt. Feb. 27, 1863; res. Nov. 16, 1863.
 George W. Cook, Springfield, corp.; discharged.
 Albert C. Heath, Springfield, corp.; died of wounds received in action at Wilderness, May, 1864.
 George T. Adams, Springfield, corp.; pro. to sergt. April 28, 1864; taken prisoner; died at Florence, S. C.
 William B. Root, Springfield, corp.; discharged.
 George Howe, Springfield, corp.; dis. with regt.
 Benjamin Parks, Springfield, corp.; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; released Nov. 26, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Newton Tucker, Springfield, musician.
 Hall A. Morse, Springfield, wagoner; discharged.
 Thomas Allen, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 Cortland J. Cole, Springfield; trans. to V. R. C.
 Delos Coburn, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 Isaac W. Druce, Springfield; pro. to corp. Dec. 16, 1862; taken prisoner; died at Florence, S. C.
 James Doris, Springfield; discharged.
 David Dingman, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 Smith Ely, Springfield; discharged.
 John H. Gilchrist, Springfield.
 Lorenzo C. Gilmore, Springfield; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; taken prisoner; died at Florence, S. C.
 Moses N. Hinds, Springfield; pro. to sergt. Sept. 21, 1863; died of wounds received in action at Hanover Junction.
 Alonzo J. Hardy, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 James Jennings, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 James W. Lowdon, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 John H. Lowdon, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 William H. Nestle, Springfield; discharged.
 Henry Mauzer, Otsego.
 John W. McChesney, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 George W. Mereness, Springfield; pro. to corp. Oct. 17, 1864; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; dis. with regt.
 John W. Mereness, Springfield; pro. to corp. March 12, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.
 Minard O. Myers, Springfield; discharged.
 Edward Maxwell, Springfield; wounded at Spottsylvania C-H.; discharged.
 Jacob H. Mereness, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 Luther Peck, Springfield; killed in action at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.
 Joseph Sandford, Springfield; discharged.
 Charles W. Smith, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 James B. Smith, Springfield; wounded at Spottsylvania C-H.; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; to sergt. May 1, 1865; dis. with regt.
 John D. Smith, Springfield; wounded at Wilderness; discharged.

Moses L. Stockley, Springfield; wounded at Cold Harbor; pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; dis. with regt.
 William Small, Springfield; died of disease.
 John Taft, Springfield; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; paroled March 25, 1865; discharged.
 Ansel Thayer, Springfield; pro. to corp. March 20, 1864; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; paroled March 23, 1865; discharged.
 James Tucker, Richfield; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864; paroled Oct. 12, 1864; dis. with regt.
 John Van Horn, Otsego; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-House.
 Alvah Van Steenburgh, Springfield.
 James W. Vibbard, Springfield; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; paroled Oct. 12, 1864; dis. with regt.
 John White, Springfield; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; dis. with regt.
 Hervey D. Wilsey, Springfield; served part of his time with 1st Delaware Battery; dis. with regt.
 John Wiles, Springfield; killed in action at Spottsylvania Court-House.
 Edwin J. Winslow, Springfield; discharged.
 William Wood, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 John Keyser, Springfield; dis. with regt.
 Patrick Sharkey, Springfield; trans. to V. R. C.
 Michael Skinion, Springfield; wounded at Turkey Hill; dis. with regt.
 Abram Allen, Springfield; discharged.
 John Doxtater, Springfield; wounded at Wilderness; in hospital when regt. was discharged.
 Daniel Cosgrove, Richfield; discharged.

COMPANY E.

Arthur L. Manchester, Morris; 1st sergt.; died at Douglass Hospital, of disease, April, 1863.
 Hiram M. Barber, Exeter; pro. to sergt. May 7, 1864; wounded at Boydton Road, Oct. 27, 1864; discharged.
 Charles Fox, Plainfield; discharged.
 Benjamin F. Tooley, Plainfield; trans. to V. R. C.

COMPANY F.

Wallace J. Root, Springfield, corp.; pro. to sergt.; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House.

COMPANY G.

Edmund C. Gilbert, Butternuts, capt.; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; escaped; pro. to major April 22, 1865; com., but not must. lieut.-col.; dis. with regt.
 Josiah Hinds, Otsego, 1st lieut.; died of disease Aug. 7, 1864.
 Willard A. Musson, Butternuts, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. E, Nov. 24, '63; wounded May, 1864; pro. to capt. Sept. 18, 1864; killed in action at Burgess' Farm, Oct. 27, 1864.
 William Church, Otsego, 1st sergt.; discharged.
 James L. Patterson, Butternuts, sergt.; pro. to 1st sergt. Nov. 26, 1862; reduced March 17, 1863.
 Theodore N. Doubleday, Otsego, sergt.; wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; discharged.
 Solomon A. Green, Otsego, sergt.; died of disease, 1863.
 Joseph W. Heslop, Butternuts, sergt.; dis. with regt.
 William M. Rogers, Otsego, corp.; dis. with regt.
 Herman House, Otsego, corp.; dis. with regt.
 William E. Stebbins, Butternuts, corp.; pro. to sergt. Sept. 24, 1863; to 1st sergt. Oct. 12, 1864; to 2d lieut. in Co. A, Nov. 21, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Joseph C. Frone, Otsego, corp.; trans. to V. R. C.
 Francis D. Butler, Butternuts, corp.; pro. to 1st sergt. March 17, 1863; to 1st lieut. Oct. 12, 1864; to capt. Co. D, Dec. 26, 1864; dis. with regt.
 William M. Whitney, Otsego, corp.; dis. with regt.
 William Houghtaling, Oneonta, corp.; reduced March 17, 1863.
 Charles A. Stebbins, Butternuts, corp.; died of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania Court-House.
 William C. Hickox, Butternuts, mus.; pro. to chief mus. of regt.; dis. with regt.
 Frederick Coss, Butternuts, mus.; dis. with regt. as private.
 William H. Hastings, Butternuts, wagoner; discharged.
 James Alger, Oneonta; dis. with regt.
 Chauncey Alger, Oneonta; wounded at Wilderness; dis. with regt.
 Elias Alger, Oneonta; died of disease.
 Hiram Alger, Oneonta; dis. with regt.
 Franklin Allen, Otsego; discharged.
 James Bowmaker, Otsego; discharged.
 Elisha E. Burgess, Butternuts; missing in action at Wilderness.
 Leonard W. Baldwin, Otsego; acted as chief nurse of regt. and as hosp. stew. at division hospital; dis. with regt.
 Thomas Brown, Butternuts; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. with regt.
 Addison Ballard, Otsego.
 Edward A. Baldwin, Otsego; discharged.
 Joshua H. Byard, Otsego; rejected by surg. and not mus.
 William S. Barber, Oneonta; discharged.
 Amos F. Beach, Otsego; discharged.
 Albert Bryant, Butternuts; died of wounds received before Petersburg.
 William H. Beardsley, Butternuts; trans. to V. R. C.
 William D. Bunnell, Otsego; wounded and taken prisoner at Deep Bottom; paroled Nov. 26, 1864; dis. with regt.

Richard Cleaveland, Butternuts; trans. to V. R. C.
 Ira E. Carpenter, Butternuts; at general hospital when regt. was dis.
 Parker L. Couts, Otsego; died of disease.
 Isaac W. Clinton, Butternuts; discharged.
 Jackson K. Davis, Butternuts; dis. with regt.
 George L. Davis, Butternuts; killed in action at Cold Harbor.
 George Foster, Butternuts; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; discharged.
 William L. Fenton, Otsego; wounded at Deep Bottom; dis. with regt.
 Charles H. Fenton, Exeter; wounded before Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C.
 Henry Gregory, Butternuts; discharged.
 Nathan Graves, Oneonta; trans. to V. R. C.
 Solomon N. Goodrich, Otsego; trans. to V. R. C.
 John H. Goodwell, Butternuts; pro. to corp. March 19, 1862; died of disease at Hampton hospital.
 John T. Hastings, Butternuts; pro. to corp. Dec. 18, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt.-maj. Dec. 24, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Elms Houghtaling, Oneonta; dis. with regt.
 George Johnson, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 Daniel G. Lindsley, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 Samuel Leonard, Jr., Oneonta; discharged.
 Levi Lamphere, Butternuts; dis. with regt.
 Gilbert Miller, Butternuts; discharged.
 Charles Morey, Exeter; wounded on skirmish line at Turkey Hill, May 31, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Gilbert S. Mallory, Butternuts; pro. to corp. Sept. 24, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; pro. to sergt. May 1, 1865; to 1st sergt. May 13, 1865; dis. with regt.
 Samuel Moulton, Butternuts; discharged.
 Lewis G. Murray, Butternuts; trans. to V. R. C.
 John Mills, Otsego.
 Wesley D. Morehouse, Otsego.
 Leonard Pratt, Oneonta.
 Reuben Parish, Oneonta; rejected by surg. on account of disability.
 William H. Peters, Butternuts; dis. with regt.
 George Perkins, Edmeston; at gen. hosp. when regt. was dis.
 Willard Roekwell, Otsego; dis. with regt.
 John Roney, Butternuts; taken prisoner; died at Andersonville.
 John W. Rogers, Otsego; sent to gen. hosp.; no report.
 Joshua A. Shale, Butternuts; dis. with regt.
 Daniel Sullivan, Oneonta.
 Richard Severn, Butternuts; sent to gen. hosp.; no report.
 Samuel A. Silva, Butternuts; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. with regt.
 John H. Silva, Butternuts; at gen. hosp. when regt. was dis.
 Justus L. Simpson, Butternuts; wounded at the North Anna; discharged.
 Francis M. Sisson, Butternuts; wounded at Reams' Station; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; dis. with regt.
 Asaph C. Truman, Otsego; died of disease.
 Richard H. Treadwell, Otsego; pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 11, 1865; res. June 15, 1865.
 Edmund Townsend, Otsego; discharged.
 Charles G. Thompson, Butternuts; wounded at Wilderness; dis. with regt.
 Jacob H. Wallace, Butternuts; wounded at Wilderness; discharged.
 Chamney E. Whetmore, Butternuts.
 James R. Thayer, Butternuts; discharged.
 Elias Alger, Oneonta; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; absent at hosp. when regt. was dis.
 Erving Banker, Maryland; enl. March 29, 1864; taken prisoner; died at Andersonville.

COMPANY II.

Uriah B. Kendall, Hartwick, capt.; dis. Oct. 8, 1863.
 William R. Patrick, Pittsfield, 1st lieut.; res. Jan. 30, 1863.
 William L. Hopkins, Laurens, 2d lieut.; res. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Lester Weston, Middlefield, 1st sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; dis. June 19, 1863.
 Elisha R. Mills, Hartwick, sergt.
 Harvey P. Luce, Hartwick, sergt.; dis. with regt.
 William H. Merrill, Laurens, sergt.
 Stephen P. Walling, Pittsfield, sergt.; discharged.
 Abram P. Bloodgood, Milford, corp.; pro. to sergt. April 19, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 15, 1864; discharged.
 Larceny D. Brown, Laurens, corp.
 Nathaniel Fenton, Pittsfield, corp.; killed in action at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864.
 Daniel B. Fitch, New Lisbon, corp.; pro. to sergt. March 11, 1863; to 1st sergt. April 16, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 13, 1864, and at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864; must. as 2d lieut. of Co. D, Dec. 11, 1864; and as 1st lieut. of Co. A, Dec. 27, 1864; com., but not must. as capt.; dis. with regt.
 Horace Hill, Laurens, corp.; wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; dis. at Mower General Hospital.
 Thomas Jenks, Hartwick, corp.; trans. to V. R. C.
 Edwin Pickens, Hartwick, corp.; discharged.
 Daniel M. Tuller, New Lisbon, corp.; discharged.
 Luens P. Adams, New Lisbon, mus. cian; died at Fort Marcy, 1863.
 Jeremiah B. Straight, Pittsfield, musician; trans. to V. R. C.
 Rozzel Stevens, Hartwick, wagoner; dis. with regt.
 Alvin H. Alger, Edmeston; dis. 1862.
 Mason H. Arnold, Hartwick; rejected by med. insp. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Addison Barnes, Milford; wounded at North Anna, May 24, 1864; discharged.

Melvin Barnes, Milford; pro. to corp. March 11, 1863, to sergt. Oct. 28, 1863; killed in action at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864.
 William B. Beeman, Laurens; wounded at Spottsylvania, May, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.
 Menzo Bishop, Hartwick; trans. to V. R. C.
 Lewis C. Briggs, New Lisbon; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; discharged.
 Ezra B. Brown, Pittsfield; taken prisoner June 22, 1864; and taken to Andersonville; released on parole April 28, 1865; dis. May 22, 1865.
 James W. Brown, Pittsfield; pro. to corp. April 19, 1863; to sergt. Oct. 28, 1863; died May, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
 Danford Bruce, Pittsfield; died of smallpox, 1863.
 Morris L. Bruce, Pittsfield; dis. with regt.
 Charles E. Bunn, Hartwick; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Cortis S. Cogshall, Pittsfield; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; dis. with regt.
 George R. Cole, Pittsfield; dis. with regt.
 Russell L. Cole, Pittsfield; taken prisoner May 10, 1864; died at Andersonville.
 William Combs, Hartwick; dis. with regt.
 Earl H. Davis, Hartwick; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, and before Petersburg, June 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1865; dis. with regt.
 Aaron Fearis, Hartwick; wounded at Spottsylvania, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Henry Freelan, Hartwick; dis. with regt.
 Danford Gage, Milford.
 Edgar W. Gage, Milford.
 William T. Gallup, Pittsfield; died of disease.
 Albert Gamet, Laurens; wounded at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; dis. with regt.
 John George, Jr., Laurens; dis. from general hospital at Fort Schuyler.
 Darius M. Gifford, Hartwick; dis. at Manson's Hill, Va., in 1865.
 Edwin G. Hall, Hartwick; pro. to corp. Dec. 20, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 25, 1864; to 1st sergt. Dec. 14, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Stephen Holden, Hartwick; pro. to 1st sergt. March 12, 1863; mus. as 2d lieut. April 16, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 6, 1864; mus. as capt. Feb. 11, 1865; dis. with regt.
 Levi House, Pittsfield; discharged.
 James W. Hubbard, Laurens; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; killed on picket near Fort Stedman, Nov. 16, 1864.
 Silas Ingalsbe, Hartwick; discharged.
 Milton Jenks, Hartwick; died at Washington, D. C., 1863.
 Gilbert Joslin, Hartwick; discharged.
 Amos Keith, Hartwick; trans. to V. R. C.
 Elijah R. Keith, Milford; discharged.
 Henry J. Kellogg, Hartwick; discharged.
 Galen H. Lull, Laurens; taken prisoner before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.
 Hugh W. Lynch, New Lisbon; discharged.
 Henry Marr, Hartwick; dis. with regt.
 William Mickle, Laurens; absent sick when regt. was dis.
 Hiram Morrison, Maryland; served in division pioneer corps, from October, 1863; dis. with regt.
 John M. Pashley, Otsego; killed in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Stephen Radley, Pittsfield; killed in action at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.
 William J. Radley, Pittsfield; discharged, 1862.
 Philander Richards, Hartwick; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864.
 Silas Rider, Maryland; trans. to the V. R. C.
 Alanson Sherman, Hartwick; dis. near Stevensburg, Va.
 Etson Sherman, Hartwick; discharged.
 Delavan Sherman, Hartwick; wounded at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864; dis. with regt.
 Richard Steelman, Pittsfield; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 11, 1864.
 Augustus Steere, Jr., Laurens; wounded at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; died in the Wilderness on the march, May 5, 1864.
 Henry Salisbury, Hartwick; discharged.
 Joshua Stevens, Pittsfield; discharged.
 Charles W. Stevenson, Morris; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865; dis. with regt.
 Orrin Thayer, Pittsfield; discharged.
 Smith L. Van Dusen, New Lisbon; died June 6, 1864, at Armory Square Hospital, of wounds received in action at Spottsylvania.
 Squire S. Walker, Hartwick.
 John J. Walley, Milford; pro. to corp. Jan. 25, 1864; to sergt. May 1, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor; trans. to V. R. C.
 Henry A. Waters, Pittsfield; absent sick when regt. was dis.
 Joshua Weaver, Jr., Pittsfield; dis. with regt.
 John H. Weeks, Hartwick; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1861; received medal of honor for capturing rebel flag at Spottsylvania; wounded by accident, Oct. 27, 1861; discharged.
 Alonzo Wellman, Milford; dis. with regt.
 Hiram Whitmarsh, Laurens; wounded at Cold Harbor, June, 1864; discharged.
 William Harrington, Pittsfield; discharged.
 John McLeish, Pittsfield; discharged.
 Jeremiah Parish, Maryland; wounded at Reams' Station, Aug. 25, 1864; discharged.

RECRUITS.

Melville N. Kellogg, Hartwick; enl. March 31, 1864; died of wounds received in action at Wilderness, May 7, 1864.

Oscar Every, Milford; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; killed on picket near Fort Stedman, Nov. 14, 1864.

William Van Wormer, Milford; enl. Nov. 5, 1862.

Joseph F. McLeish; enl. Feb. 20, 1861.

Dewitt Pierce, Hartwick; joined regt. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. with regt.

COMPANY I.

Alonzo A. Bingham, Otsego, capt.; res. Dec. 23, 1863.

Charles Hamilton, Roseboom, 1st lieut.; pro. to capt. Jan. 18, 1864; dis. Oct. 28, 1864.

Edward W. Butler, Roseboom, 2d lieut.; res. July 8, 1863.

John Post, Jr., Roseboom, 1st sergt.; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; discharged.

A. Louis Villos, Otsego, sergt.; wounded at North Anna; dis. with regt.

Francis McCormick, Roseboom, sergt.; trans. to V. R. C.

Henry Hill, Otsego, sergt.; mis-ing in action at Reams' Station.

Robert J. Wilbur, Otsego, sergt.; trans. to V. R. C.

Edwards Tillenblast, Otsego, corp.; discharged.

John C. Lasher, Otsego, corp.; dis. with regt.

Hiram Butler, Roseboom, corp.; pro. to sergt. Nov. 22, 1863; wounded June 22, 1864; 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; discharged.

Perry Tripp, Otsego, corp.

John L. Butler, Roseboom, corp.; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1864; wounded before Petersburg; trans. to V. R. C.

Daniel E. Sullivan, Roseboom, corp.; dis. with regt.

Edolphus Benjamin, Burlington, corp.; trans. to V. R. C.

John Dehoney, Otsego, corp.; taken prisoner before Petersburg; died of disease at Fortress Monroe.

Henry Lovejoy, Roseboom, mus.; died of disease near Stevensburg, Va.

George Winans, Westford, mus.; served as private; wounded June 22, 1864, near Petersburg; discharged.

William Albert, Worcester.

Michael P. Agon, Roseboom; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; trans. to V. R. C.

Ceylon O. Andrews, Otsego; dis. with regt.

Glond Avery, Hartwick; discharged.

James Armstrong, Roseboom; dis. with regt.

William Burnside, Worcester.

Robert M. Bishop, New Lisbon; died of disease in New York city, in 1863.

Oscar A. Brown, Roseboom; pro. to corp. Sept. 30, 1862; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; wounded at Reams' Station; dis. with regt.

George Coppernoll, Otsego; dis. with regt.

Jacob H. Christman, Laurens; discharged.

Aaron Crouch, Otsego; pro. to corp. Jan. 8, 1863; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; acted as colon-sergt.; dis. with regt.

Hiram Carr, Laurens; discharged.

Smith H. Crocker, Roseboom; died at City Point hospital in 1864.

Chappell Drew, Middlefield; trans. to V. R. C.

James Elliot, Roseboom.

John Eggleston, Otsego; discharged.

Marcus M. Greenwald, Roseboom; missing in action at Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864.

Harris Greenwald, Roseboom; on furlough when regt. was dis.

John J. Hamlin, Roseboom; dis. with regt.

William H. Hadsell, Roseboom; killed in action at Cold Harbor.

Alfred Jacobs, Roseboom; discharged.

Frederick T. Jarvis, Otsego; discharged.

William J. Kellogg, Hartwick; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 16, 1862; to 2d lieut. of Co. H June 3, 1863; to capt. Oct. 13, 1864; dis. April 16, 1864.

Charles Keech, Pittsfield; taken prisoner before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.

Jonathan D. Lovejoy, Roseboom; discharged.

Sylvester Lape, Worcester.

Henry Lane, Worcester.

Luke Mandeville, Otsego; discharged.

James H. Miller, Roseboom; trans. to V. R. C.

James H. McKinley, Roseboom; died of disease.

David A. Mahie, Roseboom; wounded at Wilderness, May, 1864; pro. to corp. June 15, 1865; dis. with regt.

Jerrold Mickle, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Hiram S. Mereness, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Charles Maguire, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Aaron L. Putnam, Roseboom; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; absent at hospital when regt. was discharged.

Cornelius Putnam, Roseboom; dis. with regt.

Chester Pierce, Laurens; discharged.

James H. Quakenbush, Otsego; discharged.

William S. Queal, Worcester; discharged.

Samuel Reno, Roseboom.

James Ryan, Otsego; taken prisoner at Deep Bottom; rejoined regt. Feb. 10, 1865; dis. with regt.

George P. Smith, Otsego.

Wheeler Sullivan, Roseboom; discharged.

Charles T. Stevens, Burlington.

Lucas M. Stevens, Hartwick; dis. with regt.

Henry Smith, Richfield.

Jacob H. Teal, Roseboom.

William Van Patten, Worcester; discharged.

Thomas M. Westfall, Worcester.

A. Joseph Fritts, Roseboom; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June, 1864.

Samuel Mallory, Hartwick; discharged.

Azariah Hoyt, New Lisbon; discharged.

Amos Cronise, Roseboom; pro. to corp. Feb. 25, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; discharged.

Edgar Voorhees, Worcester; dis. with regt.

John Fitzgerald, Otsego; discharged.

William H. Town, Roseboom; dis. with regt.

RECRUITS.

John Putnam, Roseboom; enl. Feb. 13, 1864; dis. with regt.

George F. Bush, Roseboom; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; killed on picket, Nov. 14, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

COMPANY K.

Lewis A. Campbell, Cherry Valley; 1st lieut.; taken prisoner before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; com. but not mus. as capt.; dis. with regt.

Cornelius W. Hamendorf, Cherry Valley; corp.; died of disease at regimental hospital, near Stevensburg, Va.

Madison Dickinson, Roseboom; taken prisoner before Petersburg, June 22, 1864; died at Andersonville.

Smith Foster, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Irwin M. Persons, Worcester; died of measles at regimental hospital, Dec. 5, 1863.

Almon D. Phillips, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Michael Sheets, Richfield.

Hiram Tiffany, Worcester; discharged.

James K. Watson, Worcester.

Nelson Wayman, Worcester; dis. with regt.

Orin D. Welch, Richfield; wounded at Wilderness; discharged.

George F. White, Richfield; discharged.

Asa M. Woldorf, Roseboom; dis. with regt.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—Sixth Cavalry Regiment.

THE 3d Regiment of Cavalry, otherwise known as the "Van Alen Cavalry," was organized at New York city, to serve for three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised principally in the counties of Albany, Schoharie, Chemung, Delaware, Oneida, Onondaga, Orleans, Otsego, and Monroe. It was mustered into the service of the United States from July 17 to Aug. 27, 1861.

The following were the regimental officers: colonel, James Van Alen; lieutenant-colonel, Simon H. Mix; major, John Mix; surgeon, William H. Palmer; assistant surgeon, Frederick Douglass; chaplain, Ebenezer G. Townsend; adjutant, Samuel G. Pierce; sergeant-major, Collins Chesbrough; quartermaster's sergeant, John M. Ruliffson.

The regiment left for the front during the fall, and late in the season, after performing considerable picket duty, went into camp at Poolesville. Here they passed the winter in picketing and scouting, and early in March, 1862, broke camp and marched to Harper's Ferry, where they crossed the Potomac and proceeded to Perryville. Major Mix, with a battalion, had entered this place March 7, coming upon the rear-guard of the enemy as they were evacuating it. About this period several charges on the enemy were made by various portions of the regiment, in which they were successful. One was made during Banks' advance from Winchester, and another by a platoon under command of Adj. Geo. E. Gourand and Lieut. Chesboro, near Newtown.

April 8, Col. Van Alen resigned, and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Col. Mix.

On April 20 the regiment arrived at Washington, and soon after proceeded to Newbern, North Carolina. Dec. 11,

General Foster left Newbern on an expedition to Goldsboro' and Weldon, the 3d Cavalry comprising part of his force and occupying the important position of advance guard. The force moved up the Trent river road a distance of ten miles, where they bivouacked for the night. At sunrise on the following day the march was resumed, and at night they encamped in line of battle eleven miles distant from Kingston. The line of march was taken up on the following morning, the 3d keeping up a ceaseless round of skirmishing with the enemy, in clearing the way for advance. When within seven miles from Kingston, at the junction of the Whitehall and main Kingston roads, they met the enemy in force. A spirited contest ensued, the cavalry drove the enemy from his position, and the infantry, charging, captured the rebel battery. The march was immediately resumed, and at nightfall they halted three miles from Kingston. At daybreak next morning the advance was continued, and when within two miles from Kingston they came to the rebel picket line, which was forced back to the breastworks, where they found six thousand of the enemy under command of Gen. Evans. The Union forces opened the fight, and after a sharply-contested struggle the enemy was driven from his position, and lost 400 prisoners and 11 guns. In an almost hand-to-hand contest the 3d routed and drove from the field the 2d North Carolina Cavalry.

On April 18, Companies A and E captured the battle-flag of the 7th Confederate Cavalry. This flag was formally presented to the regiment by Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, commander of the 18th Army Corps, "as a distinguished mark of the favor and appreciation in which Col. Mix's command is held."

May 8, the company of Geo. W. Lewis, which fought at Bull Run as infantry with the "old 13th," and was subsequently transferred to the 3d Cavalry as a part of Company K, were mustered out of the service. This company saw severe service, and at muster-out numbered but thirty-four.

On May 4, Companies A, E, F, and G, under command of Lieut.-Col. Lewis, left Newbern upon a reconnoissance. A bridge at Mill Creek, thirteen miles out, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt by three o'clock in the afternoon. Crossing this, the force rode forward to a point called Young's Crossing, eight miles distant, and there learned that a company of rebel cavalry was in the vicinity. The night being lighted by the effulgence of a full moon, it was decided to continue the advance, and if possible discover the enemy. They pressed forward a distance of about fifteen miles, when the rebel camp was seen by the roadside. Company E, Capt. Stearns, was in the advance and charged across a narrow bridge, which soon broke down, leaving a portion of the command in the rear. Those who had effected a crossing, galloped to the camp and demanded a surrender. The enemy fired one volley and ran, not, however, until 2 were killed and 14 taken prisoners. The 3d retraced its line of march, and at daybreak on the following day reached Newbern.

May 21 an expedition, under command of Col. Jones, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, accompanied by four companies of the 3d Cavalry and a howitzer battery, together with some other troops, left Newbern. After a march

of twenty miles a halt was made to build a bridge, which was crossed at 1 P.M. The next day they came upon the enemy, who were intrenched in a line of breastworks, extending along the Goldsboro' and Morehead railroad.

Col. Jones, who with a part of the force had marched during the night to the railroad, followed down toward the rebel position, and cut his way through the woods to the rear of the enemy's first and second lines. As they came in view they were supposed to be reinforcements, and the Union force in front received the rebel fire. With a cheer the line advanced, capturing a twelve-pound howitzer, its captain and command, and 180 men of the 56th North Carolina Regiment. The enemy lost 50 killed and wounded. The force fell back, shelled by the enemy, and on the following day Jones' camp was attacked by the Confederate Gen. Ransom, who fell back upon the arrival of Union reinforcements.

July 18 a detachment, consisting of Companies A, B, and F, proceeded to Fort Anderson, where they landed, and moved forward seventeen miles to Swift creek, when the force encamped, and on the following day marched to Greenville, on Tar river, and from thence to Sparta, where they bivouacked until the morning of the 20th. From this point a detachment was sent out to Weldon railroad, under command of Maj. Jacobs. As the advance reached the road, in the evening, a train was seen in motion, and private White, of Co. A, galloped alongside of the locomotive, and, leaping from his horse to the cab, placed a revolver at the head of the engineer, reversed the engine, and brought back the train, on which 15 of the enemy were found and captured. The main column was rejoined at Tarboro, when the entire force began its return, closely followed by the cavalry. Nothing of any importance occurred during the fall and winter to relieve the ceaseless monotony of camp life.

On May 4, 1864, Gen. Kautz, with two brigades, one of which embraced the 3d New York and the First District of Columbia Cavalry, under command of Col. Mix, set out from Getty's Station on a raid to cut the Weldon and Richmond railroad. At evening the cavalry arrived at Wakefield, on the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, and destroyed a long line truck. On the following morning, Capt. Pierce dashed into Lyttleton and captured a quantity of ammunition and supplies. The command moved forward, and at Bellamy's Bridge, over the Nottaway, found the enemy on the farther side behind rifle-pits, and the flooring of the bridge removed. Pierce, with his squadron, dismounted, crossed the stream, charged the enemy, and drove them into the woods. The bridge was repaired with rails, and the command crossed and moved rapidly forward to Stony Creek station, where they had an engagement and defeated the celebrated Holcomb Legion. The command also had desperate encounters at White's Bridge and Jarrett's Station, at both of which points the railroad was destroyed. They returned to City Point *via* Sussex Court-House, destroying sections of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad *en route*. City Point was reached May 4, the 3d having lost 3 killed and 7 wounded.

On June 15, Gen. Kautz's division, supported by infantry, advanced on the works at Petersburg. The com-

mand moved to the left, to the line of the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, where a section of artillery was planted and opened upon the rebel works, while the 3d Cavalry, under command of Col. Mix, was ordered to charge a battery of six guns. Not hesitating, the intrepid colonel and his brave followers dashed into the very jaws of death, receiving the deadly fire of grape and canister without swerving, while their ranks fell like grain before the sickle of the harvester.

"When can their glory fade,
O, the wild charge they made."

The gallant Col. Mix fell mortally wounded while swinging his hat and shouting "Come on, men!"

June 29 the regiment was in an engagement at Reams' Station, and lost heavily. It soon after went into camp at Bermuda Hundred, and on July 21, 1863, was consolidated with the 1st Mounted Rifles, and designated the "4th Provisional Cavalry."

THE SIXTH CAVALRY,

otherwise known as the 2d "Ira Harris Guard," was a three years' regiment organized at New York, and mustered into the United States service in December, 1861. It contained a few Otsego men. The colonel was Thos. C. Devin, who was promoted to brigadier-general in March, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Duncan McVicar was killed April 30, 1863, in action near Spottsylvania Court-House. Its first engagement was at Fredericksburg, and its first charge was led by Kilpatrick. The 6th saw severe service, and Gen. Kilpatrick spoke in the highest terms of its gallant conduct. Its battle-roll records the names of twenty-six engagements, among which are the following: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appomattox Station, Siege of Richmond.

June 15, 1863, the regiment was consolidated with the 15th New York Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the 2d New York Provisional Cavalry.

CHAPTER XXIX.

OTSEGO IN THE REBELLION.

The 43d Regiment—The 44th Regiment—The 50th Engineers—The 51st Regiment—The 89th—The 90th—The 114th—The 154th—2d Regiment Artillery—1st, 3d, and 16th Artillery Regiments.

THE following regiments also had representatives from this county, a brief record of which is appended:

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT

was organized in Albany, N. Y., for three years' service. It was composed of companies raised in the counties of Albany, Montgomery, New York, Otsego, and Washington.

It was mustered into the United States service from August 20 to Sept. 24, 1861, with Francis L. Vinton as colonel, and Benjamin F. Baker as lieutenant-colonel. On the expira-

tion of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were retained in service until June 27, 1863, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Upon the death of the lamented Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was shot by Jackson, in Alexandria, Va., a movement was started for the organization of a regiment from the State at large, to be known as the 44th, or "Ellsworth's Avengers." The regiment was organized at Albany, and mustered into the United States service from August 30 to Oct. 15, 1861. Stephen W. Stryker was colonel, and James C. Rice, lieutenant-colonel. The latter was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general.

L. L. D. Russell, correspondent of the *London Times*, in speaking of this regiment said, "The New York 44th Regiment (Ellsworth's) in soldierly bearing could not be excelled by any regiment in any army in Europe."

Nathaniel Parker Willis spoke of this regiment as follows: "Oh, the beauty of their flat backs and square shoulders!—whatever may be said by the girls of the side curls and moustaches,—if we do not hear from those fine fellows in any engagement that shall give them a chance, men judged by the *man* standard are deceitful. They are all between eighteen and thirty years of age, unmarried, and picked out for their beauty. For a corps of men more ready than others to be killed they certainly looked very inviting."

"We did hear from those fine fellows" on many a hard-contested field. They participated in the following battles: Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Jones' Cross-Roads, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg. The regiment saw severe service, and it is an honor to say, "I belonged to the 44th."

THE FIFTIETH ENGINEER REGIMENT

was organized by Gen. Chas. B. Stuart, in the summer of 1861, and in the following September was mustered into the service at Elmira, as "Stuart's Independent Volunteers." This regiment rendered the government valuable assistance in laying pontons, building bridges, etc. It was under fire at various times, and always did the work assigned it promptly and fearlessly.

THE FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT

was organized in New York city to serve three years. It was mustered into the service Oct. 23, 1861. Co. I of this regiment was principally raised in this county. This was one of the first regiments that entered the service, and nobly did it perform its duty. The record of this gallant band of men is a record of many of the hardest fought battles of the war. It participated in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Manassas, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Spring Church.



A. ALONZO MATTESON.



MRS. MARY R. MATTESON.

PHOTOS BY W. G. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.





COL. DAVID GARDNER.



MRS. MARTHA E. GARDNER.

PHOTO BY W. G. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF COL. DAVID GARDNER, BURLINGTON, N. Y.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT

was organized at Elmira, and mustered into the service Dec. 6, 1861. It soon after left for the front, and its battle-flag bears the following inscriptions: "Suffolk, Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg."

THE NINETIETH REGIMENT

was formed in New York city, and mustered into the service, with Joseph S. Morgan as colonel, in December, 1861. In battles of Port Hudson, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Norwich, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were chiefly raised in the Twenty-third senatorial district, comprising the counties of Chenango and Madison. It was mustered into the service Sept. 3, 1862. The regiment was with Gen. Banks in the department of the Gulf, and participated in the battles of Bisland and Siege of Port Hudson. It was mustered out June 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Delhi, N. Y., for three years, and the companies of which it was composed were raised in Delaware county, with the exception of a few men from this county. It was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 27, 1862. It participated in the battle of Honey Hill, and was mustered out June 25, 1865.

THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

was organized in New York city, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised principally in the counties of New York, Oneida, and Herkimer. It was mustered into the service of the United States Dec. 12, 1863.

It saw severe service, and its battle-flag bears the following inscriptions: Second Bull Run, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, New Market Road, Charles City Cross-Roads, Reams' Station.

At the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out; the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in the service. It was consolidated in eight companies, and four companies of the 9th New York Artillery transferred to it June 27, 1865. It was mustered out Sept. 29, 1865.

There were a few men from this county in the 1st, 3d, and 16th Artillery Regiments.

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of Otsego County a truthful record of her gallant sons who risked their lives in the defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give deserving credit to each and every regiment. While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn; it is a "plain, unvarnished tale." It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting.

Otsego County may justly point with pride to the record of her soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable rôle in the great tragedy.

Thirteen years have now elapsed since the close of the rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray.

"No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead!"

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

CHAPTER XXX.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1809 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1876.

BURLINGTON was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. It retained its original dimensions until 1797, when Pittsfield was set off, and it was still further diminished in area by the creation of Edmeston, in 1808.

It is an interior town lying northwest of the centre of the county, and bounded as follows: On the north by Plainfield and Exeter; on the east by Exeter, Otsego, and Hartwick; on the south by Hartwick and New Lisbon, and on the west by Edmeston. Its surface consists chiefly of a hilly upland, with ridges extending north and south, which at various points attain an elevation of four hundred feet above the valleys. The soil is a slaty and gravelly loam, well adapted to agriculture. The town is watered by Butternut and Wharton creeks.

Although this territory in an early day was in a somewhat isolated location, compared with the lower Butternut creek valley and the valley of the Susquehanna, and various other locations throughout the county, still it was settled as early as 1790, and its arable soil and healthful climate soon attracted scores of pioneers, and not many years elapsed ere it was peopled by a thrifty and intelligent colony, who left a respected posterity.

Among the first who entered the forest wilds were Deacon Benjamin, Elijah, Francis, Richard, and Elisha Herrington, brothers, who came from Pownal, Vt., in 1790, and settled in the locality known as "Gardner hill," on land of the Cooper patent. Deacon Benjamin Herrington had one son born in Vermont, and three daughters in this town. The son, Gardner Herrington, now at the advanced age of ninety years, resides in the town with his son David. He also has two daughters, wives of John and Artemus Heddredge, living in the town. The brothers of Deacon H. have long since passed away, and no descendants are left.

"The land of steady habits" sent many worthy representatives to the western county who assisted in subduing the forest and in a great measure transmitted to the new settlements the ennobling character of the sturdy and intelligent New Englander. Among the number were the Johnsons, pioneers of 1790, Elisha, Harris, Ira, and John. They came with their families and located on adjoining farms about one and one-half miles north of Burlington Flats, on what is known as "No. 10." Of the descendants of Elisha and John, none are living in the town. A daughter of Harris, Mrs. Daniel Dauchey, occupies the old homestead.

Dyer C., son of Ira Johnson, was born in this town in 1798, where he resided until his death in 1857. Of a family of seven children, five are residents of Burlington. Lyman D. resides on a farm north of the Flats, where he is conducting an extensive creamery for the manufacture of butter and cheese. He married Mary A. Denison, and their family consists of the following children: Edelbert, Dyer, Cone, Jozinah, Ansel, Albert, Willard, and Lucy. Harriet married Peter Brainerd. They have one daughter, Julia. Marquis married Miss A. Porter,—one daughter, Louisa. Laura married A. Harrington. Ira married Charlotte Rose, and lives on the old homestead.

Samuel Gardner and wife were pioneers from Pownal, Vt., and settled one mile north of West Burlington on a farm which he owned and occupied until his death. His family consisted of five children,—one daughter and four sons, viz., Mrs. White resides in New Berlin, Chenango county. Colonel David Gardner occupies the homestead where he was born, and has five children,—Carrie A., Otis C., and Samuel W., reside in the town; Mrs. A. M. Burgess in West Winfield, and Mrs. C. D. Tracy in Rochester, N. Y.

Hiram, a brother of Colonel Gardner, is a resident of Branch county, Mich. Edward is a resident of this town, and has two children living, viz., John L. and Porter, and one, Hiram, in California. Another son, Elias C., was in the war of the Rebellion, and sacrificed his life upon the altar of country. He died in a hospital at Washington.

Paul Gardner, and son Clark, were also pioneers, who settled on Gardner Hill. The former long since passed away, and Clark died about two years ago, aged nearly eighty-eight years, leaving no descendants.

Lemuel Hubbell and sons emigrated from Massachusetts and settled in this town soon after 1790, in the locality subsequently known as the Hubbell neighborhood.

Lemuel H., Jr., selected a location adjoining that of his father. He was twice married. Alonzo, a son by the first marriage, resides in Ionia, Mich. Children by the second marriage are as follows: Laura, widow of Alfred Firman, and Lucy, wife of Rev. S. S. Cady, reside in this town; Harriet married Daniel Parker, and lives in Chenango county, and Maria is the wife of David Soule, a resident of Michigan.

Hiram Hubbell, son of Lemuel H., Sr., was born and married in Burlington. A son, L. Fitch Hubbell, lives above the Flats. He married Cordelia Brown, and has two children, Charles and Kate, both of whom reside on the homestead with their father.

It was a source of great gratification to the citizens when,

in about the year 1847, Avery Park erected the first grist-mill in Burlington Green. He, together with his wife and family, came from New London, Conn., in about 1808, and located on a farm a short distance north of the Green. Here he erected a tannery, and operated it until 1820, when he removed it to the village, and continued the business until 1862. He died in 1876, and a son, Mr. Daniel Park, is conducting the business of farming and milling.

Uriah Baleom came into Burlington from Mansfield, Conn., in 1793, and settled on a farm near the Green, upon which he resided until his death in 1848, aged seventy-six. Two sons are living in the town,—Eli, south of the Green, and Lyman on the old homestead.

An early settler was Peter Jenks, who came with his wife and family from Massachusetts in 1806, and settled three miles southeast of the Green, on the Davis patent, where he remained a tiller of the soil until his death. Five children are residents of the county, three of whom live in the town, viz., Hawkins, Oney, and Peter.

Zaccheus Flint, from Connecticut, settled in the town in 1791, one mile south of the Green, on lands of the Cooper patent. A daughter, the wife of Hawkins Jenks, resides on the homestead.

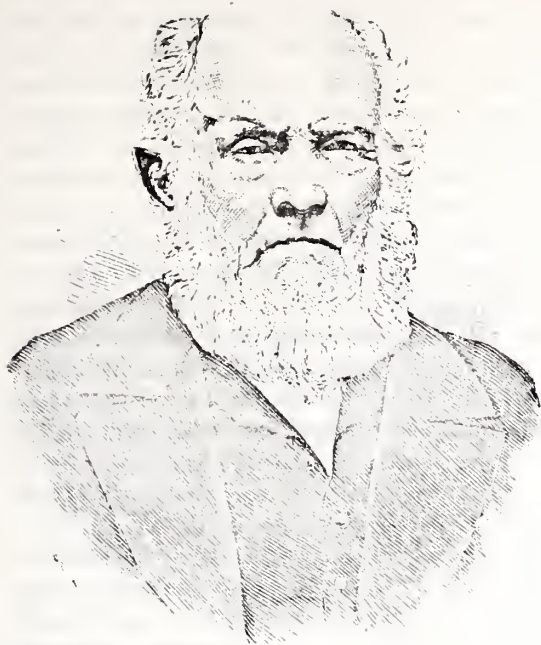
Amasa, Willard, and Cady Church, with their families, came from Connecticut in 1790. The two latter purchased lands on which the present village is located. Amasa chose a location adjoining his brothers on the south, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1839, at the age of eighty-five. A son, Origen Church, subsequently occupied the old homestead. Three of his children are living in the town, viz., Nancy, wife of Alfred S. Bolton, Mary, wife of Asa W. Sprague, and William, who is a Baptist clergyman.

William Gorham, an honored pioneer, came from Danbury, Connecticut, in 1817, and settled in what was then known as Otego, on Otego creek, four miles west of Oneonta village, where he died in 1863.

Mr. George S. Gorham, a son, moved to Burlington Green in 1830, where he now resides, and is a practicing attorney-at-law. He has three children residing in the county,—Charles and George in the village of Burlington, and a daughter, Mrs. Bayard, in the town of Otsego.

Charles T. Gorham, a son of William Gorham, was clerk in the store of E. R. Ford, at Oneonta, and in 1832 emigrated to Marshall, Michigan, and engaged in mercantile and subsequently in banking business. He served five years as United States minister to the Hague, and upon his return was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Interior. Rev. Barlow W. Gorham resides in Iowa.

The pioneers in this locality endured hardships, and braved dangers and discouragements, such as even the pioneers of to-day who locate at the base of the Rocky mountains, or pitch their tents on the plains of New Mexico, know but little of. A freshet would overflow the river's banks and the crops be swept away; or, perchance, an early frost would destroy the results of the summer's toil. These were occurrences not at all uncommon, and it required stout hearts to meet them, and an invincible determination to overcome and conquer them. Perez Briggs,



JOHN NORTON.

Aged 93 years, 2 months, 24 days.



MRS. LUCY NORTON.

Aged 98 years, 2 months, 10 days.

JOHN NORTON.

Among the most respected pioneer families of Otsego County may be mentioned the Norton family. John Norton was born in Chatham, Conn., April 7, 1775. Coming upon the stage of action only a few days before the first gun was fired which was the signal of war between the thirteen united colonies and their mother country, he was early disciplined to endure all the privations incident to those revolutionary days. He was reared a farmer, and by this healthful and best of all employments, combined with good habits formed early in life, he was able to obtain a good home and live to a ripe old age.

He married Miss Lucy Johnson, a native of Chatham, Conn., March 7, 1798. Mrs. Lucy Johnson Norton was born May 13, 1775. By this happy union five children were born, namely: Chauncey H., born Sept. 21, 1800; Lucinda P., born Feb. 10, 1802; Florinda J., born July 14, 1808; John C., born Sept. 5, 1811; and Diadana H., born Nov. 16, 1815.

John Norton settled in Burlington, Otsego County, about 1799. He settled on a small farm near or in Burlington Flats, and this locality was his home ever after, save eight years in Exeter, from 1804 to 1812.

He and his estimable wife were members of the Congregational church for many years. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined it. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years, two months, and twenty-four days, on July 1, 1868, and Mrs. Norton survived her husband some five years. She died July 23, 1873, aged ninety-eight years, two months, and ten days.

It will be observed that this couple lived together for more than seventy years before death did them separate; seventy years they walked life's journey together; seventy years the same familiar footsteps upon the threshold of a happy home, to meet warm comforts and a loving greeting; seventy years hand in hand and heart to heart, reading the inmost thoughts, and loving more and more. Mrs. Norton had a sister, Mrs. Hubbard, who lived to be nearly one hundred and one, lacking only a few days.

Chauncey H., eldest son and child of John and Lucy Norton, was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. His early advantages for an education were very limited. He was reared a farmer, which has been the principal business of his life.

At the age of twenty-five he commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner trade, and has worked at it for many years since. He was the home-boy, the one on whom his parents mainly depended for counsel and support in their advanced years. He has often been called upon to occupy positions of trust and honor in his native town. He was formerly a Democrat in politics, but when the Republican party was organized he joined it. He has been inspector and commissioner of schools, assessor for one year, and justice of the peace for more than twenty years. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors. He and one brother living with him have never been married. Chauncey H. is the one who thus takes this opportunity to identify his parents in the history of Otsego County, and in memory of them.

with his wife and family, was one of the first to settle in this town, having come in 1789. He located about one and a half miles above Burlington Green, on the Butternuts road, and after having cleared three acres of land, which he planted, and a thriving harvest was awaiting the sickle of the reaper, there came a frost in September and the entire crop was ruined. He then wanted to return to Connecticut, but, "No," said his wife; "we have brought some flax with us, and that I will spin and make into cloth, and with the proceeds from its sale we can get along until next spring." She went resolutely at work, and manufactured forty yards of checkered white and blue, which Mr. Briggs sold in the Mohawk valley, with which he purchased a load of wheat. He subsequently opened a tavern, and for many years the town-meetings were held at his house. One daughter, Mrs. Sally Camp, aged ninety, resides in West Burlington.

An honored pioneer was Alexander Parker, who came to West Burlington in 1790, then twenty-two years of age, and purchased a piece of land a short distance south of the village, where he made a clearing, built a log house, and returned to Vermont, where he married, and in the following year came with his bride to their wilderness home. It was a marked change from the comforts and conveniences of an eastern home, but their hearts were strong, and with willing hands they began the battle of life. Mr. Parker engaged in farming, which he continued so long as he was able to work. He died at the age of eighty years. David, a son, occupies the old homestead; Elisha, another son, resides in New Lisbon, and two daughters in this town.

"I have lived in Burlington seventy years," says Mr. Pitman Cook. He came in with the Chapins, in 1800, and afterwards married a daughter of Alexander Parker, mentioned above.

David and William Goff came from Rhode Island prior to 1794, and settled on a farm now owned by Morris and Perez Bolton, between the Flats and Green. They lived, died, and were buried on this farm. No descendants reside in the county. David was a prominent man, and officiated as supervisor in 1794-97 and 1800. No descendants of either in the town.

Among the prominent pioneers of the county were Jonathan, William, Joseph, James, and Thomas Angel, who came from Connecticut in about the year 1787, all of whom, excepting Joseph and James, settled in the locality known as Angel's Hill, in the town of Exeter. Joseph and James settled in the town of Burlington, about three miles northeast of the Green, on adjoining farms. The old homestead is still occupied by Jonathan, Jr. David, a son of Jonathan Angel, located in Edmeston in 1829, where he remained until 1875, when he removed to West Burlington, and resides with his son-in-law, D. A. Bates, Esq. William G. Angel, a son of William, was a prominent citizen, and was a member of the Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second congresses. He is now a resident of Allegheny county, N. Y.

Peleg Wood, from Rhode Island, early chose a home in the wilderness, locating in Edmeston in about 1806. He volunteered in the War of 1812, and for his services received a pension, and also a warrant for 160 acres of land.

In 1814 he became a resident of Burlington, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married Mary, daughter of Abel Matteson, and their family consisted of seven children,—four sons and three daughters, only two of whom survive, and are residents of the town, viz., Adna Wood, and a sister, Melissa. Mr. Wood is a prominent citizen, and was a member of the board of supervisors in 1870.

Prominently identified with the interests of Burlington and Otsego County generally, was Jedediah Peck, of honored memory. He came into this town in a very early day, and by his character and integrity at once advanced to a commanding position among the leading men of the county. He was the first supervisor of the town, and officiated in that capacity eight years. He was a member of assembly in 1799-1804, and a member of the council of appointment in 1805.

William Munroe was an early settler and prominent citizen, representing the town in the board of supervisors seven years, from 1807 to 1813, inclusive.

An honored representative of "ye olden time" was Dan Mather, who was born in Lyme, Conn., in October, 1774, and came to Burlington in 1811, and located in the southern part of the town, in the Butternut creek valley, on a farm which he occupied until his death in 1856. He was an active pioneer, and did much to advance the interests of the town; was a tanner; and also engaged in the boot and shoe business. Mr. M. was twice married. His first wife's name was Frost, by whom he had three children.—Jane Eliza, John Frost, and Catherine. The former was the mother of Hon. E. M. Harris, of Cooperstown. John F. was a physician of large practice, residing at Garrettsville. He died in 1874. Catherine died in 1838. Mr. Mather married for his second wife Susannah Onderdonk, a cousin of Bishop Onderdonk, of New York. They had three children, viz., Andrew A., born Oct. 12, 1812; Ezra, born March 20, 1814, died in 1871, and Dan Mather. The latter has officiated as supervisor of Burlington, and still resides in the town. Andrew A. Mather, who occupies the old homestead, and lives in the house where he was born, is a prominent man, and has officiated in many positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He was supervisor in 1846, member of assembly in 1854, and sheriff in 1860.

Among the earliest settlers of this town were the Chapins. In 1789 they left Bennington, Vt., and moved into Burlington, then a howling wilderness. Captain Gad Chapin was born in Chicopee, Mass., in 1726. When a young man served in the French and Indian war, and received a commission as captain from King George III. His son Samuel was born at Chicopee in 1760. He served in the Revolution under Captain Robinson in Colonel Warner's regiment Vermont mounted troops. He married, in 1781, Susannah, a daughter of General Stephen Walbridge, who, with his sons Gustavus and Adolphus, bought the land where is now situated the village of Burlington Flats. The general built the first tavern and store, and the sons built the first grist-mill in the village. Samuel Chapin and the Walbridges, however, did not remain long. They sold out and moved away in about 1808; Samuel died in Oquawka, Ill., in 1842, where some of his descendants now live.



MAURICE BOLTON.



Constable and Collector.—Nathan Palmer.

Commissioners of Highways.—Adolphus Walbridge, Gersham Pope, George Bowdish.

Constables.—Willis Potter, Timothy Dimock.

Pathmasters.—Samuel Fisk, Jonathan Babcock, David Goff, Nathan Palmer, Amasa Church, Samuel Warner, Whitman Church, Robert Spencer, Roland Huston, D. Gardner, D. Miller, Gustavus Walbridge, Aaron Noble, Daniel Adams, Paul Gardner, Joseph Sweet, Matthew Rogers, Abijah Rogers, C. Webber, Benj. Gardner, Robert Garratt.

Poormasters.—David Goff, Jedediah Reynolds.

Fence Viewers.—Samuel Chapin, Perez Briggs, Jonathan Brown, Stephen Cummings, J. Jackson.

Pound Master.—Gideon Arnold.

The following have officiated as supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1793.....Jedediah Peck.	Joseph Wright.
1794....." "	" "
1795.....David Goff.	" "
1796....." "	" "
1797....." "	" "
1798.....Jedediah Peck.	" "
1799....." "	" "
1800.....David Goff.	" "
1801.....Jedediah Peck.	" "
1802....." "	" "
1803....." "	" "
1804....." "	" "
1805.....Edward Pratt.	" "
1806....." "	" "
1807.....William Munroe.	" "
1808....." "	Truman Kilborn.
1809....." "	Artemus Sheldon.
1810....." "	" "
1811....." "	" "
1812....." "	" "
1813....." "	" "
1814.....Edward Pratt.	" "
1815.....Nathaniel Fenton.	" "
1816....." "	" "
1817....." "	Thomas Mather.
1818.....Truman Kilborn.	William G. Angel.
1819....." "	" "
1820.....Jedediah Peck.	Artemus Sheldon.
1821.....Artemus Sheldon.	William Church.
1822....." "	" "
1823....." "	" "
1824.....Amasa Thompson.	" "
1825....." "	" "
1826....." "	" "
1827....." "	" "
1828....." "	" "
1829....." "	Josiah Marks, Jr.
1830....." "	Artemus Sheldon.
1831....." "	B. H. Marks.
1832....." "	" "
1833.....William Park.	" "
1834....." "	" "
1835.....Isaac Chrisman.	" "
1836.....Elisha Nickerson.	" "
1837....." "	" "
1838....." "	" "
1839.....Josiah Hollister.	" "
1840....." "	" "
1841.....Nathan W. Matteson.	" "
1842....." "	" "
1843....." "	E. Sheldon.
1844....." "	Lynan Baleom.
1845....." "	" "
1846.....Andrew A. Mather.	Amasa Avery.
1847.....Nathan W. Matteson.	" "
1848....." "	" "
1849....." "	" "
1850.....Curtis Hemengway.	" "
1851.....David Gardner.	R. E. Atwell.
1852.....Ezra Mather.	E. Brown.
1853.....David Fisk.	Amasa Avery.
1854....." "	" "
1855.....William F. Jenks.	" "
1856.....Truman Moss.	" "
1857....." "	Geo. S. Gorham.
1858.....Dau. Mather.	E. Erastus Collins.
1859....." "	Chas. S. Firman.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1860.....Calvin Reed.	Chas. S. Firman.
1861....." "	" "
1862.....Richard B. Dimock.	Marvin Matterson.
1863.....Ellis S. Thompson.	Chas. S. Firman.
1864....." "	" "
1865.....Danforth D. Bolton.	George C. Ritter.
1866....." "	Chas. P. Sprague.
1867....." "	J. J. Mack.
1868....." "	J. H. Hall.
1869....." "	T. A. Rutherford.
1870.....Adna Wood.	" "
1871.....Edward W. Hall.	" "
1872.....Reuben A. Marey.	" "
1873.....Edward W. Hall.	" "
1874.....Thos. A. Rutherford.	Chas. B. Gorham.
1875....." "	" "
1876.....Isaac C. Chapin.	John Rutherford, Jr.

The town officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—E. Darwin Hills.

Town Clerk.—John Rutherford, Jr.

Justice of the Peace.—Chas. S. Firman.

Assessor.—William Tynes.

Commissioner of Highways.—William J. Telfer.

Overseers of the Poor.—A. S. Bolton, A. W. Sprague.

Inspectors of Election.—Chas. E. Hubbell, H. L. Pierce, Chas. D. Thayer.

Collector.—Geo. R. Gorham.

Constables.—Geo. R. Gorham, H. S. Cook, Henry Angell.

Game Constables.—N. A. Marey, J. C. Arnold, Dan. Mather, R. E. Bolton.

Town Sealer.—L. Fitch Hubbell.

Commissioner of Excise.—P. Bolton.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

Burlington, in 1865, had 20,586 acres of improved land, and the cash valuation of farms was \$879,689. There were 2382 acres of plowed land; in pasture, 11,605; in meadow, 6252; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 187; bushels of winter wheat, 133; bushels of oats, 23,436; bushels of barley, 748; bushels of buckwheat, 1674; bushels of Indian corn, 7145; bushels of potatoes, 20,640; bushels of peas, 212; bushels of beans, 136; bushels of turnips, 597; bushels of flaxseed, 36; pounds of hops, 89,424; bushels of apples, 20,939; barrels of cider, 410; pounds of maple sugar, 43,578; pounds of butter, 108,304; pounds of cheese, 230,348.

Agricultural statistics, 1875.—Number of acres plowed in 1875, 2346; in pasture, 10,533; mown, 6827; hay produced, 7604 lbs; bushels of barley harvested, 884; bushels of buckwheat, 2522; Indian corn, 9901; oats, 40,800; spring wheat, 91; winter wheat, 35; beans, 49; peas, 176; pounds of hops, 42,275; bushels of potatoes, 37,216; barrels of cider, 331; maple sugar, 728 lbs.; value of poultry sold, \$2568; eggs, \$2645; pounds butter made, 103,193; cheese, 12,980; number of sheep shorn, 2304; weight of clip, 9401 lbs.; pork made on farm, 106,200 lbs.

Area.—Burlington has an area of 27,217 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$421,450, and the equalized valuation \$473,576.

POPULATION.

1800.....2380	1845.....1908
1810.....3196	1850.....1869
1814.....2374	1855.....1808
1820.....2157	1860.....1818
1825.....2281	1865.....1600
1830.....2459	1870.....1476
1835.....2227	1875.....1550
1840.....2151	

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN OF BURLINGTON—Continued.

Churches and Lodges.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE first religious organization in the town of Burlington was formed by the Baptist denomination, at Burlington Green, in 1793, by Rev. James Southworth, the first pastor. The society as at first organized consisted of thirty members. This church has had two houses of worship, the first erected in 1804 and the present in 1839.

NORTH BURLINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.*

In giving the history of this church, the writer labors under difficulties from defective records, but in the main believes he is correct.

On the 9th day of February, 1797, three brethren and four sisters met together for the purpose of consulting whether it was expedient to organize a gospel church, and agreed to meet on the 21st day of the same month, at which time they appointed Elder Ashbel Hosmer and Jonathan Nichols to draw up articles of faith, and a covenant. On the 7th day of March following, the said brothers and sisters, with some others, met at the house of William Millings, and entered into a particular examination of the articles of faith and covenant, on which they found themselves agreed. On the 16th of the following May, the brothers and sisters again met at the house of Brother Millings, and subscribed themselves to the articles of faith and covenant, and formed themselves into a gospel church, and agreed to be known as the North Baptist church, in Burlington. On the 14th of June, same year, a council of brethren from several churches convened at the house of Brother Millings, and after carefully looking into the matter, did unanimously give their fellowship as a church of Christ in gospel order, and also fellowshiped the church in choice of Elder Hosmer as pastor. The council made choice of Elder William Firman as moderator, and Elder John Bostwick, clerk; Elder John Lasure preached a sermon; the moderator gave Elder Hosmer the pastoral charge and the right hand of fellowship.

In December, 1802, the church agreed to unite with the Third church, of Burlington, but in July, 1803, withdrew on account of not agreeing upon a place to build a house of worship. Elder Hosmer continued pastor until about 1806. From 1806 to 1815 the venerable Father Taylor, of Edmeston, preached and administered the ordinances of the church once in each month. In March the church secured the services of Elder David Robinson for one-half the time, who continued until 1818. The church was supplied by various ministers until 1822, when the church gave a call to Elder Israel Hodge, who remained until 1831. In 1831 the church enjoyed a powerful revival under the preaching of Brother J. H. Vinton,† a licentiate; thirty-seven members were added. The following January, Brother

Vinton was ordained as pastor of the church. In the year following, eighteen more were added. In November, 1833, the church secured the services of Elder Robert Adams, who labored until April, 1835, when the venerable Father Cutler became pastor, who continued with the church nine years. During his ministry the church passed through two revivals, and over fifty were added to their numbers. At the close of his labors the church secured the services of Rev. L. Casler, who remained with us three years.

Since that time we have had various pastors and supplies, including Elder H. Fitch, who has just gone home to his reward, and Rev. H. H. Fisher, who is now laid aside by ill health. Our present pastor, Rev. L. Casler, is now with us for the third time. The church held their meetings in dwellings, school-houses, and barns until 1829, when they united with other denominations in building the Union church, which they occupied once in each month until 1837, when they erected their present house of worship. It is worthy of note that our present church edifice stands upon the same spot once occupied by Brother Millings' dwelling; so we are occupying the same *ground* on which the church was first organized.

During the seventy-seven years of the existence of this church, we cannot tell how many have been added, died, or diminished. We have seen times of prosperity and times of adversity; times of joy and times of mourning; but through them all have maintained our visibility, and endeavored to set our light on a candle-stick, and not under a bushel, that we might be a beacon to the wanderer, and guide him to his Father's house.

The Otsego Baptist Association was organized in the eastern part of this town at what was called the "Yellow Meeting-House," which has been gone a score of years.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

at Burlington Flats was organized March 9, 1825, by Rev. Mr. Hunt, Esterbrooks, Benjamin Roland, Phipps Lake, and Messrs. Hudson, Millicon, and Fitch. The church as at first organized consisted of sixteen members. The first pastor settled over the little flock was the Rev. William Hunt. The society held its meetings in various places until 1829, when their church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$1000.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

at West Burlington was organized May 16, 1794, by a council composed of members from Springfield, Unadilla, and the First Baptist church of Burlington, and consisted of fifty-nine members. The first pastor was Rev. Ashbel Hosmer. The first church edifice was erected in 1803, and the present one in 1841. At the organization of the church five brethren were chosen as leaders, and Elder William Firman administered the ordinances every four weeks. Rev. Mr. Hosmer, mentioned above, came into the town about this time, from Connecticut, and subsequently became the pastor of the church, and officiated in that capacity until 1797, when he removed to Burlington Flats. The first leading brethren were Martin Luther, Joseph Vaughn, Paul Gardiner, and James Roberts. The council which organized the church consisted of Elder William Firman and William Hill, of Springfield, Rev. James Southworth and

* By L. F. Hubbell.

† The J. H. Vinton mentioned above received a call from the Foreign Missionary Society and went to Burmah and labored successfully a number of years, and died in the harness.



Andrew A. Maister





MRS. ELIZA CHASE.



WILLET CHASE.

PHOTOS BY W. G. SMITH, GODFREYSTOWN, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF WILLET CHASE, BURLINGTON, N. Y.

William Goff, of the First Church, Burlington, Solomon Hatch and Increase Thurston, of Unadilla, and Josiah Mattison, Jonathan Pettit, Stephen Taylor, David Sweet, Reuben Ellis, and Abraham Bowdish, transient brethren.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BURLINGTON FLATS.

This church was organized in 1871, by Rev. W. R. Cochran, with the following members: Levi Lee Valley, C. Lee Valley, A. Thompson, Mrs. Price, Miles Fenton, Maria Fenton, W. C. Fisk, Frank Fisk, George Fenton, Emma Fenton, Synthly Fisk, Philena Fenton.

The first officers of the church were Levi Lee Valley, G. W. and M. A. Fenton. The first minister was Rev. A. S. Bartholimew. The church edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$3130. Size 32 by 48 feet. The pastors from the organization of the church to the present time have been A. G. Bartholimew, H. H. Dresies, H. Harmon, and H. B. Cook, present incumbent.

The present officers are as follows: G. W. Fenton, Miles Fenton, and Levi Lee Valley.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, of West Burlington, was organized in 1841, through the labors of the Rev. John V. Hughes, for many years a most useful and indefatigable minister engaged in missionary work in this county. His successors were E. N. Goddard and Joel Davis. The parish was once visited by Bishop Onderdonk and once by Bishop Potter, and the ordinance of confirmation administered. In March, 1865, West Burlington was made a station for circuit mission.

Sept. 22, 1868, the corner-stone of the Moss Memorial church was laid by the Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, bishop of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, assisted by Rev. J. V. Hughes, the missionary in charge, Rev. D. Hillhouse Buell, of Cooperstown, and Rev. N. S. Rulison, of Morris; and in 1871 the church was admitted into union with the Diocesan Convention.

A good church edifice and vestry show that the existence of the organization has not been without substantial work and results. This church is now under the pastoral supervision of Rev. Hobart Cooke, rector of Zion church, Morris. Mr. Cooke is assisted by Rev. Ernest A. Hartman.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

of Burlington, was organized June 8, 1835, at Burlington Green, by Rev. H. S. Wilkins, of Springfield, under the direction of the Presbytery of Saratoga of the Associate Reformed Church.

The first ruling elders were James Oliver and John Hume. Nov. 2, 1844, William Bennett and James Trewhit were added to the session of the congregation.

The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Topping, ordained and installed Feb. 1, 1840. He was released June 12, 1844.

Among the first members were James Oliver (elder) and wife and family; John Hume (elder) and wife and family; Arch'd Rutherford and wife and family; John Rutherford and wife, William Bennett and wife, James Trewhit and wife, Robert Hume, Thos. Hume, James Hume, William Frater, John Frater, Thos. Still and wife, John Elliott and

wife, George Chisholm and wife, Alex. Trotter and wife, Thos. Rutherford and wife, Robt. B. Hume and wife, Thos. Hume, Andrew Brow and wife, William Iardler and wife, Jno. Currey and wife, Geo. Lough and wife. Also families of Telfers, Halls, Mills, Bonnars, Bolans, Ayers, Alexanders, etc., etc.

Forty-two persons united in the organization of the congregation.

The first church building was occupied soon after organization. Small frame building yet standing, used for a stable.

Present officers: *Elders*.—Adam H. Elliott, John Hume, John T. Hall, and Geo. Robinson.

Trustees.—John T. Hall, Mark Hall, and Danvers C. Rockwell.

There are two church buildings. A number of families living about Garrattsville thinking to do more good to themselves and others, some six or seven years ago erected a neat and comfortable church in Garrattsville. Services are held at Burlington church in the forenoon, and at Garrattsville in the afternoon of each Sabbath. It is but one organization,—Burlington. Garrattsville as yet is only a preaching station. By a union of the Associate Reformed and Associate churches in 1858, the united Presbyterian church was formed. This congregation entering into that union, is now called the "United Presbyterian Congregation of Burlington."

Present membership one hundred.

The society is in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Thomas A. Scott.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

"Be it known that on the 9th day of Feb., 1797, a church of Christ of the Congregational order was formed by the advice and assistance of the Rev. Aaron Kinney, missionary from Connecticut, in Burlington. And the following persons united in this solemn relation, viz.:

"Daniel Morse, Jonathan Hitchcock, Jonathan Brown, Mnetriphanthaem Church, Abigail Dart.

"JONATHAN BROWN, *Moderator*."

Feb. 22, 1797, Abner Ransom and Dorcas his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Mather, and Mrs. Rachel Fenton were received.

March 11, Mr. Daniel Nickerson was received.

Sept. 5, 1797, the church convened at the house of Mr. Abner Ransom, and began with prayers, after which Mr. Amos Thurston, Hannah, the wife of Jonathan Brown, and Sally, the wife of Charles Brown, were received into its communion.

Sept. 6 and 10, 1797, the widows Church and Cogshall, Mrs. Hitchcock, widow Wadsworth and Ruby, wife of Justus Brown, Mr. Andsell and Helena, his wife, Mr. Solomon Benjamin and Lucy, his wife, and Mr. William Badcock, united with us in church relations.

JONATHAN BROWN, *Moderator*.

1798, Mrs. Rathbun, Southward, and Stetson, joined. Jonathan Brown was chosen deacon.

Messrs. Elijah Turner, Dr. Caleb Richardson, and Edminster Hammond were chosen choristers.

No records till May 9, 1801. Rev. Henry Chapman was the first ordained minister of this church in 1807.

The church held their meetings in the usual places of all newly-organized societies,—in private houses and school-houses. Subscriptions were made for a church building in 1801, and the frame was put up in 1802 and finished in 1803. Size, 52 by 40. Dedicated Feb. 19, 1806.

The constitution, confession of faith, and covenant was revised in 1801 by Rev. Wm. Stone, A.M.

Revised again in 1810 by Rev. Henry Chapman. In 1811, Rev. Henry Chapman closed his ministry, or left this church for other fields.

March 12, 1805, *Resolved*, That this society, being sensible of the generous proposal made by Wm. Cooper, Esq., of giving 50 acres of land for the support of preaching in this society, do vote general and hearty thanks.

Jonathan Brown, deacon, Ephraim Campbell, and Andrew Sill were trustees; Artemas Sheldon, clerk.

Aug. 22, 1805, *Resolved*, That this society discontinue any connection with Hartwick society as to hiring a minister, and voted to hire Rev. Wm. Stone to preach three months or thirteen Sabbaths, if he can be obtained. A committee was chosen to confer with Mr. Stone.

May 12, 1820, voted that the meeting-house shall be open one-quarter the Sabbaths for one year for the use of the people called Episcopalians, Methodists, and Baptists, unless the Congregationalist society shall have preaching therein, and that Rev. Mr. Paddock be the man for one-fourth part of the time in preference to any other.

September, 1820. This church called Rev. Silas Parsons.

1821. Voted that the meeting-house be opened one-quarter the time for the use of Episcopalian preaching.

Rev. Silas Parsons was called for three-quarters of the time.

Aug. 26, 1822. On motion of A. Sheldon, seconded by Mark Mack, *Resolved*, That the meeting-house belonging to this society may be occupied by the Rev. Mr. Nash (Episcopal) one-quarter part of the Sabbaths until the 1st day of January next, and begin on the second Sunday of September next, and every fourth Sunday thereafter.

Some repairs were made to the church in 1824. From this time up to 1839 the church had no settled minister; but the pulpit was supplied occasionally by the following:

Rev. Mr. Rexford, Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Rev. John P. Pepper, Rev. Mr. Harwood, Rev. Timothy Darling, Rev. Mr. Storrs, Rev. Mr. Truair, Rev. Alex. B. Corning.

In 1840 the society reorganized and repaired their church. The trustees were five in number, but the next year reduced to three,—Ebenezer Sheldon, Avery Park, and Norman Chapin,—Amasa Avery, clerk.

The church was subsequently abandoned, and the property sold to the United Presbyterian church.

FARMERS' LODGE, NO. 553, F. AND A. M.,

was organized under dispensation from the grand lodge, July 14, 1864, with the following officers: D. A. Taft, M.; L. D. Johnson, S. W.; E. E. Collins, J. W. The lodge was chartered June 10, 1865.

The following have officiated as Masters, Senior and Junior Wardens, from 1865 to 1878:

1865, L. D. Johnson, M.; L. D. Johnson, S. W.; Stiles Gray, J. W. 1866, D. A. Taft, M.; L. D. Johnson, S. W.; Stiles Gray, J. W. 1867 and 1868, L. D. Johnson, M.; H. L. Breese, S. W.; Lewis Spenceer, J. W. 1869 and 1870, L. D. Johnson, M.; Lewis Spenceer, S. W.; E. W. Hall, J. W. 1870 and 1871, L. D. Johnson, M.; L. L. Valley, S. W.; Isaac C. Chapin, J. W. 1871 and 1872, Lewis Spenceer, M.; E. W. Hall, S. W.; J. P. Wheeler, J. W. 1872 and 1873, E. W. Hall, M.; William Talbott, S. W.; C. D. Webster, J. W. 1873, E. W. Hall, M.; William Talbott, S. W.; H. L. Breese, J. W. 1874, William Talbott, M.; Alvah Mayne, S. W.; J. C. Arnold, J. W. 1875, L. D. Johnson, M.; Lewis Spenceer, S. W.; E. W. Hall, J. W. 1876, E. W. Hall, M.; S. C. St. John, S. W.; L. T. Hubbard, J. W. 1877, S. C. St. John, M.; L. T. Hubbard, S. W.; Joseph Gorton, J. W.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who entered the Rebellion to fill the quota of this town, as compiled by George C. Ritter, in 1865:

Saml. H. Arnold, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 14, 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks; died June 13, 1862.

Elias D. Gardner, enl. in Co. D, 144th Regt., Sept. 13, 1861; died Nov. 19, 1864. La Mott Day, enl. in Co. D, 144th Regt., Sept. 13, 1861; died at Yorktown, May 23, 1862.

Erasmus D. Arnold, enl. in a battery, Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Bottom Bridge, Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, and Seven days' fight with Reserves; trans. to 8th Ind. Battery, and served his time.

Wm. W. Arnold, enl. in the 1st Art., Sept. 25, 1861; died in Washington, Dec. 16, 1861.

Albert S. Arnold, enl. in the 28th Regt., Oct. 19, 1861; in battle of Bolivar Heights; dis. March 15, 1863; re-enl. in U. S. C.; in battle of Port Hudson.

Chas. Jenks, sergt. 1st Eng. Corps, enl. Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. March 30, 1864; in battles of James Island, Fort Wagner, etc.; dis. July 19, 1865; died soon after.

Jeremiah Potter, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Oct. 3, 1861; in battles of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, James Island, and Morris Island.

Chauncey Potter.

Theodore W. Stevens, enl. in the 42d Regt., Aug. 5, 1861; supposed to have died in prison.

Geo. D. Hall, enl. in Co. D, 78th Regt., Oct. 19, 1861; in several battles.

Bradford R. Sheldon, enl. in Co. D, 78th Regt., Oct. 23, 1861; dis. June 22, 1863.

Hoyt Sheldon, enl. in Co. D, 78th Regt., Dec. 21, 1861; dis. Feb. 11, 1863.

James H. Chapin, enl. in Co. D, 78th Regt., Dec. 21, 1861; dis. Feb. 9, 1863.

Dwight Webster, enl. in Co. D, 78th Regt., Dec. 21, 1861; dis. March 5, 1863.

Franklin Bennett, enl. in the 101st Regt. in 1861; died July 2, 1863.

Peter Price, enl. in a battery, Oct. 14, 1862; dis. July 2, 1863.

Andrew E. Mather, enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; prom. to capt. Dec. 31, 1862; major, May 3, 1863; trans. to U. S. C. Inf. and promoted to lieutenant. June 15, 1864; in battles of Crompton Gap, first and second Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run; wounded at Salem Heights; dis. Oct. 1865.

Byron F. Parks, 1st lieutenant; in battles of Burkett'sville, first Fredericksburg, and Antietam; res. March 28, 1863.

Elias C. Mather, adj. of the 20th U. S. Col. Inf.; enl. in Aug., 1862; wounded in battles of Petersburg and Fredericksburg.

Chas. Butts, capt.; enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Wilderness.

Geo. W. Pierson, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of first and second Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, and Wilderness.

Biram Krill, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of first and second Fredericksburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run.

Andrew Chisholm, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg; died Jan. 26, 1863.

Jesse P. Austin, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; lost arm at battle of Chancellorsville; died Dec. 30, 1863.

George Wood.

A. Nichols, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862.

Daniel W. Ballatt, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.

Michael Patridge, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Spotsylvania.

Eli H. Dyer, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. June 12, 1863.

I. Johnson, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. in 1862.



Photos. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

J. C. Walworth B. S. Walworth

BENJ. S. WALWORTH.

Ben. S. Walworth, son of Jas. C. and Helen Taleott Sill Walworth, was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N.Y., Oct. 10, 1821. His father, Judge Jas. C. Walworth, was of English origin. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Bozrah, Conn. He was the son of Benjamin Walworth, and he married Apphia Hyde, whose ancestors were among the Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, Dec. 20, 1620. Jas. C. was born at Bozrah, Conn., March 5, 1787. His advantages for an education were confined to the common school. He was reared on the farm, and this, in connection with mercantile business at Argyle, N. Y., and the manufacture of machine cards at Burlington, N. Y., has been his life-work.

He married Helen T. Sill, July 20, 1812, by whom four children were born, two of whom died in infancy, and Clinton, born Sept. 17, 1815, and Ben., Oct. 10, 1821.

Mrs. Walworth was born May 10, 1788, at Lyme, Conn., and died May 15, 1824. Mr. Walworth married Maria M. Haynes, March 30, 1831, in Hoosick, N. Y., by whom one daughter, Helen Maria, was born, Oct. 20, 1836.

Judge Walworth settled in Burlington soon after his first marriage, in 1812, and located on the farm now owned by his son Ben.

In politics, a Democrat. He was justice of the peace

for many years, and county judge for more than twenty years until 1846.

He was universally esteemed by his neighbors, living a quiet, unassuming life. He was a man of strong mind and sound judgment, and his opinion and advice were often sought by his neighbors. He was a prominent and influential member of the Episcopal society. He died on the 25th of November, 1871, and was buried in the cemetery at Burlington Green.

Ben. S. Walworth was reared a farmer, which occupation he still follows.

On the 28th of May, 1850, he set sail from New York, on the steamer "Ohio," for California, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in August. He remained there seventeen years, during which time he followed mining some ten years, and then was in the lumber and livery business. For some time he was chairman of a vigilance committee in California. In 1867 he returned to have the care of his aged father. He married Miss Elizabeth Hall, a native of this town, March 31, 1871, by whom two daughters are born, Jennie H. and Fleda A.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walworth was born Sept. 7, 1839; her parents were natives of Scotland, and came here about 1830, and settled in Burlington, Otsego Co., New York.

John T. Lout, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battles of second Fredericksburg and Salem Heights; dis. Sept. 7, 1863.

Chas. H. Mathar, sergt., enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to the 20th Vet. Res.; in battles of first Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; dis. June 30, 1865.

William J. Elliott, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battle of first Fredericksburg; died in camp, Dec. 28, 1862.

Albert J. Chase, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg; died Jan. 29, 1863.

Martin Bettendorf, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.

Geo. W. Meeker, enl. in B Battery, 18th Art., Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely.

Henry E. Washburn, enl. in the 25th Battery, July 1, 1864; dis. Feb. 1, 1865.

Chas. H. White, enl. in Co. B, 18th Art., Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely.

Edmond C. Wooding, sergt., enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Po River, and Cold Harbor; dis. June 2, 1865.

Chas. Fenton, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; died Aug. 3, 1864.

Bradford R. Sheldon, enl. in the 18th Ind. Battery in Jan. 1864; dis. Jan. 24, 1865.

Martin Van Buren Matteson, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Maryland Heights, Pine Forest, and Hatcher's Run; wounded.

Albert Van Wagener, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

Merritt C. Winters, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; wounded in the Wilderness; died July 14, 1864.

Delos Sitts, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; dis. March 5, 1865.

Chas. H. Meeker, enl. in Co. E, 46th Regt., Jan. 2, 1864; in several battles front of Richmond; died Dec. 16, 1864.

Leroy H. Arnold, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 2, 1864; died Nov. 21, 1864.

Asa E. Holcomb, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 9, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, and Cold Harbor.

Philip H. Brown, corp., enl. in Co. K, 20th Cav., Sept. 15, 1863; in battle in North Carolina.

Aaron Rood, enl. in Co. K, 20th Regt., Sept. 15, 1863; died July 30, 1864.

Rodolphus Benjamin, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt., Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Sept. 6, 1865.

Chas. T. Stevens.

David J. Wild, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864.

Leonard Butler, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Dec. 28, 1863.

Geo. Hartman, enl. in the 10th H. Art., Jan. 7, 1864.

Robt. Heman, enl. in the 14th H. Art., Jan. 7, 1864.

James M. Talcott, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 7, 1864.

Alex. Young, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 7, 1864.

Geo. W. Edgcomb, enl. in the 50th Regt., Jan. 13, 1864.

Geo. C. McGraw, enl. in the 97th Regt., Jan. 7, 1864.

Wm. C. Malter, enl. in the 14th Regt., Jan. 12, 1864.

John B. Veltman, enl. in the 4th H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864.

Irving Montgomery, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864.

Peter Sullivan, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 11, 1864.

Thos. S. Sunderland, enl. in the 2d H. Art., Jan. 11, 1864.

John Smith, enl. in the 3d Cav., Dec. 17, 1863.

Jacob Berchlerfer, enl. Aug. 29, 1864 (sub. for D. J. Cushman).

Lorenzo D. Miner, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Henry Rudker, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

John W. Bradley, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Robt. Crawford, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Albert Manzer, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Wm. H. Grierson, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Walter Van Housen, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

William Rowe, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

John C. Whitlock, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

David Van Housen, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Geo. W. Stovis, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Jefferson Carley, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 14, 1864.

Michael Jeffrey, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 14, 1864.

Stephen Petty, enl. in the 14th Regt., Sept. 14, 1864.

L. L. Jones, enl. in the 1st Art., Sept. 3, 1864.

Herbert Wilcox, enl. in the 1st Art., Aug. 3, 1864.

Daniel F. Reynolds, enl. in the 1st Art., Aug. 3, 1864.

John G. Clarke, enl. in the 4th H. Art., Sept. 2, 1864.

Byron A. Fiske, enl. in the 18th L. Art., Sept. 2, 1864.

Daniel H. Green, enl. in the 22d Cav., Sept. 3, 1864.

Eugene Lewis, enl. Sept. 3, 1864 (sub. for A. G. Porter).

James Mackey, enl. in the 19th Regt., March 11, 1865.

William Green, enl. in the 19th Regt., March 11, 1865.

Carl Joyce, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

George Mitchell, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

William Craudalt, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

Francis Le Clair, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

Patrick Fitzgerald, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

John McDonald, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

Thomas Robinson, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

Jeremiah Haumeau, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

Patrick Kemo, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

John Harrigon, enl. in 1864, in regular army.

John Davis, enl. in 1865, in regular army.

Thomas Robinson, enl. in 1865, in regular army.

Romain Jules, enl. in 1865, in regular army.

Thomas Lyons, enl. in 1865, in regular army.

Charles Trick, enl. in 1865, in regular army.

The following were drafted Sept. 5, 1863:

Robert F. Hume, paid commutation, \$300.

David Benjamin, paid commutation, \$300.

Erasmus Hainor, paid commutation, \$300.

Charles Burditt, paid commutation, \$300.

Jacob Gurrey, paid commutation, \$300.

Noub D. Bolton, paid commutation, \$300.

Lorenzo Clock, paid commutation, \$300.

Daniel M. Talbot, paid commutation, \$300.

William Clark, paid commutation, \$300.

Albert Talbot, paid commutation, \$300.

James Smart, paid commutation, \$300.

Duane Sprague, paid commutation, \$300.

Albert Shipman, paid commutation, \$300.

John Shinker, paid commutation, \$300.

George Meeker, paid commutation, \$300.

Peter McKork, paid commutation, \$300.

John D. Pierson, paid commutation, \$300.

Reuben Rogers, paid commutation, \$300.

James M. Sprague, paid commutation, \$300.

Seth H. Benjamin, paid commutation, \$300.

Warren Babbitt, paid commutation, \$300.

Solomon Henstice, paid commutation, \$300.

William Hall, paid commutation, \$300.

Nathan Joselyn, paid commutation, \$300.

The following-named persons, drafted Sept. 5, 1863, were exempt:

Dwight Webster, Homer Ayelsworth, Thomas Lough, Alenzo Darby, Jas. H. Meacham, Daniel L. Bolton, Jas. H. Hall, A. M. Holdridge, Rev. E. G. Wallace, Elias R. Flewellen, Robert Cockburn, Wm. Breese, L. C. Burdick, Aaron D. Hubbell, Wm. Spicer, Newton A. Marcy, Albert Main, Chas. M. Johnson, Edwin Van Sternburg, Wm. L. Prentice.

The following drafted men entered the service, viz.:

Russell Rexford, died.

Allen M. Rood (enlisted).

Fayette Fitch, enl. previous to draft, and died in the service.

James A. Mason, enl. in the 121st Regt., and was credited to Exeter; in battles South Mountain, Maryland Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station; Dec. 12, 1864, trans. to 1st Vet. Bat.; in battles Wilderness, Spottsylvania, first and second Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Sailor's Creek.

Henry R. Baker, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 14, 1864; killed by sharpshooters near Cold Harbor (credited to Otsego).

Alonzo R. Matteson, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 14, 1864; died in Lawtonville prison, Ga., Nov. 8, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

Jas. L. Arnold, enl. in Co. E, 1st L. Art.; in battle Petersburg (credited to Utica).

The following enlisted in the navy:

Morton D. Allen, Henry Thames, W. J. Grizon, Peter Kavanaugh, John Graham, Marshall Roche, White George, John Hay, E. Cole, and William Davis.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:

COLONEL DAVID GARDNER.

Among the native early pioneers of this town and county not a man, so far as we know, has lived so long on the place where he was born as the subject of this sketch. He is of English origin by both parents. His father, Samuel Gardner, was a native of Pownell, Bennington Co., Vt., and was born July 6, 1775. His mother, Miss Deidamia Joslin, a native of Thompson, Ct., was born April 5, 1775. Samuel Gardner was married to Miss Deidamia Joslin, Jan. 3, 1799, and immediately emigrated to Otsego County, and settled in Burlington on the farm now owned by their son David. They continued to reside on the same farm till their death. They had five children, namely, Melchabel, David, Hiram, Edward, and Benjamin, the last of whom is dead. In poli-

ties, Samuel Gardner was a Whig. He died April 28, 1860. Mrs. Gardner died Nov. 21, 1853. Colonel David Gardner was born on the farm where he now resides in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1802. His advantages for an early education were very limited, as he was obliged to remain at home on the farm to aid in supporting the family.

He continued with his parents on the farm till their death, and has since resided here. He married Miss Maria J. Cook, a native of Exeter, Otsego County, Oct. 20, 1829. She was born about 1806. By this union five children were born, namely, Adaline M., Deidamia, Carrie A., Otis C., and Samuel W. Mrs. Gardner was a lady greatly esteemed by those who knew her. She was a faithful wife and a very devoted mother. She died in June, 1846, and was buried in the town of Windfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

The colonel was married to his present wife, Mrs. S. R. Joslin, widow of S. R. Joslin, of Essex, Vt., Feb. 15, 1847. Mrs. Gardner's maiden name was Martha Enos, daughter of Sessions and Mehitabel Enos, and was born in Lester, Addison Co., Vt., July 6, 1816. Her father was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and her mother of Union, Conn.

Mr. Gardner has now one of the best farms in the town, of more than 300 acres, and at one time he owned over 400 acres. He has lived to aid in the building of all the improvements on his farm, a view of which, with portraits of himself and wife above, may be seen elsewhere.

The colonel cast his first presidential vote for General Jackson at his first election; but in politics he was identified with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party. He never sought any political offices in his town, preferring the quiet of home to any political honors. He has, however, been assessor for a great many years, and supervisor of his town.

The colonel was formerly connected with the State militia, entering at the age of eighteen as a private, and gradually advanced through the various military positions until he became colonel. He was very fond of the military tactics. He is now an old gentleman of nearly seventy-six, very much broken down in health, but his mind is as clear as ever. He enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, and reviews the past with no apprehension of the future.

A. ALONZO MATTESON,

son of Asa and Elizabeth Richmond Matteson, was born in West Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., Aug. 16, 1819. Asa Matteson was of English origin and was born in Rhode Island. About 1775 he married Elizabeth Richmond, a native of Rhode Island, by whom five children were borne. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was John Matteson, who served in the French war from 1756 to 1763, and A. Alonzo has the same *old gun* that he carried through that war.

In the spring of 1824, Asa Matteson and family removed to Fairfield, Herkimer county, and continued there till March 1, 1830, when the family removed to Exeter, Otsego County, where Mr. and Mrs. Asa Matteson died. Asa followed farm-

ing. He died May 10, 1858, and Mrs. Asa Matteson died Jan. 4, 1863, at the home of her son, A. Alonzo. A. Alonzo received a common-school education, and when a young man taught school two winters. He also taught singing-school for a number of years, and was leader of the choir at Schuyler's Lake for several years until he removed to Burlington on April 1, 1863, and since has led the singing in the village where he now resides.

Mr. A. A. Matteson has been engaged as a farmer. He married Miss Eliza J. Ball, daughter of Joseph Ball, of Exeter, Nov. 18, 1847, by whom one daughter, Charlotte E., was borne, June 18, 1855, in Exeter. Mrs. Elizabeth J. Ball Matteson was born in Exeter, Jan. 21, 1825. She died May 21, 1859, and was buried at the cemetery at Schuyler's Lake. Mr. A. A. Matteson married his present wife, Mrs. Mary R. Bliss Matteson, daughter of Seth L. Bliss, of Exeter, June 5, 1860. She was born at Exeter, Feb. 12, 1839. Mr. Matteson has some 145 acres of good land. A view of his present home may be seen elsewhere. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He has a natural gift as a mechanic, being able to make most anything he undertakes. Mr. Matteson commenced life a poor man, but by his own industry and frugality he has acquired a competency, and is now surrounded by all the necessaries and comforts of a happy home in the village of West Burlington.

When Mr. Matteson was about eighteen years of age he united with the Free-Will Baptist church, and since coming to West Burlington has been identified with the Baptist church, though not a member. He has held several of the offices of said church, and his home has always been open to ministers of all denominations to stay. By his means he assists to all the calls of Christian benevolence, and is ever ready in every good word and work.

WILLET CHASE,

son of Asa and Hannah Chase, was born in Hancock, R. I., Oct. 5, 1802, and removed to Otsego County, and settled in Pittsfield, in 1804, in company with his parents. Asa and Hannah were the parents of fourteen children. Asa was a farmer, and died at the age of eighty-five. His wife Hannah lived to be nearly ninety-one years of age, and both of them now lie sleeping in the family cemetery, some one-half mile west of where Willet now resides.

Willet went to learn the blacksmith trade in his nineteenth year, serving three years as an apprentice. March 28, 1828, he removed into Burlington, to his present farm. It then consisted of but three-quarters of an acre, on which was a small house and shop, and to this small beginning he has been constantly adding little by little, until he now owns 138½ acres of good land, on which are built some splendid buildings, a view of which may be seen elsewhere. He married Miss Eliza Harrington, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Harrington, Sept. 1, 1827. She was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y., July 9, 1805. In 1810 her parents settled in Edmeston, and removed to New Lisbon, where they died. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chase ten children—five sons and five daughters—have been born, namely, Miron, Caroline, Abner, Emily,



DAVID G. PARKER.



MRS. DAVID G. PARKER.

PHOTOS BY SMITH, COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.



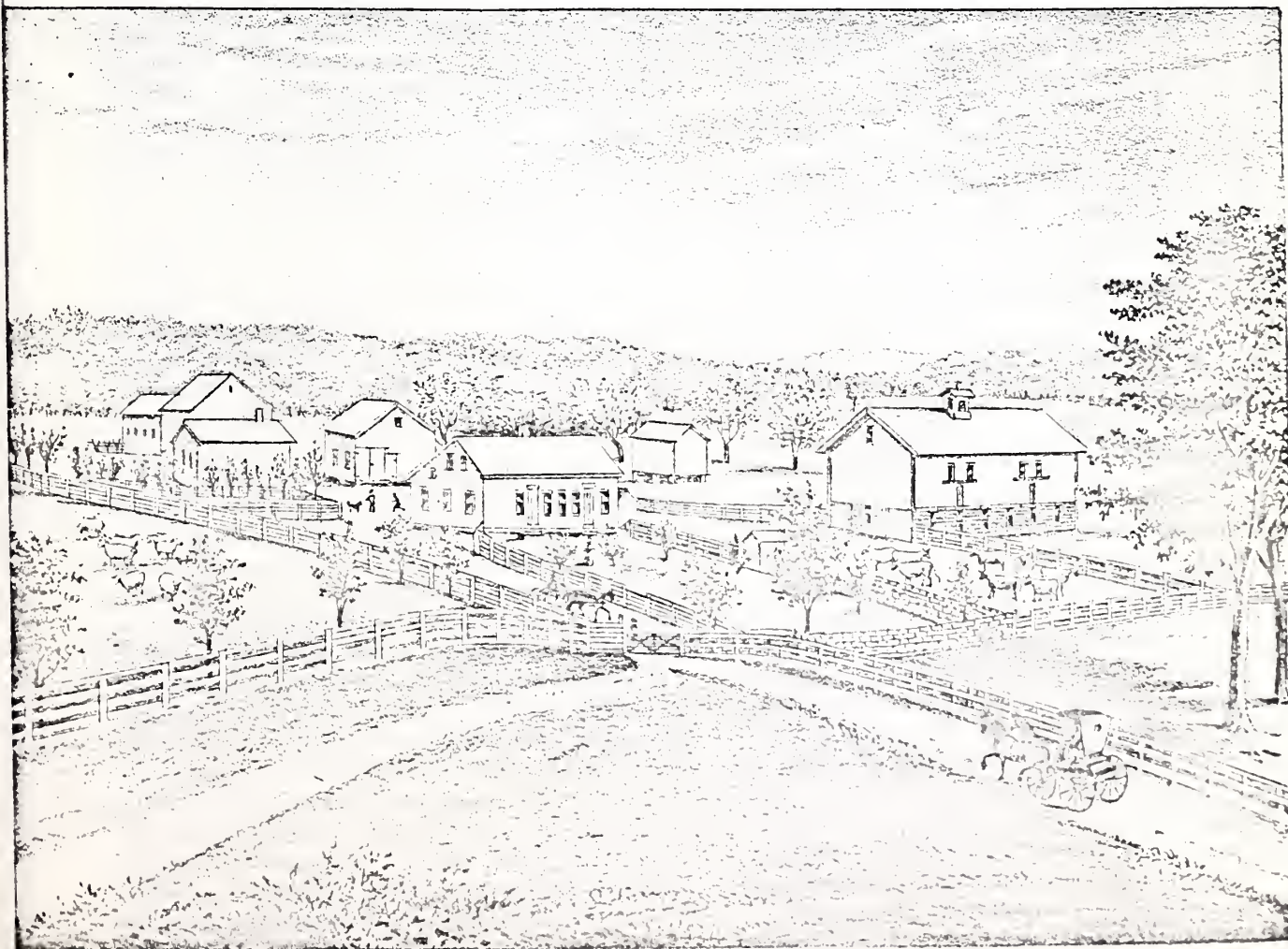


ORANGE GARDNER.



MRS. MARGARET GARDNER.

PHOTO BY A. E. MATCHLESS, NORWICH, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF ORANGE GARDNER, BURLINGTON, NEW YORK.

Truman, Clarissa L., Ann A., Albert, Robert T., and Henry.

Truman died at the age of twenty-seven.

Henry died while young.

Albert and Miron were soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. Miron served in the 4th Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers during the entire war, and lived to see his old home again; but Albert was a soldier in Co. K, 121st Regiment of New York Volunteers, serving about six months, when he fell a victim by sickness. Mr. Chase is a Republican in politics. Mr. Chase is one of the old pioneers of the county who came here when a boy, and has lived to witness the greatest improvements in the various departments of industry that the world has ever seen. He is now an old man of seventy-six, and seems to be in good health.

ORANGE GARDNER,

son of Nicholas and Russil Gardner, was born on the farm where he now resides in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1831. His father was a native of Pownell, Vt., born in January, 1787, and removed to this county about the year 1800. He settled on the farm now owned by his son Orange, and where he continued to reside till his death. He married Miss Sally Vane, a native of Vermont, by whom three children were borne; one only, Stephen Gardner, is now living in Oswego county. Mr. Nicholas Gardner married for his second wife Miss Russil Sewell, a native of this town, and who was born in 1793, by whom the following children were borne, namely, Aaron, Sally, Wm. Sewell, Emeline, Albert, Orange, and Harmon, four of whom still live. Mr. Nicholas Gardner was a farmer by occupation, and owned about 250 acres of good land. In politics, a Whig. He died Jan. 22, 1863. Mrs. Gardner died Jan. 15, 1869. Orange is the youngest living son of this family. He was reared a farmer, which business he still follows. He received common-school advantages for an education. He was married to Miss Margaret Chisholm, April 26, 1868. She is the daughter of Geo. and Catharine Chisholm, and was born in this town June 3, 1835.

Her parents were natives of Scotland, and emigrated to America in 1833, and settled in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. They had eight children,—Jane, Margaret, Ellen, Janette, Andrew, Elizabeth, Robert, and George. Andrew was a soldier in the Rebellion, in the 121st Reg. N. Y. Vol., and lost his life by sickness; the rest survive. Mrs. Chisholm died in October, 1870. Mr. Orange Gardner lived with his parents till their death, and has since continued to reside on the "Old Homestead" where he was born, and where his two sons Sewell and Andrew were born, the former July 22, 1869, and the latter June 28, 1871. A view of his residence, with portraits above of himself and wife, may be seen elsewhere. Mr. Gardner is one of the substantial farmers of Burlington. He owns some 275 acres. In politics, a Republican. He has never sought any political positions, preferring the quiet of home. He is now in the prime of life, surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home.

ANDREW A. MATHER,

son of Dan and Susannah Mather, was born in this town and county, Oct. 17, 1812. His father was a lineal descendant of Richard Mather, of English origin, who came from Warrington, England, landing at Boston, Aug. 17, 1635, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He was a clergyman of marked ability. He left England from his unwillingness to conform to the rules of the established church. He founded a Presbyterian church at Dorchester, Mass., Aug. 23, 1636, and remained pastor of the same until his death, which occurred April 16, 1669.

From him have descended a numerous race, all of whom have been noted for their great energy and indomitable perseverance. Dan, the father of Andrew A. Mather, was born in Lyme, Conn., Oct. 1, 1774. He was a tanner and currier by occupation, which business he followed several years after settling in the town of Burlington. He married, for his second wife, Miss Susannah Onderdonk, a resident of Manhasset, Long Island. She was born Dec. 12, 1775. By this union three sons were born: Andrew A., Ezra, and Dan. Ezra died at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Dan Mather settled in the south part of the town of Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., in the Butternut creek valley, in 1810, on the farm where he died Sept. 1, 1856, and which is now owned and occupied by his son, Andrew A. Mather. Mrs. Mather, wife of Dan Mather, died March 9, 1853. Dan Mather was one of the most respected citizens of the town; he held various positions of trust and honor, and by industry and frugality he gained a competency. He was strictly honest in all his dealings, and lived respected and died lamented. His son, Andrew A., was reared on the farm, receiving a good common-school education. He taught school five terms in winter, commencing at the age of seventeen, and working on the farm in summer. At the age of twenty-two he married Teresa D. Cummings, a daughter of Elias and Lucinda Cummings, of New Lisbon, Sept. 7, 1834. By this marriage seven children were born, namely, Adrian O., Andrew E., A. Dan, Elias C., and Kate M., who are living, and two died in infancy. Adrian O., Andrew E., and A. Dan live in Albany, N. Y.; are wholesale grocers, known as the firm of "Mather Brothers." Elias C. is a farmer in Burlington, living adjoining the old homestead, and Kate M., living now in Albany with her brothers.

Mrs. Mather, wife of Andrew A. Mather, died Jan. 27, 1860.

Mr. Mather married Miss Addie J. Birdsall, of Otego, Jan. 6, 1862. She was born June 5, 1834; her parents were of New England parentage, and were born in Otsego County. By this alliance two daughters were born: Clara L. and Jennie A., aged twelve and fourteen respectively.

Mr. Andrew A. Mather has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is closely allied with the best interests of his town and county. He is now living at the same old homestead where he first saw the light of day. Mr. Mather is the grower of some fine Jersey stock and Leicester sheep. He is a man that thinks for himself and acts from his own convictions of right and wrong; always ready to engage in any reform that has for its aim the amelioration of mankind. He allied himself with the

Washingtonian movement in 1841, and has ever since that time been identified with all the temperance reforms of the day. In politics he was a Democrat, and voted the Democratic ticket down to the time Lewis Cass wrote his Nicholson letter, taking the ground that congress had no power to keep slavery out of the territories; and when Cass and Taylor ran for president in 1848, he voted for Van Buren to beat Cass, and ever since has voted with the anti-slavery party, voting the Republican ticket. In 1872 he thought Horace Greeley the best man, and voted for him. After the defeat of Horace Greeley, not being satisfied which party was the safest to carry on the government in 1876, he voted the temperance ticket. He has held various positions of trust and honor in town, and was elected supervisor in 1846. In 1853 he was elected by the temperance party to the legislature as a "Maine Law" man, and in the fall of 1860 Mr. Mather was elected sheriff of Otsego County, which office he held three years, and at the expiration of his term returned to his farm in the Butternut creek valley, where he now resides.

Andrew E. Mather was mustered in as first lieutenant of K Company, 121st New York Volunteers, August, 1862. Promoted to captain January, 1863; to major June, 1863; was appointed lieutenant-colonel in January, 1864, and transferred to the 20th United States Colored Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Was wounded in the shoulder at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863.

Elias C. Mather was mustered in as private of K Company, 121st New York Volunteers, in August, 1862. Was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the 20th United States Colored Infantry in September, 1864, and served until the close of the war. Was wounded in the arm at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863, and at Petersburg June 14, 1864.

THE BOLTON AND BRIGGS FAMILIES.

Lemuel Bolton was born in New London, Conn., May 4, 1778, and settled in Burlington as early as 1795. He married Miss Ruth Briggs, a lineal descendant of Noah Briggs, of Bristol Co., Mass., in the year 1800.

Lemuel's father was a sea-captain, and was killed in a New London fort. The Boltons are of English origin, and were among the early settlers in New England. Lemuel purchased the farm now owned by his son, Maurice W., in 1801. He had ten children, namely, Isaac, Ezra, Maurice, Perez, Elizabeth, Esther, Ruth A., Susannah, Olive, and Hannah. Isaac, Ezra, and Hannah are dead. In politics, a Democrat. He was the owner of some 680 acres of land in Burlington at one time. All that he had to commence life with was a few carpenter's tools and five dollars in money. Besides following farming, he was a carpenter and joiner. Ruth Bolton died May 30, 1843, and Lemuel Bolton died March 12, 1844.

Maurice Bolton was born Oct. 19, 1804. He was reared on the farm, and this has been his life's work. He lived with his parents till their death, when he came in possession of the "homestead." He is the grower of some fine stock, being the owner of the finest pair of matched oxen we have ever seen. He is a farmer of 200 acres.

Olive married the Hon. Elihu C. Wright, a native of Rhode Island. He was a prominent man in the town of Milford, being justice of the peace, and member of the legislature in 1855. He died April 17, 1858. Hannah married Judson G. Fankner, of Middlefield Centre, Jan. 28, 1847. He was a farmer by occupation. He died Nov. 17, 1862, leaving one son, Arthur.

THE BRIGGS FAMILY.

Noah Briggs, of Bristol Co., Mass., moved to Voluntown, Conn., about 1745. He married Elizabeth Trumbull, of Taunton, Mass., where he resided for several years. Eleven children were born to them, namely, Elkanah, Zephaniah, Perez, William, Isaac, John, James, Betsey, Freelope, Sarah, and Susan.

Zephaniah married and lived in Sherman, Conn., and died in 1838 or 1839, aged one hundred and two years. Perez married Elizabeth Smith, and lived in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y. He settled in 1789, in Burlington. William married a Gallup, and resided in Sterling, Conn., and died at the age of ninety-three. Isaac was not married, and died a soldier in Washington's army. John married a Hall, and moved to Skaneateles, N. Y., and died in 1838, aged eighty-eight, leaving several children. John was a Revolutionary soldier. William and James were soldiers also. James married Phebe Bowen, of Rhode Island, and had twelve children.

This is all we have at our command of this pioneer family of Otsego County.

DAVID G. PARKER.

Among the early pioneers of this town may be mentioned the Parker family. Alexander Parker was of English origin; his grandfather was from England, and settled in the New England States. Alexander was a native of Rhode Island, and was born Jan. 8, 1768. His father's name was Elisha Parker, and was born Aug. 6, 1746, in Rhode Island; his mother's maiden name was Miss Maria Ellsworth, and was born near Plymouth, Mass. They had eleven children, all born in the New England States.

Capt. Elisha Parker served as a captain during the Revolutionary war. Soon after the year 1800 he and his wife and balance of family settled in Burlington on a part of the farm now owned by their grandson, David G.; here they continued to reside till their death. Mrs. Elisha Parker died Sept. 24, 1828, and he died March 19, 1813. Alexander was reared a farmer, and when a boy he worked out by the month to aid in the support of his father's large family. Thus he worked till he was of age, and for one year thereafter he continued to work by the month in order to get a little money to begin life. In 1790 he settled on the farm now owned by his son, David G., at West Burlington. While still a small boy he was a waiter in the Revolutionary war. He married Miss Joanna Gardner, a daughter of Abram Gardner, of Pownell, Vt., Feb. 17, 1793. She was born Aug. 28, 1777, in Pownell, Vt. By this union nine children were born,—Abram, Polly, Elisha, Ira, Betsey, Mehitable, Alexander, Jr., Sarah, and David G.; four are dead. Alexander Parker, Sr., was at one time a very



ROSWELL KELSEY.



MRS. ROSWELL KELSEY.

Photos. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

ROSWELL KELSEY.

Roswell Kelsey, of Burlington, son of Solomon and Anna Kelsey, was born in Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 13, 1797.

Solomon was a native of Washington Co., N. Y., and was born Sept. 10, 1767, and married Anna Brown, a native of the same county, by whom twelve children were borne; two only are now living, but all lived to be men and women. Solomon was married before 1789, and removed to this county about that time, and settled in Edmeston, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in June, 1815, and his wife died some three weeks afterwards.

He was a farmer by occupation, and reared his children to industry and economy. Roswell was thus reared, and in 1820 he and his brother Silas purchased the old home, and continued to reside there till about 1840, when he sold out his interest to his brother, and removed on the farm in Burlington, where he has continued to live ever since. He now owns some 200 acres of good land near West Burlington.

He married Miss Rhoda Dye, a native of Madison Co., N. Y., May 27, 1820. By this union nine children have been born, namely: Sarah, Solomon, Rachel, Daniel, Jerusha, Mary, William, Celia, and Martha. Jerusha, Celia, and Martha are dead.

Mrs. Roswell Kelsey was connected with the Friends, and after more than fifty years of married life she was the first of this large family to pass away. She died May 29, 1871, and was buried in Burlington.

Mr. Kelsey has always been either a Whig or Republican in politics. Mr. Kelsey has always been a farmer, and to-day, while he is an old gentleman of more than eighty-one years, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done some good in his day and generation. His daughter, Mrs. Sarah Lines, is living with him, and has the care of him in his old age.

Sarah married Julius Lines, a native of Susquehanna Co., Pa., Nov. 17, 1840, by whom one daughter, Laura, was borne. Mr. Lines died Feb. 4, 1874, and Mrs. Lines came to live with her father the next May.

large landholder, and gave each of his sons one hundred acres of land, besides the necessities, tools, and stock to commence farming. In politics, a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church for more than fifty years. Mr. Alexander Parker's first wife was a sister to his second wife; her name was Sarah Gardner, and they were married about Jan. 1, 1791, by whom one boy, David, was born Oct. 29, 1791. He died March 7, 1793. Mrs. Sarah Parker died May 27, 1792; Mr. A. Parker died Feb. 27, 1845; Mrs. A. Parker died June 22, 1860.

David G. Parker was born on his present farm at West Burlington, Nov. 29, 1822. He received a common-school education. He lived with his parents till their death. He married Miss Susannah Bolton, May 27, 1852. She is the daughter of Lemuel and Ruth Bolton, and was born in Burlington, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 14, 1817; her parents came from Pownell, Vt.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. David G. Parker five children were born, namely, Ella M., born Sept. 16, 1853, and came to her death June 15, 1859, by being caught in the bars while climbing through them, which caused her neck to be broken; her mother was the first to see her little daughter and rescue her lifeless form; Isaac B., Dexter A., Otis M., and Ruth J. H., all are living and at home. Mr. Parker is a farmer by occupation, and one of the leading stock-growers and dealers in the county. He is the owner of more than 330 acres of good land, besides property in the south. Mr. Parker is one of the most enterprising citizens of the town. He began life poor, but by industry and frugality he has to-day a pleasant home, and is surrounded by four intelligent children. In politics he is a Democrat; he never desired any political office, but preferred the quiet of home. He has made all the improvements on his fine farm, a view of which may be seen elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWN OF BUTTERNUTS.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1796 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1875.

BUTTERNUTS was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. It retained its original dimensions until 1797, when Pittsfield was set off, and it was again reduced in area by the organization of Edmeston, in 1808.

It is an interior town lying in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows, viz., on the north by Morris, on the east by Laurens and Otsego, on the south by Unadilla, and on the west by the Unadilla river, which separates it from Chenango county. Its surface is a hilly upland. The bluffs along the Unadilla river rise to the height of from five hundred to six hundred feet. The principal stream is Butternut creek, which flows southwest through the centre of the town.

The first settlement was made in Butternuts in 1786, it

being at that time embraced in old Tryon county, which was set off from Albany county in 1772. This was one of the first settled towns in the county, which was probably due to its location on the Unadilla, as both the Unadilla and Susquehanna were at that time navigable.

Among the first of the honored pioneers who sought a home in the western wilds was Abijah Gilbert, of honored memory. He emigrated from Warwickshire, England, to this country in about the year 1787, and soon after joined an expedition to this locality under General Morris, who had accepted the agency of the Morris patent, and was to receive for his compensation the first choice of 1000 acres of land, leaving the second choice to Mr. Gilbert, who, in consequence of his superior knowledge of soils, notwithstanding his disadvantage of choice, secured much the better tract of land, purchasing 1000 acres for \$1000.

Joseph Cox, also from Warwickshire, England, who had accompanied Mr. Gilbert to New Jersey, after remaining there one year joined him in the new settlement, and Mr. Gilbert, assisted by Mr. Cox, cleared a small piece of land and built a log house near the present residence of J. R. Blackman, Esq., in the village of Gilbertsville. He subsequently erected a comfortable block house on what is now known as the Lee Hulbert farm.

Having secured a home in the western wilderness, in the year 1796 Mr. Gilbert returned to England, and emigrated with his family to this country. They came by way of Springfield in a large wagon, stopping the first night at the spring on Deacon Jackson's farm, near Morris. The men stood around, keeping at bay the wolves, which treated the party to a most vociferous and discordant concert, at intervals, all the night long.

The wolves and other animals were not the only denizens of the forest in those days. The entire region was originally a part of the hunting ground of the *Oncida* Indians, who were here in large numbers when the first settlers came. Small bands of them returned for many years, camping in the winter on the high ground back of the farm-house of Austin Turney, Esq.

Mr. Gilbert raised the first field of grain, which was watched with the greatest interest by the pioneers, as they were dependent on it for seed in the coming year. After passing an active life he died in 1811, leaving a family of six children, viz., Elizabeth married Lewis Lee Morris; Lucy married Samuel Cotton; Mary became the second wife of Samuel Cotton; Harriet Catherine married John Bryant; John T. married Lydia Smith; Joseph T. married for his first wife Hannah Thorp, and reared a family of fifteen children, ten of whom are living, and his second wife was Caroline Chapman, by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. Samuel C., Catherine W., Chester, George Y., John H., James L., and Edward reside in and near the village. Abijah is a resident of St. Augustine, Fla., and has represented that commonwealth in the United States senate. He married Anna W. Gilbert, of New York, and has two children,—Maria L. and Joshua W. Charles T. resides in New York city. Joseph T., Jr., married Lucy Allis, of Oxford, N. Y., and resides in Milwaukee; they have two children,—Joseph T. and Samuel C.,—both of whom are at Harvard college. ELIZA

beth married Nelson C. Chapman, and died in St. Louis in 1876; they had three children, viz., Florence married Henry Alcock, of Staffordshire, England, and Joseph G. and Charles reside in St. Louis. Hannah married Dr. James W. Cox, and resides in Albany; they have four children,—Caroline, James W., Frederick, and Edward. Samuel C. married Elizabeth A., daughter of Benajah Davis, of the village of Morris, and their family consists of three daughters, viz., Elizabeth A. became the wife of Judge J. D. Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass. Catherine W. married Francis M. Rotch, of Morris, and a son, Francis, lives in Boston; she subsequently married Thos. Riggs, of Baltimore, Md. Martha D. married Chas. A. Butler, of Utica, N. Y. Catherine W. married for her first husband Jabez S. Fitch, and for her second, Elisha W. Chester, of New York; two granddaughters reside here. Geo. Y. married Mary S. Fitch, of Marshall, Mich.; their family consists of two children, viz., Fitch Gilbert lives in Eau Claire, Wis.; Marion became the wife of James Murray, of London, England. John H. married Elizabeth Lathrop, and has five children, viz., Helen L. married Rev. James Ecob, of Augusta, Me., and Frances, Caroline, Catherine, and J. Henry reside with their parents. James L. Gilbert married Jane Blackman, and has two sons, viz., J. B. Gilbert, M.D., and Robert W., both residents of New York city. Edward resides on the homestead. Chas. T. married Charlotte Disoosway, and resides in New York; they have two children,—Anita and Frances. Benjamin C. married Anna Taylor, of Albany, and resides there.

Joseph Cox, mentioned above, a worthy pioneer, purchased lands of Mr. Gilbert above the village, and his marriage with Elizabeth Nichols was the first in the new settlement. This family consisted of six sons and one daughter. Two sons, Richard and Isaac, reside in the town, the former above the village, and the latter at Mt. Upton.

John Marsh was also an early settler at Gilbertsville. He came with Abijah Gilbert upon the latter's return from England in 1796.

William and Richard Musson, from England, were pioneers. The former opened the first store in town, about one mile below the village; the latter settled in the southeast part of the town on the hill. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, and took an active interest in organizing the society. He reared a large family of sons and daughters, who are esteemed in the community. Some of the descendants of William Musson are also residents of the town. Upon the death of William Musson he was succeeded by Samuel Cotton and James T. Gilbert, under the firm-name of Cotton & Gilbert, who removed to the village in 1810, and continued the business until 1821. About this time Abijah and Samuel C. Gilbert commenced the mercantile business. In about the year 1812, Nathaniel B. Bennett built and opened a store, located above the village near the grist-mill. He also operated a woolen-factory at the same place.

A pioneer tavern above the village was kept by John Marsh. Across the brook from the tavern Willard Coye owned and operated a tannery. He was a prominent man, and was member of assembly in 1820.

The Luce brothers, Teney P. and Lovel B., were mer-

chants in the village from 1825 to 1845. William C. Bentley was in trade a few years. Gilbert & Halbert were in business from 1845 to 1849.

The first tavern in the village was kept by John T. Gilbert, a portion of which is still standing, and used for a tavern.

The first buildings in the village were a blacksmith-shop and dwelling owned by John Eddy, and a school-house.

Levi and Thomas Halbert were pioneers who came from Chesterfield, Mass., in about the year 1790, and settled on lands about two miles west of what is now the village of Gilbertsville. After clearing and improving the land the brothers separated, Levi purchasing a farm nearer the village. Levi married Deborah Smith and had a family of ten children; only one of whom, E. S. Halbert, resides in the town. Mr. Halbert is a leading citizen, and has been supervisor of the town six terms; has held the office of justice of the peace over twenty years; was a member of assembly from Cortland county in 1832 and 1833, and was sheriff of Chenango county.

Asa, Asel, and Emmett, sons of Thomas Halbert, are residents of the town, and the former occupies the old homestead.

The first school in the town was taught by Levi Halbert.

Mr. Enos Smith, a pioneer from Massachusetts, came with his wife and family in 1790, and located immediately south of the Halbert brothers, and died a few years afterwards. Captain Daniel Smith, a son, settled about one mile west of the village, and married Roxa, daughter of Timothy Donaldson, and in about 1810 changed his location to what is now the town of Morris, one mile below the village, and opened a public-house, which he kept for a number of years. Of his descendants, the only one living in the county is a daughter, Mrs. Peck, of Noblesville, New Lisbon.

Soldiers of the Revolution were Timothy and Calvin Donaldson, who located here in about the year 1790. Chester, a son of Calvin, resides on a portion of the old homestead. Timothy Donaldson was secretary of the meeting in 1797, at which the Presbyterian church at Gilbertsville was organized. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and during the conflict his gun was disabled by the enemy's bullets, and a part of it shot away. They both served gallantly during the arduous struggle for independence, and Calvin crossed the Delaware with Washington, and participated in the capture of the Hessian troops at Trenton. Lothario, a brother of Calvin and Timothy, a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, came into this town in about 1796, but soon returned to Roxbury, Mass. Still another brother, Atlamont, was a pioneer in Butternuts, who subsequently removed to Michigan, where he died.

Nathaniel Donaldson was a pioneer who also came from Massachusetts, in about the year 1792, and settled about one mile east of the village, across Butternut creek. He married Miss Candace Sykes, of Springfield, and their family consisted of ten children. Lewis, now aged seventy-six, lives on a portion of the old homestead with his son, Nathaniel S. Dwight resides in Cleveland, and another son, Nathaniel S., in Milwaukee.

Mr. Thorp, father of Edward, John, and Charles, was a

pioneer north of the village. Edward died on the homestead, aged ninety. The same premises are now occupied by Hon. Henry Thorp, a prominent citizen, who was a member of assembly in 1873. Charles Thorp was town clerk in 1806-8, and subsequently became a Presbyterian minister.

The father of Charles Root was an early settler in the east part of the town, and the old homestead is now occupied by a son of Charles,—Major Charles P. Root.

James Myrick was also a pioneer in this locality, and many of his descendants reside in the town. A. M. Beardsley and a son, Daniel, early located in this vicinity. The latter died at the age of about ninety years, and the old homestead is now occupied by descendants.

Daniel Adeock, a brother-in-law of Richard Musson, settled in about 1790 on East Hill, and lived and died there. Nathaniel Hesloys, also a native of England, located in about 1790 on the farm now occupied by a nephew, John Hesloys. He married a sister of Richard and William Musson, who was a prominent woman in the Presbyterian church.

Still another native of "old Albion" was Thos. Stroughtons, who with his wife located in an early day on a farm south of the old village plat, which has since been divided and added to the village.

A prominent pioneer was Deacon Samuel Shaw, who moved with his wife and family from Massachusetts in about 1796, and settled about two miles east of the present village. He died in 1799, this being the first death in town. William and Colonel David Shaw, brothers of Samuel, came into the town at the same time. The former settled about one mile from the village, and was accidentally killed while logging. The latter settled about three miles east of the village, and was a farmer. He died here in 1837, aged eighty-seven. He served with distinguished ability in the war of the Revolution, and refused to receive a pension, saying that he entered the service through the promptings of patriotism alone. He was one of the first to espouse the colonial cause, and served through the entire eight years of that unequal contest. He was supervisor of the town in 1810 and 1811. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters. Colonel David, Jr., married Miss Chapin, of Winfield. He was active in the affairs of the town, and was supervisor in 1826-7-8-39. He was also prominent in the military, and for several years was colonel in the militia. Colonel David, Jr., and his wife both died within a week of each other, in the year 1843.

e "The black camel death halts once at each door,
A mortal must mount to return nevermore."

John Shaw moved to Iowa, where he died, and Clark lived and died on the farm; Elizabeth married A. S. Rockwell, and of their family of eight children, only three survive. Catherine married A. R. Rockwell, and a son, Dr. George A. Rockwell, is a dentist in the village of Gilbertsville; Mrs. Stebbins lives in Norwich, and Mrs. Dr. A. L. Comstock near New York. Sarah married Jared Comstock, and died in 1864, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Comstock resides on a farm near the village, which he has occupied since 1828. He conducted the woolen manufacturing business for twenty-seven years, in the factory that

was erected by Nathaniel B. Bennett in 1808, which was the first in the town. Ferdinand Shaw, a son of Colonel David, Jr., is a merchant in the village of Gilbertsville, of the firm of Hurd & Shaw.

William Shaw, a cousin of Colonel David and Deacon Samuel, came from the same town in Massachusetts, and early located in the vicinity. He was celebrated as a wolf-hunter, catching them in traps. It was not an uncommon occurrence for him upon finding a wolf in the traps to tie its nose with a piece of bark to prevent biting, and, placing it on the horse with him, jog along to the house with it alive. Two daughters of Mr. Shaw are residents of the town,—Mrs. Sally Gamble and Mrs. Phebe Shaw.

Joseph Chapin came from Massachusetts in about the year 1796, and settled across the creek on the premises now owned by Thomas G. Hukes. A grandson, Luke, lives in the south part of the town.

In the locality known as "Gregory Hill," Noah Gregory and Nathaniel Huntington were pioneers.

Abner Ford was a pioneer from Greene county. His sons were Valorous, John, Corydon L., and Hiram.

A prominent pioneer in that locality now known as "Dimock Hollow," in the present town of Morris, was James Blackman. James, Jr., a son, lived there many years, on the old homestead, which originally embraced 600 acres, a portion of which is now owned by A. T. Blackman. J. Russell Blackman now owns the farm lying above the grist-mill, where his father lived and died, and on this farm was erected the first Presbyterian meeting-house. A. J. and J. Russell Blackman reside in the village, and the latter has held the office of supervisor six terms. A daughter of James Blackman, Jr., is the wife of Dr. H. H. Wickes, and they reside on a large farm at Maple Grove, in Morris.

A pioneer tavern-keeper was John Marsh, who emigrated from Hartwick, Mass., in about 1790, and located above the village, where he opened a public-house, which was for many years the leading tavern in this section. Here the town-meetings were held, and it was also the headquarters for the "general trainings." A son and son's widow reside near the village.

An active pioneer was Captain John Bryant, a son-in-law of Abijah Gilbert. He was the proprietor of a tannery, and was also postmaster many years, and at various times officiated as supervisor and town clerk. A son, Henry C., lives in the village.

Benjamin and Eli Rockwell and other brothers were pioneers, and many of their descendants reside in the east part of the town. James M. occupies the old homestead, and Selah and Dr. Geo. A. Rockwell are residents of the village.

Other early settlers were Ezra Calkins, Elisha Burgess, Charles, Joseph, and Elisha Smith. Edmund Pettingill, Jason Lee, Samuel Comstock, Reuben Barber and son Martin, Major Alexander Bryant, a Revolutionary pensioner, Jared Lillie, Russell Millard, Ezra Calking, and Edward Davis. The widow of the latter resides on the old homestead, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years.

The village of Gilbertsville is pleasantly located on the

west side of the Butternut creek, and contains many costly and attractive residences. It has suffered severely from the effects of fire, the first of any importance occurring in 1866, when a portion of the business part was destroyed. It was rebuilt, and began to resume its former prosperity when, in 1874, it was again visited by a disastrous conflagration, which swept away more than thirty buildings.

The present business interests are as follows, viz., general stores, J. K. Brewer, Hurd & Shaw, William Oliver (estate), G. Sturdevant; drugs and groceries, G. O. Whitcomb, W. W. Stockwell; hardware, Bedient & Freeman; furniture, F. Blackman; jeweler, C. V. Daniels; *Otsego Journal*, William Dietz, proprietor; marble works, Park & Ward; planing-mill, etc., H. C. Bushnell, H. R. Shade; foundry, etc., J. Mayne; boots and shoes, S. B. Cone, L. W. Parks; dentist, Dr. G. A. Rockwell; attorney-at-law, William C. Bentley; physicians, F. H. Winans, H. H. Wickes, and L. E. Thorp; photographer, William R. Smith; millinery, Mrs. J. B. Howland, Miss M. N. Rockman; grist-mill, John S. Kellogg; blacksmiths, A. L. Thompson, A. J. Dixon & Son, R. S. Hollis; wagon-shop and blacksmithing, John Morrissey; harness-shops, E. Griffen, C. Coos, Wm. Wood; barbers, L. H. Coye, P. Loos; billiards, C. L. Gregory; cooper, Jehiel Griffen; livery, H. Gregory, L. Emerson; tailor, Robert Drysdall; brick, Mr. Middleditch; cheese-factory, J. H. Gilbert.

There are four churches in the village, viz., Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1796 to 1878.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1796.....Lewis Franchot.	Hezekiah Dayton.
1797....." " "	" " "
1798....." " "	" " "
1799....." " "	" " "
1800.....Joseph Shaw.	" " "
1801.....Paschal Franchot.	" " "
1802.....Jacob Morris.	" " "
1803....." " "	" " "
1804....." " "	" " "
1805....." " "	" " "
1806....." " "	Charles Thorp.
1807....." " "	" " "
1808....." " "	" " "
1809.....V. P. Van Rensselaer.	Willard Coye, tanner.
1810.....David Shaw.	" " "
1811....." " "	" " "
1812.....Paschal Franchot.	" " "
1813....." " "	" " "
1814....." " "	" " "
1815....." " "	" " "
1816....." " "	" " "
1817.....V. P. Van Rensselaer.	" " "
1818.....Samuel Cotton.	Benajah Davis.
1819.....Paschal Franchot.	Willard Coye.
1820.....Samuel Cotton.	Benajah Davis.
1821.....Paschal Franchot.	Samuel Cotton.
1822.....David Walker.	John Bryant.
1823....." " "	" " "
1824.....Jacob Morris.	" " "
1825.....Paschal Franchot.	" " "
1826.....David Shaw.	Ansel C. Moore.
1827....." " Jr.	" " "
1828....." " Jr.	John Bryant.
1829.....A. C. Moore.	" " "
1830....." " "	Hiram Hume.
1831.....John C. Morris.	Chauncey Moore.
1832.....A. C. Moore.	" " "
1833....." " "	J. C. Gorton.
1834....." " "	Torrey P. Luce.
1835.....Ansel C. Moore.	Jonathan M. Lull.
1836.....John Bryant.	Hiram Kinn.
1837.....Ansel C. Moore.	Alfred A. Coye.
1838.....Paschal Franchot.	Chauncey Moore.
1839.....David Shaw.	George Hollis.
1840.....Jacob K. Lull.	William D. Babcock.
1841.....Chauncey Moore.	

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1842.....Lovel B. Luce.	Holland B. Yates.
1843.....Jacob K. Lull.	" " "
1844.....Samuel C. Gilbert.	Horace M. Perry.
1845.....Chauncey Moore.	S. J. Brundige.
1846.....Holland Yates.	Nathan I. Stevenson.
1847....." " "	Norman Randall.
1848.....Hezekiah Sturges.	Humphrey Lyon.
1849.....Francis Walker.	Charles Myrick.
1850.....Geo. M. Hollis.	" " "
1851.....Daniel Knapp.	Warren D. Smith.
1852.....Hezekiah Sturges.	" " "
1853.....William D. Babcock.	" " "
1854.....Enos S. Halbert.	Geo. W. Lillie.
1855....." " "	John Blackman.
1856....." " "	Abner Wood.
1857.....Francis Walker.	Charles Myrick.
1858.....Enos S. Halbert.	" " "
1859....." " "	" " "
1860.....Jas. R. Blackman.	" " "
1861.....John Troue.	" " "
1862.....Enos S. Halbert.	" " "
1863.....Geo. M. Hollis.	" " "
1864.....Jas. R. Blackman.	" " "
1865....." " "	" " "
1866....." " "	" " "
1867....." " "	" " "
1868....." " "	" " "
1869.....J. R. Brewer.	" " "
1870....." " "	" " "
1871....." " "	" " "
1872.....Henry D. Donaldson.	" " "
1873.....H. H. Wickes.	" " "
1874....." " "	" " "
1875.....John R. Brewer.	" " "
1876....." " "	" " "
1877....." " "	G. O. Whitcomb.

The present town officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—John R. Brewer.

Town Clerk.—G. O. Whitcomb.

Justice of the Peace.—Alvin Powers.

Assessor.—Stephen Morse.

Commissioners of Highways.—L. T. Bushnell and Alonzo Hakes.

Overseer of the Poor.—John A. Bedient.

Inspectors of Election.—James K. Briggs, H. D. Donaldson, William D. Babcock.

Collector.—Andrew J. Cowen.

Town Auditors.—Thomas A. White, J. R. Blackman, H. O. Gray.

Constables.—Jacob Wilbor, Richard Gage, Herbert Sergeant, A. J. Cowen, John Coon.

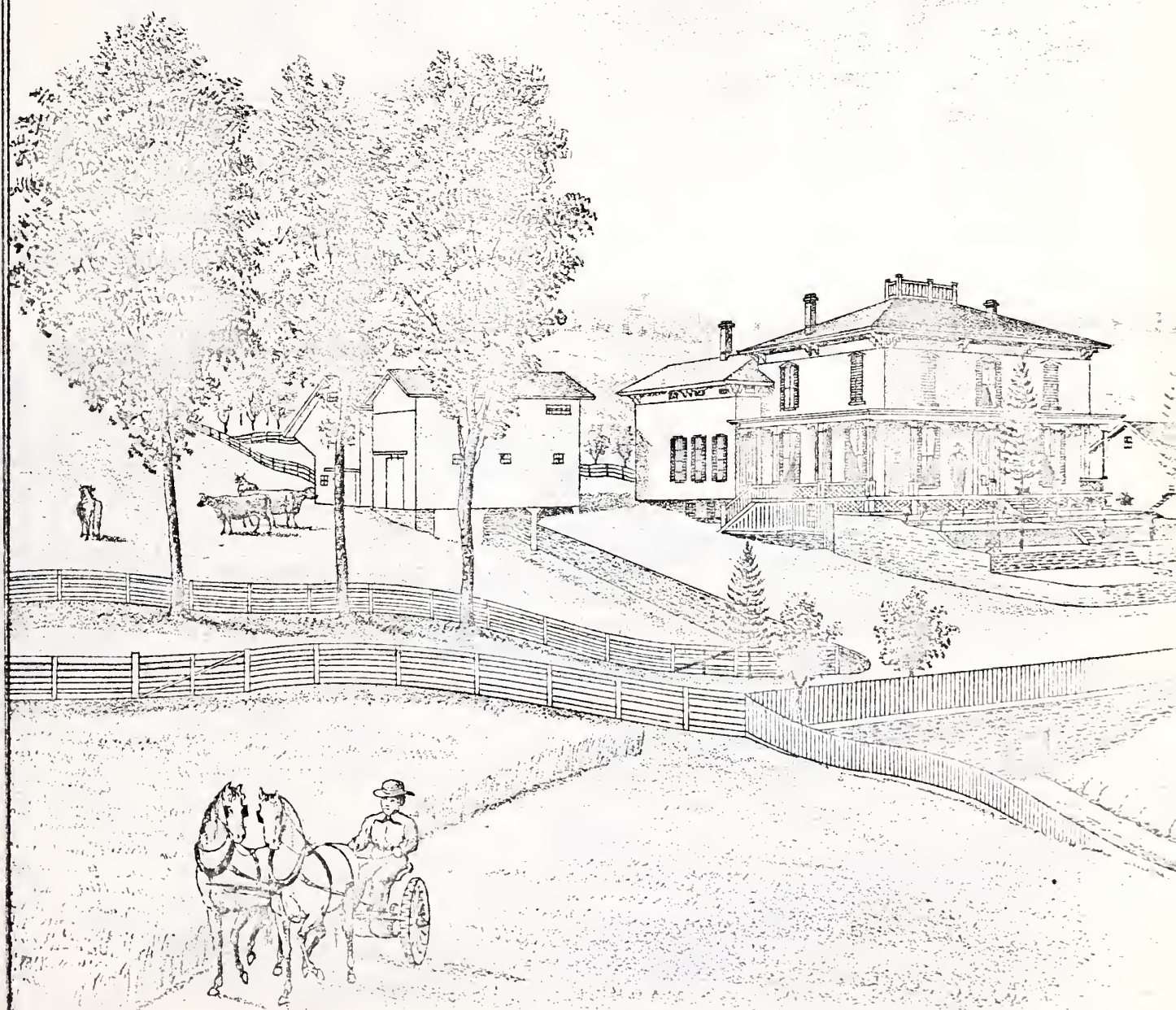
Game Constable.—C. Frank Bushners.

BUTTERNUTS LODGE, NO. 515, F. AND A. M.,

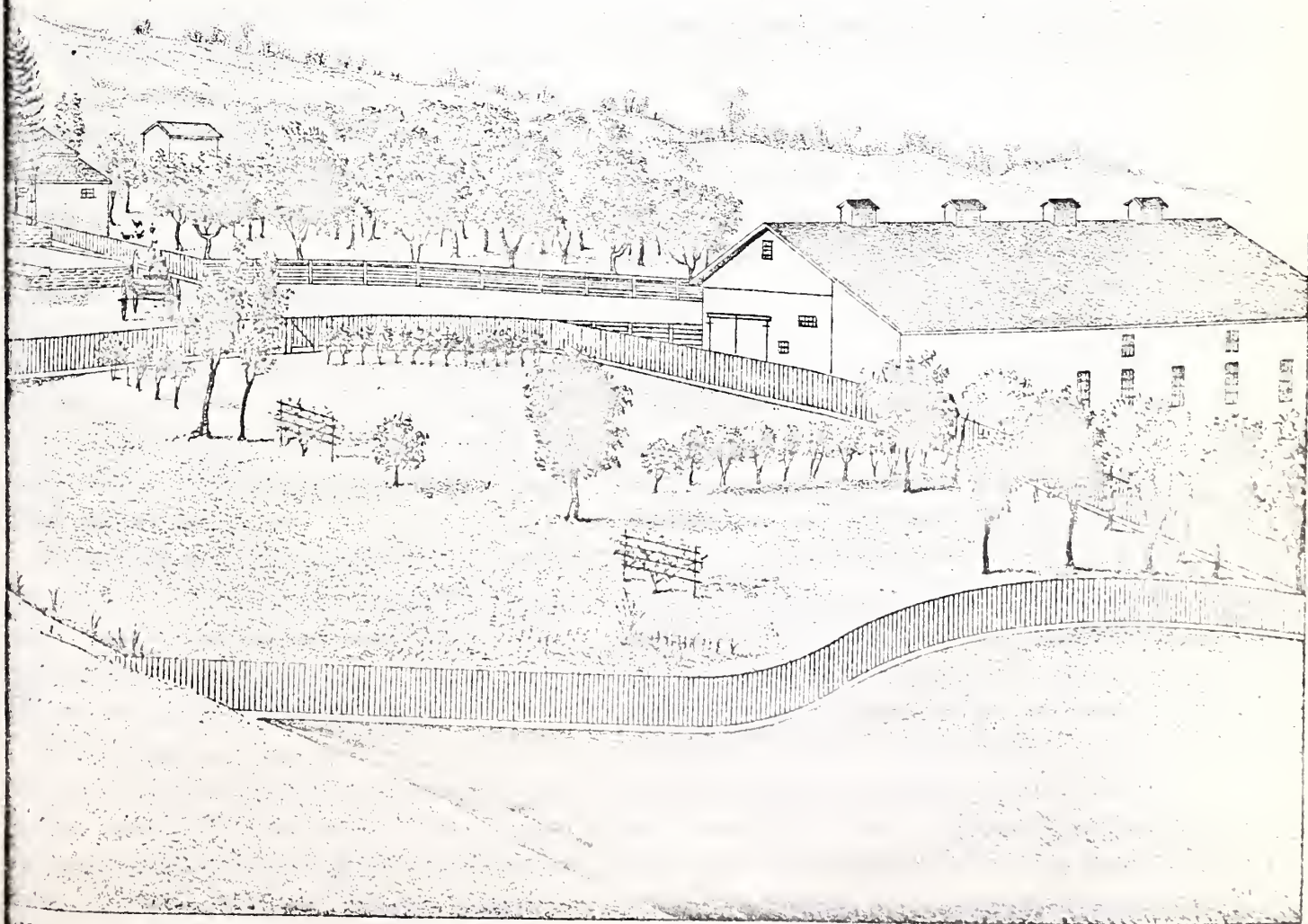
was chartered March 4, 1861, with the following members, viz., Elias Light, Hezekiah Sturges, Silas Caulkins, J. W. Still, Peter Brink, E. Brink, M. Brink, William C. Bentley, Daniel Knapp, J. W. Stranahan, John Light, and F. W. Edson.

The first officers were as follows: Elias Light, W. M.; J. W. Still, S. W.; P. Brink, J. W.; H. Sturges, Treas.; W. C. Bentley, Sec.; Rev. J. V. Hughes, Chap.; C. D. Spencer, S. D.; G. C. Bedient, J. D.; G. Miller, Tyler.

The following have served as Masters, Senior and Junior Wardens, from 1861 to the present time, viz., 1862, James E. Cook, W. M.; C. D. Spencer, S. W.; Geo. C. Bedient, J. W. 1863, James E. Cook, W. M.; C. D. Spencer, S. W.; Geo. C. Bedient, J. W. 1864, C. D. Spencer, M.; G. C. Bedient, S. W.; E. H. Cobb, J. W. 1865, C. D. Spencer, M.; Geo. F. Graves, S. W.; E. C. Gilbert, J. W. 1866, Niles Searles, M.; E. N. Cobb, S. W.; R. A. Stenson, J. W. 1867, Geo. F. Graves, M.; R. A. Stenson, S. W.; H. O. Gray, J. W. 1868, R. A. Sten-



RESIDENCE OF J. H. RAWLIN





PHOTOS BY W. R. SMITH, GILBERTSVILLE, N. Y.

John H. Rawlings Mrs J. H. Rawlings

JOHN H. RAWLINGS.

John H. Rawlings is a native of Burbage, Leicestershire Co., England, being born April 5, 1833. His father, Isaac H., was a native of the same county, and there married Miss Mary Munson. The family came to America in the year 1834, and settled in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County. Three years later they moved on to the farm now owned by John Rawlings.

Isaac H. Rawlings was a man of great force of character, very industrious, and withal a model farmer. He did much to raise the standard of agriculture in his neighborhood, and converted his farm from an inferior to a high state of productiveness. He was a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church. He died Aug. 8, 1870, highly respected by all who knew him.

Mrs. Rawlings survived her husband only a few weeks; she died Nov. 7, 1870. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and her death was deeply lamented by the community at large. The memory of these parents is sacredly cherished by their only son, John H.

John H. Rawlings is the only survivor of a family of four children, the others having died in infancy. He was one year old when his father emigrated to this country. His advantages for obtaining an education were such only as the common schools afforded. Being the only child to reach maturity, he remained with his parents upon the

farm, assuming control of the same many years prior to his father's decease.

Jan. 1, 1856, he married Miss Ann Beale, the daughter of William and Hannah Beale, who were also natives of Leicestershire Co., England. She was born March 9, 1826. When she was fifteen years of age her father, with his family, emigrated to the United States, and settled in the town of Butternuts. She was the eldest of a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. She has resided in the town of Butternuts ever since her arrival in this country; but her parents subsequently removed to Chenango Co., N. Y.

Mr. Rawlings is a very enterprising farmer, and is extensively engaged in the manufacture of butter and English cheese. His farm is considered one of the best in the town, being under a high state of cultivation. His buildings are commodious and convenient. A view of his beautiful home can be seen by referring to other pages in this work.

Mr. Rawlings has voted the Republican ticket since the organization of the party. He has contributed liberally of his means and time to the support of church and educational interests. He is a man of undoubted integrity, and highly esteemed by his townsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings are withal very hospitable, and are apparently enjoying the comforts of a pleasant rural home.

son, M.; H. O. Gray, S. W.; W. H. Thompson, J. W. 1869, Geo. C. Bedient, M.; C. B. Luce, S. W.; H. H. Wickes, J. W. 1870, Geo. C. Bedient, M.; L. G. Cornell, S. W.; O. E. Gardner, J. W. 1871, Geo. C. Bedient, M.; L. G. Cornell, S. W.; F. S. Clinton, J. W. 1872, Geo. C. Bedient, M.; L. Cornell, S. W.; Joseph Winson, J. W. 1873, H. O. Gray, M.; Wm. H. Thompson, S. W.; R. M. Stenson, J. W. 1874, H. O. Gray, M.; Wm. H. Thompson, S. W.; R. M. Stenson, J. W. 1875-76, Geo. F. Graves, M.; N. S. Donaldson, S. W.; J. R. Woodland, J. W.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TOWN OF BUTTERNUTS—Continued.

Collegiate Institute and Churches.

THE GILBERTSVILLE ACADEMY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

IN giving the history of the inception and growth of the Gilbertsville academy and collegiate institute we are led to inquire into the influences that resulted in the establishment of this institution.

The town of Butternuts has been noted for the excellence of its schools, and its general interest in educational matters, from the time of its settlement, in about 1790. As early as the year 1817 it had an academy, a wooden building standing on the present site of the "marble-shop," and which was burned, and rebuilt of stone, as it now stands, by the individual liberality of Samuel Cotton, J. T. Gilbert, Edward Thorp, and John Brewer, by whom it was owned and controlled. Levi Collins was principal of this academy, and its success was largely due to his efficiency. The impetus given to the cause of education in this town by this able instructor, and by this academy, was a prominent factor in the choice of influences that culminated in the founding of the Gilbertsville academy and collegiate institute.

In the interval between the years 1828 and 1838 the project was constantly agitated, and finally took definite shape Oct. 18, 1839, when fifty-one men signed a paper, and agreed to pay the amounts signed opposite their names on that paper, provided two thousand five hundred dollars or over should be subscribed, the object stated in that paper being, "The building and endowing an academy in Gilbertsville, town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y."

The requisite amount of money having been subscribed, J. T. Gilbert, in addition to having subscribed one-fifth of this amount, gave to the institution the grounds upon which to locate, and later, built and added to this gift a house for the use of the principal.

The academy was immediately erected, and opened for scholars in the fall of 1840, under the charge of J. G. Truair as principal.

In a paper addressed to the board of regents, and bearing date Jan. 25, 1841, J. T. Gilbert, T. Benedict, E. Comstock, J. Kellogg, E. Thorp, R. Morris, S. Shaw, L. E. Thorp, C. Donaldson, Wm. Shaw, J. Bryant, A. Convers,

J. Comstock, S. Marsh, A. Gilbert, S. C. Gilbert, and H. Kiune stated "that they contributed more than one-half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected or appropriated for the use of the academy," and made application that it might be incorporated; the application was granted, and the charter was recorded May 17, 1841.

The first regent's report is dated Nov. 24, 1841, and reports a library of 184 volumes, and philosophical apparatus valued at \$150.

About the year 1853 the citizens of the town made an effort to endow the institution with a fund. The sum of \$2500 was raised, to which has since been added \$600 by the bequest of Miss Betsey Prentice. This is all the endowment the institution has at the present time.

The academy is at present under the charge of Rev. A. Wood as principal. The citizens of the town may justly be proud of the record of their academy and the work that it has done. The influence it has exerted and is still exerting is too manifest to require any notice but that of individual observation. The work that it has done and is still doing vindicates the wisdom of its founders, and is the reward of their far-sighted public spirit.

The institution has made constant progress since its founding, and never merited the jealous care of those interested in it more than it does to-day. The buildings and grounds have been improved from year to year, until at the present time they are in better condition than they have ever been before. The academy has always been one in which thorough work was done, and still maintains its reputation.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GILBERTSVILLE.

The first meeting for the purpose of considering the feasibility of organizing a church at this place was held on May 2, 1797, of which Agar Nash was moderator and Timothy Donaldson scribe. The moderator was instructed to invite the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Ballston, to attend and organize a church. Accordingly, on Sept. 3, 1797, Mr. Gilbert formed the church, consisting of nine male and twelve female members, as follows: Nathaniel Coyle and Bridget his wife, Samuel Shaw and Mary his wife, Timothy Donaldson and Abigail his wife, Amos George and Betsey his wife, Azar Nash and Rhoda his wife, William Shaw and Hannah his wife, William Shaw, Jr., and Lydia his wife, Edmund Petengill and Sarah his wife, Stephen Wood and Chloe his wife, Lydia Haines, Catherine Donaldson, and Elizabeth Shaw. These persons were all from New England, and the church was named the First Congregational church, of Butternuts. Strong Calvinistic articles of faith were drawn up—twenty-three in number—and subscribed to by all the members; and Samuel Shaw was chosen deacon, and Timothy Donaldson scribe of the church. None of the original members are now living. Mrs. A. M. Shaw, the last one, died May 13, 1854, aged ninety-nine.

The church was too feeble at first to enjoy a settled pastorate, but was supplied at intervals by various ministers, some of whom were missionaries preaching to neighboring churches. This was then missionary ground, and the church was indebted to home missionaries for an occasional

supply; but it does not appear that the church ever received missionary aid. Meetings were held in Timothy Donaldson's barn, and in a barn which is now standing on the Brewer farm. Previous to the organization of the church, there were occasional meetings in Abijah Gilbert's barn.

Among the ministers who supplied the church in those early years were Rev. Messrs. Stone, Woodward, Kirby, Griswold, Harrower, Williston, Brainerd, Chapman, and Bull. The latter was an eccentric Englishman, an old bachelor, celebrated for long prayers and for longer sermons. It was no unusual thing for him to occupy an hour in public prayer, and still more time in preaching, his sermons ranging freely through the entire Scriptures. On one occasion, he held a meeting in the Brewer barn, commencing in mid afternoon; he did not cease preaching till it was so dark the last hymn could not be read without candle-light. Many years afterwards, he was calling upon Prof. White, of Union theological seminary. The doctor happened to be in a hurry that morning, so he said, "Brother Bull, will you lead us in a short prayer?" "Pray yourself," replied the old man, bluntly, "and pray as short or as long as you please."

June 12, 1801, Reuben Cady and Amos George were chosen deacons, and Charles Thorp was elected to the same office in 1806. In September, 1805, the church united with the Susquehanna Congregational Association, then in session at Great Bend, Pa.

In about the year 1805 the first meeting-house was erected, across the valley, on a farm then owned by Timothy Donaldson, and now the premises of J. R. Blackman. It was quite an imposing structure for those days, being two stories high, with a deep gallery in the interior. It seems that the gallery was not completed on the day of dedication, and a ladder temporarily took the place of a flight of stairs leading to the upper auditory. The question arose how to get the ladies into the gallery by means of this ladder. It was then that the genius of Daniel Root, who was a carpenter, came to the rescue. At his suggestion, the ladder was nailed upon boards, and thus the ladies ascended with due propriety and gracefulness.

The pews were square, with high backs, and the pulpit was literally a work of *high art*. It was of a circular form perched upon a single pedestal, presenting the appearance of a vast goblet. This lofty throne was ascended by means of a back flight of stairs. Directly over the pulpit was a canopy, also circular, painted blue, containing the sounding-board,—the whole suspended from the ceiling by an iron rod. "Often have I thought when a child," said one of the members, "now if that rod should break and the canopy should fall, how nicely the minister would be boxed up." The house was provided with no means whatever for being warmed, but the women brought little foot-stoves and their big muffs, while the male portion of the congregation came clad in heavy "box coats," as they were then called. The singing in those days was good, as the Rockwells, the Huntingtons, the Morgans, the Halberts, and the Donaldsons constituted a choir then famed for its excellence.

June 5, 1808, Joseph T. Gilbert, afterwards known as Deacon Gilbert, united with the church, and on the 26th

of June, 1811, was elected deacon, and continued to serve in that capacity with great ability until his death, which occurred July 13, 1867.

At the same meeting, June 26, 1811, Samuel Comstock was chosen deacon; and he also filled the office, with great usefulness and acceptance, until he died, June 10, 1840.

It is proper in this connection to make honorable mention of Mrs. Elizabeth Heslop, who joined the church in 1809. She was long known as one of the most active and consistent members. She was distinguished for force of character, piety, and liberality, giving in her last years nearly all her surplus income to benevolent objects. She was, indeed, a mother in Israel,—one of the excellent of the earth. Mrs. Heslop left the communion of this church to join the church triumphant, March 24, 1846.

In the year 1808, Mr. Isaac Garvin, a licentiate of the Hampshire South Association, accepted a call, and on the 28th of September of that year he was ordained and installed the first pastor of this church, by a council consisting of clerical and lay delegates from the churches of New Windsor, Jericho, Franklin, Hartwick, Burlington, and Oxford. The pastoral relation thus consummated was continued for twelve years,—the longest period any minister has served the church,—and was productive of results at once the most happy and the most unhappy, as the sequel will show. It is not stated what salary Mr. Garvin received at first, but in 1815 the society voted to give him \$150. For several years the church seems to have had rest and prosperity. The records are occupied principally with accounts of additions, infant baptisms, and cases of discipline. The discipline of the church must have been very thoroughly administered in those days, and, as Mr. Doubleday observes in his historical sermon, "We must conclude that either those early days were much more fruitful in crime than the present, or that the church now is culpably negligent."

In the winter of 1816–17, the church enjoyed the first general revival of religion. A remarkable feature was the number of heads of families that were converted, the number being estimated by Enos S. Halbert at as many as fifty. As one result of the revival, over sixty persons were added to the little church, of whom, as far as I can ascertain, only two survive in this place,—Enos S. Halbert and Jared Comstock. As another result, the society raised the salary in 1817 to \$300, one-half to be paid in money, the rest in grain. The prosperity continuing, in 1818 the Sunday-school was organized. In the same year the society, in addition to continuing the salary at the advanced figure, felt rich enough to have the meeting-house cleaned for \$1.87½; and voted also that it be swept once in two months by Joseph Chapin, Jr., for which he was to receive two dollars for the ensuing year.

At this time the church was united, happy, and prosperous; but, alas! a storm was coming that was to widely scatter many sheep of the fold, and to threaten to sweep the fair work of years out of existence. About this time a school was organized, called an academy, which was held in the red school-house till that was burned, when a stone house was built for it, now occupied as a marble-shop. It was a flourishing school, taught by Levi Collins, and turned

out many men who subsequently became ministers of the gospel, among them the two Patengills, the two Foots, Adams, Scott, Stoddard, and the celebrated Baptist evangelist, Jacob Knapp.

On July 4, 1820, this academy held an exhibition in the church, consisting in part of dramatic representations, some of the performers being dressed in costume. This exhibition, and the fact that some of the members of the church attended it, gave great offense to many, and particularly to Mr. Garvin, who declared he would never preach in the church again,—a promise he faithfully kept. "Why, brethren," said he, "if I should preach there again those walls would all be hung with images!" The church members who attended the exhibition afterwards made confession, and both the Union association, with which the church was connected, and the Northern Associated presbytery, of which Mr. Garvin was a member (both of which bodies were convened to consider the case), voted that the confession was as full as the gospel requires, and the church also voted satisfaction. But Mr. Garvin declared that no acknowledgment would ever satisfy him, and he persisted in his request to be dismissed from the church. The result was the pastoral relation which had existed so long and so happily was dissolved by the Northern Associated presbytery, and Mr. Garvin withdrew from the church, taking a large number of the members, probably over one-half, with him. It is proper to state, however, that there were other and more private grievances which influenced those members in their final decision to separate from their brethren who remained. They first united with the church at Otego, and subsequently had an organization here, Mr. Garvin still preaching for them. Then ensued times of great wrath and bitterness on both sides, varied by many, yet unsuccessful, attempts at reconciliation. Finally, after three years, the council, by advice of the Otsego presbytery, commenced a process of discipline with the withdrawn members on the charge of breach of covenant. It was continued for over two years, during which time forty-four were excommunicated, some of whom again returned to the fellowship of the church; others joined sister churches, and still others united with the Episcopal church of this place, which was organized about eight years afterwards. In 1825, Mr. Garvin was suspended from the ministry by the Northern Associated presbytery for promoting schism, and he finally entered the ministry of the Episcopal church.

I have thus barely touched upon a trouble that sorely distracted and divided the church for many dismal years. I have done so, not to tear open a grievous wound long ago healed, but simply for the purposes of history. It is easy to see, after the lapse of over half a century, that neither side could lay claim to exemption from all blame, and it has never ceased to be a matter of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the spirit of Christian toleration and reconciliation finally prevailed, and the church was permitted to resume her ever-afterwards united and prosperous career.

Soon after the dismissal of Mr. Garvin the polity of the church, which hitherto had been purely Congregational, was modified, taking on some of the forms of Presbyterianism. In 1821 a committee of nine was chosen for twelve months, under the name of a "ruling committee." In 1822 the

church voted, whilst retaining the old name, to "govern themselves for three years by a committee who may be styled *ruling elders*, which committee shall consist of six brethren."

The duties of this committee were essentially the same as those of ruling elders in the Presbyterian church, with two exceptions: persons were admitted to membership by a vote of the church, and any person who declared himself a Congregationalist, in case of discipline, might be tried by the church instead of the session. In the same year the church, which in 1811 had transferred its ecclesiastical relationship from the Susquehanna to the Union association, again transferred itself, uniting with the presbytery of Otsego, on what was known as the accommodation plan. From this time, for many years, the committee were called the session, and by vote of the church transacted their business according to the Presbyterian directory, with the two exceptions just noted.

After Mr. Garvin's dismissal, the church was without a settled pastor for more than two years until January 30, 1823, when Rev. Horace P. Bogue was installed, and remained until January 10, 1830, when he was succeeded by Rev. George Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding remained until 1832, and was followed by Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich, who continued in the pastoral office until 1834, when he resigned to become the chaplain of the insane asylum at Utica. The Rev. Calvin Waterbury was the next pastor, and remained until 1840. It was during his pastorate that the present academy building was erected, and not the least of his many good works here was the very prominent part which he took in that important enterprise. Mr. Waterbury was followed by Rev. Jefferson Wynkoop, who remained until 1846. The next was Rev. T. T. Bradford, from 1846 to 1849. During the summer of 1850 the pulpit was supplied with much acceptance by the Rev. Edward Cope, of Gilbertsville.

In November of 1850 commenced the ever-memorable ministrations of Rev. Wm. T. Doubleday, which were continued for ten years, and were then only terminated by his increasing ill health. In 1853 the organ was purchased, and placed in its present position, by the generosity of a few friends. The same year the house was remodeled within, and made much more comfortable and attractive. In 1855 the society purchased the present parsonage,—one of the most commodious and attractive places of residence in the village. The first parsonage still remains, being the little brown house just above the residence of Mr. Heslop. The second parsonage was the house in which Lewis Bryant, Esq., now resides.

The pastorate of Mr. Doubleday was an important era in the history of the church. He succeeded in bringing hundreds within the fold of Christ, and is remembered with feelings of reverence by the church people and the inhabitants generally, by whom he was universally esteemed.

In the autumn of 1860, the Rev. Samuel J. White commenced his very able ministrations among the people, and continued them for a period of eight years. Dr. White was succeeded by Rev. C. M. Livingston, who came in 1868, and remained until the autumn of 1870.

In September, 1871, the present efficient pastor, Rev.

S. H. Moon, assumed control of the church. In 1872 the church was changed to the "First Presbyterian church of Gilbertsville," and the following chosen as elders, viz., Isaac Blorc, Enos S. Halbert, Daniel S. Musson, Rufus Eggleston, Henry N. Coe, and Thos. K. Cope. These were afterwards duly ordained to the office of ruling elders, and continue to serve as such, being re-elected as often as their term expires. The church is now in a prosperous condition, its membership numbering 240 souls.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BUTTERNUTS, ✓

located at Gilbertsville, was organized Oct. 15, 1806, at a school-house on Gregory Hill, in the town of Butternuts, by a council consisting of delegates from the following churches: Third church, Burlington, Elder Joseph Phelps; First church, Norwich, Elders Simeon Camp and Benj. Pearce; First church, Butternuts, Elders Zacheus Tobey, Zora Tobey, Nathan Johnson, Wm. Hitchcock; Second church, Butternuts, Elder Ashbel Holcomb and Brethren Benjamin Tanner, Jason Lee, John Hatch, James Saxton; Oxford church, Elder Orange Spencer, Deacons Philemon Lee and Eliab Ford; Franklin church, Abijah Seely, Daniel Buckley, Elisha Lathrop. The first officers were as follows: Walter L. Patchen, deacon; Joseph Beckwith, clerk; Moderator, Elder Simeon Camp; Clerk, Joseph Phelps. Elder Holcomb and others supplied the church until Elder Samuel Wakefield settled in the town and became first pastor of said church in the year 1809.

✓ The first members were Geo. Patchen, James Myrick, Nathan Gregory, Walter Patchen, Isaac Adams, Silas Nash, Joseph Beckwith, Anna Morehouse, Esther Myrick, Polly Bedient, Mary Bedient, Elizabeth Patchen, Dimmis Adams.

The first church building was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$1500. Size, 40 by 60 feet. Professor Sears, of Hamilton theological seminary, preached the dedicatory sermon.

The following have served this church as pastors from the organization to the present time, embracing a period of seventy-one years: Elder Samuel Wakefield, sixteen years; Elder Joseph Wright, three years; Elder David Crane, one year; supplies from Hamilton theological seminary, two years; Elder Wm. T. Boyington, six years; Elder Charles Fox, one year; Geo. C. Walker (ordained here), one year; Elder Truman A. Judd, six years; Elder J. N. Adams, eight years; Elder F. O. A. Spinning, six years; Elder Jesse Evans, five years; Elder Charles Ayre, two years; Elder D. B. Jutton, about two years; Elder S. C. Moore, two years; Elder E. Hobbroyd, two years.

The present pastor is Rev. F. P. Sutherland, who has officiated for this church about two years.

The church edifice mentioned above was enlarged and improved in 1866. The exterior was beautified by the erection of a new steeple, while the interior was improved by the addition of a new desk and new furniture. The seats were cushioned, aisles carpeted, a bell hung in the tower, the whole at a cost of \$5000, which sum was paid at the dedication of the church. The sermon was preached by Elder Evans, a former pastor.

Previously to these repairs, a lecture-room was built in connection with the house. In the month of June, 1875, this holy and beautiful house, where their fathers had wor-

shipped, was destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. A movement was soon after started for the erection of a new church building, and in March, 1876, the present neat and substantial church edifice was dedicated. It is a brick structure, 40 by 80 feet in size, divided in porch, audience- and lecture-room, finished in chestnut and black walnut in a neat and tasty manner. It was erected at a cost of \$10,000.

The present officers are as follows: Deacons, R. S. Musson, William Musson, and Wm. M. Newman; Clerk, John Watkins; Treasurer, Benj. B. Musson. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 220.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ church, located at Gilbertsville, was organized in about the year 1833. The first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Judd. The records of this church are so scanty as to render it impossible to give a detailed history. It has passed through the intervening years with moderate success. Early in 1877 it was formally placed under the care of Rev. Hobbart Cooke, rector of Zion church, Morris, by its vestry, and is now giving considerable promise of renewed life, activity, and growth. There is a fine church edifice, which was erected in about the year 1834, and a good rectory connected with it.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, OF GILBERTSVILLE,

was organized Nov. 28, 1831, by Thomas Strongtham, Joseph Cunningham, Cyrenus Woodwoth, and Walter Bedient. The first trustees were Walter Bedient, Joseph Cunningham, Francis Walker, Cyrenus Woodwoth, Wm. Tucker, Humphrey Hollis, Fisk Burlingame. The first minister was Wm. Bowdish. The first church building was erected 1832. Size, 40 by 50 feet. It was dedicated Dec. 29, 1832. Previous to the erection of the church the services were held in the school-house and shop of Joseph Cunningham. Present officers: Trustees—James K. Briggs, Daniel E. Barrett, Richard Turner, E. B. Kellogg, Wm. Beals, A. D. Jackson, D. K. Bedient, John A. Bedient, D. O. Hartwell; present minister, Rev. B. B. Carruth. Number of present membership, about 150. The church was rebuilt in 1862, and twelve feet added to the length, and also a steeple.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 Butternuts had 26,008 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$1,077,005. There were 2989 acres plowed; in pasture, 14,612; in meadow, 7655; tons of hay, 7522; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 633; bushels of winter wheat, 734; bushels of oats, 17,933; winter rye, 786; bushels of barley, 184; bushels of buckwheat, 2990; Indian corn, 13,826; bushels of potatoes, 18,227; bushels of peas, 23; bushels of beans, 90; bushels of turnips, 1473; pounds of hops, 31,984; bushels of apples, 38,217; barrels of cider, 717; pounds of maple sugar, 17,742; gallons of maple molasses, 5981; pounds of butter, 221,815; pounds of cheese, 169,785.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 2971; in pasture, 13,894; acres mown, 7424; hay produced, 9350 tons; bushels of barley produced, 172; buckwheat, 3705; corn, 14,118; oats, 47,626; rye, 641; spring



JARED COMSTOCK.



MRS. JARED COMSTOCK.

JARED COMSTOCK.

The subject of this sketch was born in New London, Conn., Feb. 20, 1792. He was reared upon a farm. His father, Jared Comstock, was a representative man in his town, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years, and was also deacon of the Congregational church for more than thirty years. Young Jared received such educational advantages as the common schools afforded. When he was twenty-one years of age he decided to seek a home farther west. In the fall of 1813 he went to Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he was prevailed upon to teach the village school. He had previously taught three terms in his native town.

In April, 1814, he came to Otsego County, and settled in the town of Butternuts, where he has since resided. The first few years of his life here were spent as clerk in Bennett's store. He then purchased the clothing works of Nathaniel B. Bennett, and engaged in carding and cloth dressing. He followed this business for twenty-seven years. Since that time he has lived a retired life, devoting a portion of his time to agricultural pursuits.

Feb. 9, 1829, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Shaw. They were not blessed with children. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock enjoyed life together for thirty-five years.

She died June 24, 1864, mourned by a large circle of friends, who had learned to love her for her many Christian virtues, and her memory is fondly cherished by her widowed husband. She was a member of the Congregational church of Butternuts, and an active member of the Ladies' Sewing society, which was instituted to aid in supporting the Home of the Friendless at New York. Mr. Comstock united with the Congregational church in January, 1817, and has ever since taken an active interest in the cause of his Master. He was instrumental in organizing the first Sunday-school in Butternuts, and drafted the articles of agreement for the same. Miss Williams and himself were the first teachers. He has been clerk of the church twenty-five years, and has done much to foster church and educational interests. He can truly say that life has been a success with him. He has been a constant subscriber of the *New York Evangelist* since its first publication, nearly fifty years.

He has lived in his present residence since January, 1829, which was built by himself. Mr. Comstock has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

To such men belong the honor of our fine church edifices, the establishment of schools, and the present state of society.

wheat, 272; winter wheat, 1867; beans, 30; hops, 11,175 pounds; potatoes, 27,904; barrels of cider, 668; maple sugar, 391 pounds; value of poultry sold, \$1391; eggs, \$20.63; pounds of butter made, 253,610; cheese, 114,137; number of sheep shorn, 1859; weight of clip, 7624; pork made on farms, 141,710 pounds.

Area.—Butternuts has an area of 32,489 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$606,850, and its equalized valuation is \$679,576.

POPULATION.

1800.....	1388	1845.....	4179
1810.....	3181	1850.....	1928
1814.....	3277	1855.....	2029
1820.....	3601	1860.....	2365
1825.....	3766	1865.....	2245
1830.....	3991	1870.....	2174
1835.....	4323	1875.....	2046
1840.....	4057		

MILITARY RECORD.

The following enlisted from this town during the late War of the Rebellion, as compiled by Charles Myrick in 1865:

Orlando Brown, enl. in the 51st Regt., Sept. 30, 1861; in battles of Roanoke and Newbern; dis. in 1862.

Solomon H. Cone, enl. in the 51st Regt., Sept. 30, 1861; in battles of Roanoke and Newbern; dis. in 1862.

The record of the following five men is the same as that of Brown and Cone, mentioned above: Erasmus Donaldson, Dewitt C. Gray, George Hickock, John S. Kellogg, and J. W. Smith.

William H. Van Dusen, enl. in Co. E, 2d Il. Art., Nov. 11, 1863; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom.

William Alsop, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Cedar Creek, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; dis. in 1864.

Orlando W. Briggs, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, and Richmond; re-enl. in 2d Art., Nov. 11, 1863.

Lewis Bryant, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy Creek, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville; dis. Jan. 20, 1865.

Gilbert Birdsall, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; discharged.

Andrew Birdsall, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in second battle of Bull Run, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded at Deep Bottom; dis. in 1864.

William H. Bushnell, 1st Lieut., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. in 1863; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom; resigned in 1864.

James Connaford, sergt., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 2, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 11, 1863; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Milford Station, Tolopotomy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom; taken prisoner at Reams' Station; dis. in 1865.

Isaac P. Clark, 1st Lieut., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 11, 1863; in battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Hatcher's Run, and Petersburg.

Henry L. Clark, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 11, 1863; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, and Cold Harbor; killed at Petersburg, June 16, 1864.

S. Donaldson, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station; dis. in 1864.

William Ellis, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 11, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 11, 1863; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Creek, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville.

John B. Gilbert, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 7, 1863; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded at Fletcher's Run.

J. A. Halbert, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station.

James K. Hastings, sergt., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl.; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wounded.

Edwin Heslop, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battle of second Bull Run; died.

Charles A. Hurlbert, capt., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. in 1863; in several battles; taken prisoner; dis. in 1864.

Frederick A. Howard, 2d Lieut., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Tolopotomy; mortally wounded at Tolopotomy.

Charles Johnson, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; taken prisoner at second Bull Run; died Nov. 12, 1862.

E. B. Luce, sergt., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station; taken prisoner and paroled.

Amasa C. Myrick, 2d Lieut., enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station; taken prisoner; paroled Dec. 15, 1864; re-enlisted.

Edwin Morgson, sergt., enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, and Cold Harbor; wounded in hand in front of Petersburg; dis. Oct. 15, 1864.

Henry Oliver, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; took part in most of the battles of the Potomac campaign; re-enlisted.

Willie Rea, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Tolopotomy; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. Oct. 2, 1861.

Samuel Rodmond, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; taken sick, and dis. June 7, 1862.

James W. Shaw, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; sick, and dis. 1862.

Charles B. Tilson, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; dis. spring 1864.

Wilson Wakefield, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in most of the battles of the campaign; re-enlisted.

Edwin W. Wadsworth, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Nov. 1863; in most of the battles of the Potomac; re-enlisted.

Henry G. Smith, 2d Lieut., enl. in Co. G, 44th Inf., Aug. 1861; was in second Bull Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, at Lee's surrender; dis. 1865.

Ferdinand Shaw, capt., enl. in 12th N. Y. Battery, Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Richmond; re-enlisted.

De Witt Caldwell, sergt., enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 20, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Aug. 1864.

Jesse Clinton, 1st Lieut., enl. in Co. E, 89th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; promoted to capt., 1865; in several battles.

William T. Clinton, enl. in Co. E, 89th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; in several battles; dis. Oct. 1865.

Henry Hammon, enl. in Co. E, 89th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; taken sick and dis.

John Webb, enl. in Co. E, 89th Inf., Sept. 23, 1861; in most of the battles of the Potomac; dis. 1864.

Henry Halbert, enl. in Co. E, 43d Rifles, Aug. 20, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Wilderness; taken prisoner; dis. July, 1865.

George Butler, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor.

Albert Shaw, enl. in Co. C, 20th Inf., Sept. 20, 1861; wounded in hip; re-enl.

Lloyd S. Shaw, enl. in Co. H, 121st Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; served in 33 battles; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.

Benjamin F. Franklin, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; served four months; taken sick, and died at White Oak hospital, Jan. 1, 1863.

Johnson T. Genson, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; in Potomac campaign; dis. July, 1865.

Francis Gorton, capt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness; wounded; dis. Sept. 1864.

Fletcher Webb, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Salem Heights.

George W. Wallis, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; in 23 battles and at Lee's surrender; dis. July, 1865.

Edwin D. Webster, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Wilderness and several others; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. May 29, 1865.

Julius Severn, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in battle of Compton Gap; lost his speech; sent to hospital and transferred to Invalid Corps; dis. 1865.

George Dixon, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in battle of Compton Heights; taken sick and dis.

Henry T. Smith, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; orderly sergt.; in 12 battles; dis. 1865.

George Hastings, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Salem Heights May 3, 1863.

Charles H. Snow, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Salem Heights; died at hospital, May 8, 1863.

Albert Turkey, corp., enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek; dis. 1865.

Clark H. Vancory, capt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; took part in most of the Potomac battles; dis. June, 1865.

George A. Sheffield, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in most of the Potomac battles; dis. Aug. 24, 1865.

Wm. Murry, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in the Potomac campaign; dis. Aug. 24, 1865.

Jay Baneroff, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; killed in Shenandoah Valley, at battle of Winchester.

Andrew Cowen, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at Salem Heights.

Alonso Lamb, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; deserted.

Demetrius Garlick, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in hospital.

James Cassady, enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 1862; in battles of Potomac; dis. in 1865.

Edward C. Gilbert, lieut.-col., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf.; in battles of Laurel Hill, Mine Run, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Willard A. Musson, enl. in 51st Regt., Sept. 1861; in battles of Roanoke and Newbern; dis. in Aug. 1862; re-enlisted as 2d Lieut.; killed at the battle of Burgess, Oct. 28, 1865.

Isaac W. Clinton, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. in Jan. 1863.

Jesse Simpson, corp., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness; wounded and discharged.

Francis M. Tison, corp., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf.; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Petersburg; wounded at Reams' Station; dis. in July, 1865.

James G. Patterson, enlisted in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

Channey Wetmore, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

Albert Bryant, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Potomac campaign; wounded at Petersburg, and died in hospital.

Levi Lampere, enlisted in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; served his term out, and dis. July 20, 1865.

Thomas Brown, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 4, 1862; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. July, 1865.

Elisha E. Burgess, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness, and was missing.

Francis D. Butler, capt., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; promoted to capt.; dis. July, 1865.

Wm. Henry Beardsley, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

John H. Silvey, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Wm. C. Hickok, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, and Reams' Station, and at Lee's surrender; dis. July, 1865.

Joshua Slade, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; served term out; dis. 1865.

Wm. E. Stebbins, serg., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

Richard Severn, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

John Boney, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; died in prison, Sept. 28, 1864.

George Davis, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Oct. 1862; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor; died in hospital.

Samuel A. Sibbrig, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Oct. 1862; in Potomac campaign.

John H. Goodell, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; died Aug. 1863.

Henry Gregory, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. in July, 1863.

Charles G. Thompson, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Brigg's Farm, and Petersburg, and at Lee's surrender.

James R. Thayer, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. Jan. 1863.

Gilbert S. Mallory, 1st sergt., enlisted in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Lee's surrender; dis. July, 1865.

Jacob H. Willis, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness; dis. Feb. 1865.

Richard M. Cleveland, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

John T. Hasting, serg.-maj., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Lewis G. Murry, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Ira E. Carpenter, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. July, 1865.

George Foster, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in most of the campaign; taken prisoner and discharged.

Sammel Moulton, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; dis. Dec. 31, 1863.

Joseph W. Hertop, sergt., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, and at Lee's surrender; dis. 1865.

Charles A. Stebbins, corp., enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; died of his wounds.

Frederick Gass, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, second Petersburg, Richmond, and at Lee's surrender.

Gilbert Miller, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

George N. Goodrich, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862.

Henry W. Peters, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in all of the battles of the campaign; dis. 1865.

Judson K. Davis, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, North and South Anna, Spottsylvania, Clover Hill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Burgess Farm, and at Lee's surrender.

Henry Newton, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; died Dec. 1862.

Ethan Stevens, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; taken prisoner and died at Andersonville.

Henry W. Hastings, enl. in Co. G, 152d Inf., Sept. 1862; died in 1863.

Ira Green, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; dis. 1864.

Lucius T. Bushnell, 1st Lieut., enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; in several battles and at Lee's surrender.

George A. Cox, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; in battle of Mine Run; dis. June 17, 1865.

Wm. Hoag, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; in several battles; dis. Nov. 1864.

George Austin, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; in battles of Pine Forest, North Anna, Swift Run; wounded at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.

Theodore A. Musson, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, and North Anna; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. 1865.

Ishmael Jones, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; dis. April, 1864.

Augustus S. Green, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. 1864.

Franklin H. Davis, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863.

Anthony Stewart, enl. Dec. 19, 1863.

The following have no record given:

Reuben Southworth, enl. Jan. 1864.

Wm. Southworth, enl. Jan. 1864.

Francis Lewis, enl. Feb. 1864.

James Brown, enl. Feb. 1864.

Clarence Fisher, enl. Feb. 1864.

James Fisher, enl. Feb. 1864.

George Warren, enl. Feb. 1864.

Henry Chob, enl. Feb. 1864.

John L. Fox, enl. Feb. 1864.

Daniel P. Rigley, enl. Feb. 1864.

Samuel Henningway.

George W. Hanse.

Wm. E. Bordon, enl. Aug. 1864.

Joseph W. Fauset, enl. Sept. 1864.

Orrin Sherman, enl. Sept. 1864.

Verral Gates, enl. Sept. 1864.

Erastus M. Olds, enl. Sept. 1864.

Henry Moulton, enl. Sept. 1864.

Jackson Davis, enl. Sept. 1864.

James Z. Sharts, enl. Sept. 1864.

Sherwood A. Lee, enl. Sept. 1864.

Elan Cutshaw, enl. Sept. 1864.

Miles Beadle, enl. Sept. 1863.

George Parsons, enl. Sept. 1864.

Wm. C. Bonner, enl. Sept. 1864.

Elias Pettis, enl. Sept. 1864.

Calvin Croeley, enl. Sept. 1864.

Wm. Northrop, enl. Sept. 1864.

Thomas Graham, enl. Sept. 1864.

John Tate, enl. Sept. 1864.

Eros Mose, enl. Sept. 1864.

C. Deming, enl. Sept. 1864.

Henry Tiffany, enl. Sept. 1864.

T. Gruffin, enl. Sept. 1864.

John Edwards, enl. in 121st Inf., Aug. 1862.

Frank Babcock, enl. in 185th Inf., Sept. 1864.

Marvin Pope, enl. in 117th Inf., Aug. 1862.

Charles Lampere, enl. in 114th Inf., Aug. 1862.

Bryant Lewis.

James Atkins, enl. in 95th Inf., Aug. 1861.

Wm. Carpenter, Robert Carpenter, John Marsh, Robert Rufus, Porter Walker, Alexander Davis, Allen Nelson, John Adams, Oscar Robertson, Henry Turner, Westley Hanse, Willis Stone, Robert Higgins, Alexander Anderson, Isaac Richardson, Levi Jones, Marshal Kelly, David Miller, George Washington, John Williams, Anderson Bradley, Stephen Willis, Eros Jackson, Charles Kison, Henry Birdsall, Thomas Hill, Elias Fisher, Archer Allen, Griffin Parker, George Williams, Peter Willis, Willis Lindsley, Joseph Brown.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ELIHU HAKES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Stonington, Conn., Aug. 13, 1803. He is the son of Elisha and Anna Hakes.



ELIHU HAKES.

He was reared upon a farm, and received such advantages only for an education as the common schools offered, but

which was sufficient to enable him to teach school, which he did for three terms. He commenced life for himself when he was twenty-one years of age. He learned the clothier's trade, which he followed successfully for several years; but agriculture being more to his taste, he decided to make that his avocation for life. He commenced by working leased land in his native State. In the year 1842 he came to the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, and purchased a farm of 109 acres. He now owns upwards of 280 acres of land. Mr. Hakes has been a very successful farmer, and is now considered one of the solid men of his township.

Sept. 14, 1828, he was married to Miss Mary Leeds, a native of the town of Groton, Conn. Of this marriage



MRS. ELIHU HAKES.

were born six children, viz., Elihu, resides at Rochester; Mary Ann, died when she was sixteen years of age; Alonzo L. and Henry C. are farmers in the town of Butternuts; Joshua L. and John M. were twins. Joshua died when twenty-one years of age. John M. resides with his parents.

Mr. Hakes has been a Republican for many years. Mrs. Hakes is a member of the Baptist church of Gilbertsville.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TOWN OF CHERRY VALLEY.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Revolutionary Annals—Incidents of the Massacre—Early Settlers—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1791 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics of 1865 and 1875—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation of Property—Population.

THIS town was organized from the town of Canajoharie, Montgomery county, on Feb. 15, 1791, more than half a century after the first settlement was made within its borders. It retained its original dimensions until 1797, when the towns of Middlefield, Springfield, and Worcester were set off, and it was still further reduced in area by the erection of Roseboom, in 1854.

Its surface is generally hilly; Mount Independence at-

tains an elevation of about 2000 feet above tide, and is the highest summit in the county. The waters of the centre and south part flow into the Susquehanna, while the northern part is drained by tributaries of the Mohawk. The soil is fertile, particularly in the valleys, where are found many of the finest farms in the county.

The pioneer history of Cherry Valley is related in detail in the general history of this work, which is traced from the planting of civilization by John Lindsley in 1740, down through the years of privation and hardship to the breaking out of the Revolution. The record of that era is a history of pioneer life, with its attendant privations and inconveniences. The courageous spirits who penetrated the forest and were carving for themselves homes and rearing families had thus far been unmolested by the roaming savages. It was a season of comparative repose. The grand old hills were picturesque in their primeval garb, the soil which had been laid bare by the husbandman was found to yield an abundance, the inhabitants were those of sterling character. Christianity was a ruling guide, and the little settlement of Cherry Valley was rapidly advancing in importance, with every indication of an exceedingly prosperous future.

The breaking out of the Revolution and the unfortunate alliance of the Six Nations to the English crown, brought this dream of peace to a close, and from that time to the fatal hour of the massacre was a period of apprehension and alarm. The savages, who had heretofore treated the settlers with every act of kindness, now began to show signs of distrust, which were soon developed into intense enmity by the Johnsons and their coterie of counselors.

In the general history will also be found a description of the massacre, the mere mention of which sends a thrill of horror through one's frame, when is called to mind the butcheries of that November night.

A more pathetic scene can scarcely be pictured to one's mind than the survivors of Cherry Valley at the close of the Revolution returning to their old homes, from which they had been so relentlessly driven by the Tories and their savage allies. But, alas, the scene that met their throbbing hearts! The rude church wherein they had offered their devotions to Him who had watched over them, the fort, the dwellings, and every vestige of civilization had been swept away; gardens were overgrown by briars and underbrush, and the small clearings, which their industrious hands had assisted in reclaiming from the forest, were assuming their natural state. But theirs were stout hearts. They were in all respects well qualified to endure the hardships incident to pioneer life, and not much time elapsed ere the clearings were reclaimed, cabins were built, and the frontier settlement again began to exhibit evidences of a civilized and progressive state.

In 1784, when a few log huts comprised the embryo village, it was visited by General Washington, General Geo. Clinton, and numerous other celebrated men, who came to pay their respects to those who had served under them in the recently-closed struggle, and to view the scene of the barbarous butchery. The following description of this visit is given by Judge Campbell in the annals of Tryon county: "Governor Clinton immediately inquired for Robert Shank-

land, who had married a distant connection of his, and with whom he was acquainted. Before introducing him, it may be well to give some account of this brave and hardy borderer. From the first he had espoused the colonial cause, and, being an Irishman by birth, maintained it with the characteristic warmth of his countrymen. He lived in a remote part of the town, but while the garrison was kept he came almost daily to inquire as to the state of affairs at home and abroad. He was accustomed to pass by the farm of Mr. Conrad, a townsman, whom he found always engaged in his usual farming business. Believing that a man could not be a good Whig who appeared so indifferent to what was doing in the country, he one day accosted him. Armed, as was his custom, with a musket and a large basket-hilted sword, he drew up before him, when the following dialogue was held :

"Mr. Conrad, are you a Whig?"

"Yes, Mr. Shankland, I am as good a Whig as you are," he replied.

"And why don't you arm yourself in defense of your country as I do, then?" Throwing up his musket and striking his hand upon his sword, he marched toward the fort, leaving Mr. Conrad somewhat surprised at this, though not unusual, yet scorching, question. Mr. Conrad was afterwards an active partisan soldier.

When Cherry Valley was destroyed, the home of Mr. Shankland, by reason of its remoteness, was not burned. He fled, however, with his family to the Mohawk river. The following summer he returned with his son Thomas, a lad about fourteen years of age. They were awakened one morning a little before daylight by a violent pounding at the door, with a demand of admittance made in broken English.

Mr. Shankland arose, and taking down his guns directed his son to load them as fast as they should be discharged by him. Upon listening, he ascertained that the demand was made by Indians, who were endeavoring to hew down the door with their tomahawks. With a spear in his hand he now carefully unbarred his door and charged upon them. Surprised by this unexpected attack they fell back. One of the Indians, whom he pursued in his retreat, fell over a log which lay near the door, and into which he stuck his spear. He drew it back suddenly, when the blade parted from the handle and remained in the wood. He seized the blade in his hand and wrested it out, and then retreated into the house. Not a gun was fired nor a tomahawk thrown at him in this sortie. The Indians now commenced firing through the door and in the windows, which was returned by Mr. Shankland, though with no effect on the part of the Indians, and with little on his. One or two of the Indians were slightly wounded. His son, who was frightened, made his escape through the window and ran toward the woods. He was discovered, pursued, and taken. When Mr. Shankland learned from their shouts that this was the case, he determined to sally out again and sell his life as dearly as possible. But, upon reflection, fearing it might endanger the life of his son, whom they might otherwise save alive, he concluded to remain and defend his house to the last.

The Indians, who were few in number, finding themselves unable to effect an entrance into the house, hit upon another

method of attack. They gathered combustible materials, and placing them at a side of the house where there were no windows, and where they could not be annoyed by Mr. Shankland, set fire to them. In a few minutes the whole side of the house was enveloped in flames. There was but one way of escape. He had sown a field of hemp, which came up to his house on one side, and luckily the side in which was the cellar-door.

The prospect of a successful defense being now over, he went into the cellar, and having gained the rocks through the hemp, made his way to the Mohawk in safety. The Indians waited until the house was burned down, supposing him to have been burned in it, and then raising their shout of victory, departed, taking their prisoner along with them into the western part of the State.

The party of distinguished visitors was received by Mr. Campbell, at his house. While here, Governor Clinton, seeing several boys, inquired of Mrs. Campbell how many children she had; having told him, he added, "They will make fine soldiers in time." She replied, "She hoped her country would never need their services." "I hope so too, madam," said General Washington, "for I have seen enough of war."

The following year, 1785, was rendered memorable by the reorganization of the Presbyterian church, which had been founded by the Rev. Samuel Dunlop forty-five years before. The village now was prosperous as a pioneer settlement could well be, and the people not only manifested an interest in religious matters, but early agitated the founding of a school, and in 1796 was established the Cherry Valley academy. This institution was the first of the kind west of Schenectady, and the Rev. Solomon Spaulding, the reputed author of the Book of Mormon, was the first principal.

The village is thus described by H. Gates Spafford, as it appeared in 1812:

"Cherry Valley village, where is the post-office, is beautifully situated in the principal vale of Cherry Valley town, and is most romantically environed by high hills. Here are 80 houses and stores, a handsome meeting-house, and an academy, and standing at the meeting of five roads of great travel, has a very considerable amount of trade. The first, second, and third Great Western turnpikes meet here with other roads that traverse the country in every direction. It is 13 miles southwest of the Mohawk at Palatine bridge, 53 miles north of west from Albany, and 14 northeast from Otsego or Cooperstown village. It has some elegant gentlemen's seats and private mansions."

The village had so far increased in importance that, on the 8th of June, 1812, it was incorporated, and from this period rapidly increased in importance.

The following interesting sketch of its early inhabitants is taken from a work written by a resident of the town, the late Levi Beardsley, entitled "Beardsley's Reminiscences."

James Campbell died in 1770, aged eighty years. Sarah Simpson, his wife, died in 1773, aged seventy-nine years. James Campbell was the first of the Campbell family who came here among the early settlers, not far from 1740, and was the father of Colonel Samuel Campbell, who died in 1824, aged eighty-six years; and great-grandfather of Hon. William W. Campbell, author of the "Annals of Tryon



Photo, by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

G. C. Clyde

GEORGE CLINTON CLYDE.

Colonel Samuel Clyde, father of the subject of this memoir, was born in Windham, Rockingham Co., N. H., April 11, 1732, of Scotch ancestry. His father was a farmer, and gave his son the education commonly bestowed upon their sons by New England farmers. At an early age he entered the military service of his country, and was appointed captain of a company by General Abercrombie (his commission bearing date 1758), which served during the war between Great Britain and France, terminating in 1762. He was at the taking of Fort Frontenac, and was with General Bradstreet, and shared with him that disastrous defeat before Ticonderoga. In this war he laid the foundation of that military knowledge and experience that was called into use in after-life in resisting the arbitrary acts of the British parliament. During that war he formed an intimacy with Dr. Matthew Thornton, afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, then surgeon of the regiment in which Colonel Clyde was captain.

In 1761 he married Catharine Wasson, niece of Dr. Thornton, and in 1762 removed to Cherry Valley, then the extreme outpost of civilization in Tryon county, which included all territory west of Albany. Colonel Clyde purchased a tract of land in Cherry Valley, and engaged in farming, which he afterwards pursued until the stirring scenes of the Revolution called him to other pursuits. He early espoused the cause of the colonies, and was among the leading spirits in preparing the minds of the inhabitants of the Mohawk valley for that stubborn resistance which they subsequently displayed in resisting the arbitrary power of the British crown. He was an active participant in all the military movements, from the beginning to the close of the war, for the defense of the country. He was present with his command at that terrible hand-to-hand fight at Oriskany, in which General Herkimer was killed. In this battle he was knocked down by a blow from a British musket, but was rescued by a man named John Flock, who shot the man who had given the blow.

This musket is now in the possession of his great-grandson, James D. Clyde, M.D., of Cherry Valley.

He was a member of the committee of safety, from the beginning of the war to the close, which had exclusive legislation for the county. After General Herkimer and Colonel Cox were killed, the command of the military devolved upon Colonel Clyde, who discharged his duties with such marked ability that he acquired the confidence of all who knew him, and a congratulatory letter of thanks was sent him at the close of the war by General Clinton. He was elected a member of the legislature from Tryon county, and served in that capacity in the first legislature which met under the constitution of 1777, and was appointed one of a committee by that legislature to wait upon congress to memorialize that honorable body for aid in protecting the frontiers from the incursions of the Indians. At the close of the war he returned to Cherry Valley, and was appointed by Governor Clinton sheriff or executive officer of Tryon county, a position which he in fact held during most of the war. When Montgomery county was set off from Tryon county he was appointed by Governor Clinton sheriff of Montgomery county, the duties of which office, as well as every public trust reposed in him, he dis-

charged with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. He closed his active and eventful life on the 30th day of November, 1790, on the "Clyde Farm" in Cherry Valley, which he purchased in 1762. This farm is now in the possession of Dr. James D. Clyde. Colonel Clyde was commissioned captain in 1758, adjutant in 1775, major in 1776, and lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1778.

Hon. George Clinton Clyde, the subject of this sketch, grandson of Colonel Clyde, was born on the old homestead farm April 25, 1802. He received his education at the academy of Cherry Valley, in the prosperous days of that institution, and when such men as Alvan Stewart and the father of Postmaster-General Randall were at its head. While yet young, and, as he himself afterwards said, much too young, he entered as a student at law in the office of Hammond & Beardsley (Jabez D. Hammond and Levi Beardsley), historic names in the county of Otsego. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1824, and in the following year he established himself in practice in Burlington in this county, having formed a copartnership with Hon. William G. Angel, then representative in congress from the Otsego district. At Burlington he prosecuted a successful professional business, and remained there till the beginning of 1835, when he removed to Cooperstown, having in the previous fall been elected clerk of the county by a large majority. At the close of his official term, being in poor health, he returned to Cherry Valley, and spent the year 1838 at his father's, having determined at that time to close his professional business.

In 1829 he was married to Miss Catherine Dorr, a daughter of Dr. Russel Dorr, of Chatham, in the county of Columbia. That circumstance caused him to turn his attention to that town as a place of residence, and, on recovery of his health, he removed there in 1833. He was at once received in Columbia with marked favor. For four years he was one of the judges of the old court of common pleas, and in May, 1846, he was elected delegate from Columbia county to the constitutional convention of that year, called to frame a new constitution for the State of New York. His grandfather had been a member of the first assembly of New York. His uncle, the late Colonel Joseph Clyde, had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1821, and the judge felt a laudable pride in his return, in the third generation, to the convention of 1846. At the organization of that convention he received a handsome complimentary vote for the office of president, and in its proceedings he was an active and useful member. He spent twelve years in Columbia county. But he had a strong attachment for the beautiful valley where he was born, and in 1852, then fifty years of age, he returned to the home of his birth and youth, there, in his own expressive language, "to spend his days, and finally to sleep with his fathers."

Judge Clyde was a genial friend, a patriotic citizen, an excellent lawyer, an able counselor, a wise judge, and an honest man.

He died Dec. 21, 1868, leaving a wife and son who still reside in Cherry Valley.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike, the inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

County," who now resides in this village. Jane Cannon, wife of Colonel Samuel Campbell, died in 1836, aged ninety-two years.

Colonel Campbell was an active, patriotic Whig of the Revolution. He was in the ill-fated expedition against Crown Point, during the old French war, where Abercrombie was repulsed and defeated, and Lord Howe killed.

At the Oriskany battle, in 1777, he was in the thickest of the fight, and after General Herkimer was wounded and Colonel Cott killed, Colonel Campbell succeeded to the command, and after maintaining the contest with obstinate bravery, brought off that portion of the survivors who had stood their ground manfully, instead of running away as some did on being surprised. He had several bullet-holes through his clothes, one ball cutting the string by which his powder-horn was suspended.

In 1778, when Cherry Valley was surprised, and the settlement broken up by Tories and Indians, his buildings were burned, his wife with two or three children made captives, and carried off to Niagara, thence to Canada, and down to Montreal, where, after an absence of two years, they were exchanged for the family of Colonel John Butler. Colonel Campbell, who was on his farm some distance from the house, escaped. When he learned that the savages had made their onset, his first impulse was to reach his house and defend it and his family to the last extremity, but upon coming in sight he saw it on fire and surrounded by Indians. He could not save his family, though by flying to the woods he was able to escape himself.

Colonel Campbell was an old-fashioned Republican of the Jeffersonian school, and always a decided friend and admirer of Governor George Clinton, as he was afterwards of Governor De Witt Clinton, his nephew. Colonel Campbell represented the county of Otsego as one of its members of assembly not far from the commencement of the present century. During the War of 1812 he was decided in his approval of its declaration, and was for sustaining vigorous measures for its prosecution.

His eldest son, Dr. William Campbell, is buried near his father. He was an excellent man; represented the county in the assembly several sessions, and in 1835 was made surveyor-general, the duties of which office he discharged with fidelity and skill. He died in 1844, his wife having died in 1830.

Eleanor, wife of Samuel Dickson, and daughter of Colonel Campbell, died in 1844, aged seventy-four years.

Samuel Dickson, her husband, died in 1822, aged fifty-seven years, who, previous to his death, erected a stone at the grave of his mother, with this inscription: "In memory of Elizabeth Dickson, wife of William Dickson, who was barbarously murdered by the savages, 11th November, 1778, aged forty-eight years."

Matthew Campbell, another son of Colonel Campbell, aged about seventy years, and his wife, about the same age, are both buried in the old cemetery.

Colonel Alden, who was in command when Cherry Valley was destroyed, and was killed outside of the fort, has a plain slab to mark his grave, bearing the following inscription: "In memory of the brave Colonel Ichabod Alden, a native of Danbury, Massachusetts, who was murdered by the sav-

ages in this place, on the memorable 11th day of November, 1778, in the thirty-second year of his age." His remains are by the side of Colonel and Mrs. Clyde. Mr. Beardsley says, "When her grave was dug in 1825, being crowded upon that of Colonel Alden, his remains became visible. I saw and examined his skull, which was sound as when first buried. The tomahawk with which he was struck, after being shot, had not cut through the skull to the brain, but seemed to have glanced off, chipping away a portion of the skull. The cavity was discolored with blood, and several lines or marks where the tomahawk had entered were red and bright. Alvan Stewart took one of the loosened teeth."

Colonel Samuel Clyde, mentioned above, was born in Windham, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, April 11, 1732, and died in Cherry Valley, Nov. 30, 1790. He was an ardent, devoted Whig during the Revolutionary struggle, and all agree that he was a man of indomitable will and true courage. During the French war he held a commission as captain, and was in the expedition against Ticonderoga during that war, and was engaged in that sanguinary struggle. He was also at the taking of Frontenac, under Colonel Bradstreet.

On the breaking out of the Revolution he took an active part against the mother country. He was a member of assembly in the first legislature under the State constitution of 1778, having been elected from what was then Tryon, and subsequently Montgomery county, of which latter county he was the first sheriff. He came to Cherry Valley about eighteen years before the Revolution.

He was engaged in the Oriskany battle in 1777, where he was knocked down by a blow from a British musket, but was rescued by a man named John Flock, who shot the man who had given the blow. The following year he was appointed colonel of the Canajoharie regiment, which he commanded till the war closed.

With this regiment, or a portion of it, he was engaged in the Palatine battle, when his men took a field-piece from Sir John Johuson, and Colonel Clyde captured a musket.

Colonel Clyde was also present with General Herkimer when the conference was held with Brant. He was held in high esteem by the government, and a fort which was erected in Canajoharie soon after the destruction was named in his honor "Fort Clyde."

There was in the British service an active, bold, and desperate partisan officer, who was a Tory, named Joseph Bettis. He was hung at Albany as a spy before the war closed.

This Bettis had offered a reward of \$100 to any one who would deliver Colonel Clyde into his hands. The colonel, of course, was on his guard, and was always armed when he went from home. Bettis told Archibald McKellip that on a certain occasion he was in the woods, when he saw Colonel Clyde, who was armed with a gun, within eight or ten rods of him. Colonel Clyde was not aware that he was in the presence of his dangerous enemy, and Bettis drew up his gun by the side of a tree to shoot him. He told McKellip that on taking aim at him he felt an impression that he was about to shoot a brave man, who, if not killed,

would be very likely to fight desperately and to kill him before the contest was over, and on reflecting on it he dare not shoot, and thus assassinate even an adversary. Colonel Clyde was the first justice of the peace in Cherry Valley after the Revolution. During the war, and even after its close, he was very much devoted to the public service, to the neglect of his own affairs; for, in 1784, he went to New York, and on State security raised money to pay arrearages due to the officers and soldiers of his regiment.

His wife, Mrs. Catharine Wasson Clyde, was born in Worcester, Mass., April 5, 1737, and at an early age came with her husband to the present town of Amsterdam, near the residence of Sir William Johnson.

She was intimately acquainted with the celebrated Indian chief Brant, who, when a boy, frequently came to her father's house to play with her brothers.

Up to the time of her death, which was in 1825, at the age of eighty-seven, she always expressed a confident belief that if she could have seen Brant before the massacre at Cherry Valley she could have prevailed on him to have saved the inhabitants. She was a niece of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a courageous woman, well informed, recollected all the events of the Revolution, particularly all the incidents relating to the destruction of Cherry Valley. On that disastrous occasion, when she found the settlement attacked, she left her house, and finding all communication with the fort cut off, she, with part of her family, concealed themselves in a thicket, where they remained through the night of Nov. 11, 1778. It was cold and stormy, and considerable snow fell.

The darkness was enlivened with the light of burning buildings in every part of the settlement, and in the course of that long and dreary night she heard Indians pass and repass several times but a short distance from where she was concealed. She kept her children still, but she had with her a small dog who gave her intense solicitude, lest by his barking he should attract the attention of the savages; but the dog seemed to understand the importance of a "silent tongue," and remained quiet.

On the morning of the 12th a scout of twelve men was sent from the fort, and then she emerged from her concealment, all wet and chilly from the snow that had fallen, and went with the party to the fort. Here she was presented by the officer with one of his shirts to take the place of her wet undergarment. She retired to put it on; but one of her daughters was missing, who separated from her when they fled from the house, and who the mother with painful apprehensions supposed had very likely been captured or murdered by the enemy. Soon after Mrs. Clyde had adjusted her dress she was delighted to see her daughter approaching the fort. When the family left the house they hurried to a thicket to conceal themselves, and in the confusion of the moment became separated. The young woman remained concealed through the night, and next morning crept stealthily from her concealment, intending to make a desperate effort to reach the fort.

Her father had a mare on which the girls were accustomed to ride, and so gentle that the young women did not hesitate to mount her without saddle or bridle. Guid-

ing her with a stick, she made directly for the fort by a foot-path across the flats, and came galloping up to the gateway, her dishevelled hair streaming in the wind, and thus was she united with the rest of the family.

It has often been remarked that the influence of Mrs. Clyde was as great in keeping Revolutionary ardor as was any of the settlers on that frontier, whether male or female.

Among others buried in the old cemetery was General Elijah Holt, then of Buffalo; died in 1826, aged sixty-four years. His brother, Major Lester Holt, was also buried there. So was Ephraim Hudson, who died in 1801, aged eighty-eight; Ephraim, his son, in 1805, aged forty-eight; Jesse Johnson, aged eighty-seven; Isaac Seeley, Esq., aged fifty-four. William Cook died in 1829 at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife, Candicee, in 1835, aged sixty-nine.

This William Cook was an Englishman by birth, an old seaman, and was the "Ben Pump" of Cooper's "Pioneers."

Patriek Davison, one of the early settlers, died in 1813, aged seventy-nine years. His wife, Mary, died in 1830, aged ninety-four.

Archibald McKellip was a Whig in the Revolution, served seven years in the army, and was at the storming of Quebec when Montgomery fell, and was an honest, worthy, and industrious man, and good citizen.

James Thompson, also a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1821, aged sixty years. James Cannon, another Revolutionary Whig, brother to Mrs. Campbell, the wife of Colonel Campbell, died in 1829, aged seventy-eight years. His wife, of nearly the same age, rests near him.

Colonel Libbens Loomis, an early settler, is also buried in the old cemetery. He was an officer in the Revolution, and a member of the Cincinnati society. He died in 1836, aged seventy-nine.

A prominent pioneer, and one whose memory is still cherished by the inhabitants, was Dr. Joseph White. He died in 1836, aged forty-six. Dr. David Little was also a prominent man. He died in 1832, aged sixty-five, and his wife in 1846, aged seventy-seven.

Major John Walton died in 1812, aged forty-nine; William Peeso, a Revolutionary soldier, in 1831, aged seventy-three; his wife, Lydia, died in 1846, aged eighty-two.

Elizabeth, wife of the late Rev. Aaron Putnam, of Pamfret, Conn., died in 1835, aged ninety.

Mr. Beardsley says, "Hugh Mitchell, an old man and respectable, whom I used to know, lies in the old cemetery without a stone to mark his resting-place. He was very near one hundred years old when he died, and was buried near the south side of the yard by the remains of his first wife and six children, who were butchered by the savages in 1778. He barely escaped by fleeing to the adjacent woods, where he concealed himself till the enemy was gone, when he returned, placed his murdered family on an ox-sled, and drove them to the fort, where they were buried, and the old man, by request, was placed beside them when he died."

Another very old man lies there, who died in 1814, at an exceedingly advanced age. He was known as "Old Jackey Foster;" was at Cherry Valley long before the Revolution; came there from Scotland or the north of Ire-

land, and was, as he said, in the battle of Culloden, in 1746, and used to sing anti-Jacobite songs.

One of his couplets was something like the following:

"And buttocks bare were turned up there,
Of many a brawny Highland mon."

Foster was a man of low, coarse wit, and used to crack his jokes and play off his tricks with an almost unlimited license. At the early organization of the county there was considerable strife between Cherry Valley and Cooperstown in relation to public buildings.

The former was settled fifty years before the latter, and had been destroyed during the Revolutionary struggle, and hence felt entitled to public favor.

It is said that Judge Cooper on one occasion playfully remarked that the court-house should be placed in Cooperstown, the jail in New-Town-Martin (Middlefield), and the gallows in Cherry Valley. Foster, who was always poor and inclined to his drink, had not much credit with his neighbors. He frequently wanted to borrow small sums of money, and would go to Judge Cooper, always taking care to conciliate his feelings, as Foster supposed, by soundly abusing Messrs. White and Rich, and other men of influence at home. Judge Cooper, who understood the object, would listen to Foster's various devices to obtain money, and sometimes obliged him by small loans, though none the more for the abuse of his neighbors. On one occasion he had been sworn as a witness, when, on coming out of court, the judge asked him whether he had sworn to the truth? Foster laid his hand on his breast, and raising his eyes, said, with much apparent solemnity,—

"I have, Judge, as I am a Christian mon."

"But did you tell the *whole truth*?" says the judge.

"Yes, yer Honor," he replied, with a significant wink of his eye, "and a d——d sight more."

The following incident is also related in connection with "Old Jaekey Foster:—

The summer previous to the destruction of Cherry Valley, William McKnown, then a lad, was raking hay on the McConnell farm, when, late in the afternoon, he heard footsteps, and on turning around saw a man stealthily approaching him who was so near that escape seemed impossible.

The stranger was Brant, who was armed, and came out of the adjacent woods. McKnown was alarmed and his first thought was to make his escape, but Brandt told him not to be alarmed, as he would not hurt him.

He then inquired where one of the settlers might be found who was suspected of being a Tory in his prejudices, if not openly so, and on being directed to his residence, peaceably departed. The settler referred to was "Old Jaekey Foster."

There is no doubt Brant came there privately to ascertain the strength of the fort, and the condition and location of the inhabitants, preparatory to the contemplated attack.

Cherry Valley is celebrated as having been the place of residence of many remarkable men in the fields of letters, law, and medicine; among whom may be mentioned the names of John Wells, Esq., the distinguished lawyer of New York; Rev. Eliphalet Nott; Jabez D. Hammond, author of "Political History of New York;" Hon. Levi

Beardsley, author of "Reminiscences, Incidents," etc.; Judge Seeley, Alvan Stewart, James O. Moore, Dr. Joseph White and sons, Delos and Menzo, and Hon. W. W. Campbell. Judge Campbell has occupied a high position at the bar and on the bench, and has also added many valuable works to the literature of the country, the most celebrated of which is the "Annals of Tryon County," an invaluable and standard work.

The year 1812, the date of incorporation, ushered in an important era in the history of the village. It rapidly increased in importance, and at the opening of the Erie canal was ranked among the highly prosperous villages in the State. The opening of that thoroughfare and the building of the New York Central railroad, and later, the Albany and Susquehanna, seemed to paralyze in a certain degree the business interests of the town. This state of affairs has in a large degree been changed by the building of the Cherry Valley railroad, which connects the village with the Albany and Susquehanna road at Cobleskill. It is now in a prosperous condition, and is represented by the following business interests, viz., attorneys, William Burch, J. W. Barnum, D. W. Bates, James Young; physicians, George Merritt, George L. Merritt, Joseph M. White, James D. Clyde; dry goods, Walter Furmin, H. H. Fuller; dry goods and groceries, R. G. Walrad; groceries, Eph. Walraith, Alex. Oliver, Clark & Sherman; hardware, E. Buin, C. D. Walrad; drugs and medicines, Clyde & Browne; jeweler, L. W. Thompson; clothiers, Jacob Sharp, David Nash; boots and shoes, J. J. Fonda, Albert Winne, N. W. Waterhouse, P. R. Wales; millinery, etc., Mrs. M. Beaumont, E. Walrath, Addie Waldron; organ manufacturers, Alex. Fea & Son; sewing machines, J. Hickey (Singer), L. W. Thompson (Remington), Calvin Hillman (Davis); *Cherry Valley Gazette*, J. L. Sawyer, editor and proprietor; Central National Bank, H. J. Olcott, president; G. W. B. Dakin, assistant president; William H. Baldwin, cashier.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

of which any record exists, was held on the 6th day of April, 1791, at the house of Benjamin Griffin. The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from this date to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1791.....Joseph White.	John Ball.
1792.....Eli Parsons.	" "
1793....." "	" "
1794....." "	" "
1795....." "	" "
1796.....Elijah Holt.	" "
1797....." "	" "
1798.....William Campbell.	" "
1799.....Ephraim Hudson.	" "
1800....." "	" "
1801....." "	" "
1802....." "	" "
1803.....Lester Holt.	John Diell.
1804....." "	Isaac Seelye.
1805.....Matthew Clyde.	John Walton.
1806.....Horace Ripley.	William Campbell.
1807....." "	" "
1808....." "	" "
1809....." "	John Diell.
1810....." "	" "
1811....." "	" "
1812....." "	" "
1813....." "	Robert Dunlap.
1814....." "	" "
1815....." "	Horace Lathrop.
1816....." "	" "

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1817.....Horace Lathrop.	J. B. Walton.
1818....." "	Oliver Judd.
1819....." "	" "
1820....." "	" "
1821....." "	" "
1822.....William Campbell.	Levi Beardsley.
1823....." "	" "
1824....." "	Adolphus W. Flint.
1825....." "	" "
1826.....Horace Ripley.	Oliver Judd.
1827.....Abram Stewart.	Robert Dunlap.
1828.....Horace Lathrop.	" "
1829.....Levi Beardsley.	" "
1830.....Horace Lathrop.	William McLean.
1831....." "	" "
1832.....Levi Beardsley.	" "
1833.....Seth C. Burch.	" "
1834....." "	" "
1835....." "	" "
1836....." "	" "
1837....." "	" "
1838.....Mason Fitch.	" "
1839....." "	" "
1840.....James Hetherington.	" "
1841....." "	" "
1842.....Joseph Phelon.	" "
1843....." "	" "
1844.....Hiram Flint.	" "
1845.....Joseph Phelon.	" "
1846.....Benjamin Davis.	" "
1847....." "	" "
1848.....Henry Roseboom.	William Hall.
1849.....James Marks.	" "
1850.....Charles McLean.	" "
1851.....Wm. Marks.	" "
1852.....Charles McLean.	William Duffin.
1853.....Jonas Platner, Jr.	John K. Diell.
1854.....John W. Sterriker.	" "
1855.....Wm. Burch.	Albert C. Stevens.
1856.....Joseph Phelon.	B. Steens.
1857.....A. H. Watkins.	A. A. Saunders.
1858....." "	Charles McLean.
1859....." "	Jesse Bronson.
1860.....James Young.	A. L. Swan.
1861....." "	" "
1862....." "	S. G. Wilkin.
1863....." "	" "
1864.....Charles McLean.	Stephen Waldron.
1865....." "	" "
1866.....Daniel W. Bates.	" "
1867.....George Merritt.	A. S. Botsford.
1868.....Charles McLean.	Stephen Waldron.
1869....." "	" "
1870.....Amos L. Swan.	" "
1871.....D. W. Bates.	John K. Diell.
1872.....James Young.	" "
1873....." "	" "
1874.....Charles McLean.	" "
1875.....George Merritt.	" "
1876....." "	" "

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—George Merritt.

Town Clerk.—John K. Diell.

Justice of the Peace.—Edward Allen.

Collector.—Amos L. Swan.

Commissioner of Highways.—C. H. Platner.

Assessor.—Geo. H. Sherman.

Overseers of the Poor.—Samuel Ludlam and John H. Prime.

Inspectors of Election.—G. V. Spraker, L. W. Thompson, C. M. Bates.

Constables.—W. McFarren, E. Frantzman, M. F. Dutcher, A. Whitbeck, Geo. Van Alstyne.

Town Auditors.—H. Salisbury and H. Banker.

Railroad Commissioners.—Theodore Lewis, Wm. Allen.

Excise Commissioner.—Thos. Lynk.

Justices of the Peace.—Chas. McLean, L. W. Thompson, Henry W. Best, and Edward Allen.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1875.

Acres plowed, 5249; in pasture, 5876; acres mown, 6488; tons of hay produced, 7532; bushels barley pro-

duced, 3097; buckwheat, 662; corn, 5117; oats, 59,990; rye, 470; spring wheat, 1601; winter wheat, 2516; beans, 84; peas, 284; pounds of hops, 199.794; bushels of potatoes, 25,112; barrels cider, 571; maple sugar, 470 pounds; value of poultry sold, \$686; eggs, 2366; pounds of butter made, 103.896; cheese, 15,210; pork made on farms, 107,114 pounds.

Area.—Cherry Valley has an area of 24,058 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$443,850, and the equalized valuation \$489,580.

POPULATION.

1800.....1550	1845.....4125
1811.....2775	1850.....4186
1814.....3053	1855.....2540
1820.....3681	1860.....2552
1825.....3874	1865.....2384
1830.....4098	1870.....2357
1835.....3876	1875.....2214
1840.....3923	

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOWN OF CHERRY VALLEY—Continued.

Ecclesiastical History—Bank—Freemasonry in Cherry Valley—
I. O. O. F.—Fire Department.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

IN placing before the reader a history of this church, it is deemed proper to give it *in extenso*, as its organization was coincident with the settlement of the place in 1740, and the annals of the church from that time to the present form, in a large degree, a history of the village. The Rev. H. U. Swinnerton, A.M., the present talented and efficient pastor, added a valuable contribution to the historic literature of this locality, by the compilation of a work, entitled "An Historical Account of the Presbyterian Church at Cherry Valley, N. Y.," from which the following sketch is compiled:

This church was organized immediately upon the settlement of the locality, by Rev. Samuel Dunlop, a graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. Tradition informs us that on the northern slope of the hill where was located the house of Mr. Lindesay, now the residence of Mr. Phelon, was erected in the first days of the embryo village, a log church and school-house.

Mr. Dunlop was not only a minister, but a scholar, and an earnest friend of that thorough education which has been so inseparable a part in the history of Presbyterians in Scotland, as well as all over the world. He became the first apostle of liberal learning beyond the towns on the coast and the Hudson. He at once began the teaching of the classics to the boys of the settlement, and to others who came from the scattering villages of the Germans on the Mohawk; and it is related of him that as he guided the ox-team at the plow, the lads followed in the fresh earth of the furrow, scanning the daily "stent" of Homer or of Virgil. He was the educator of a number of men who became eminent and useful in the great struggle which, some years later, evoked the energies of the youthful nation.

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Mr. Dunlop was an energetic man, and the statement has come down that, in his desire to meet his brethren in

the ministry, made the long journey to New Hampshire, and attended presbytery. Though the records of that day, both of the presbytery and of this church, are lost, there can be but little doubt that the distant charge of Cherry Valley was one of the twelve churches which are said to have formed that early presbytery of Boston. At a later time a nearer point of support was found. The ancestors of De Witt Clinton* had settled at Little Britain, in Ulster county, near the Hudson in 1731. There grew up before the Revolution what was called the presbytery of Ulster; and with that as their nearest neighbors, the church and its pastor seem to have been connected.

But this long trip to presbytery was not the most distant journey this active man performed. He seems to have been capable of undertaking anything when he had a reason. He was the first person in Cherry Valley to make the voyage to Europe across the ocean. He was still unmarried, and it was now nearly seven years since he had left his friends in Ireland. When he started for America it was to seek a home to which he might take the young girl who had promised to be his wife. But that engagement had prudently been made conditional; for, like those who seek their fortune on the Pacific coast in these days, it was not uncommon for the adventurer who started for the new world to be lost by shipwreck, by pirates, or by the Indians, and never be heard of after. It was too much to ask that the happiness of her whole life should hang on such chances, and it was stipulated that if the young minister did not return within seven years the lady should be free. The time was almost out, and others had sued for her hand. To one of them she had at last yielded, and while poor Dunlop was beating off the stormy northern coast, panting to make a harbor, the preparations for the wedding were in progress. He arrived the day before the marriage, and the last day of the appointed term, claimed his bride, was joyfully accepted as one returned from the dead, and led her away to his wildwood home. Poor lady! could she have known the scene of bloody violence in which she was to yield up her life, she might well have hesitated to embark.

The frontier settlement of Cherry Valley prospered and increased in population.

As years went by death claimed his share from the number of the people, and a spot was selected on a rise of ground, near the southern edge of the village, where they were laid away to rest, and many a rude slab, split from the limestone-ridge hard by, still marks the spot where a pioneer lies wrapt in his long slumber, but whose name no hand skilled with the chisel was there to engrave. With their growing numbers better accommodations for their worship than the old log house could afford became necessary, and a frame church, the second edifice, was erected within the limits of the little quiet grave-yard.

Like all the communities of our country, the constant struggles with the Indians or with the French gave occasion to develop those war-like qualities which were soon to be useful in the grandest effort ever made by any nation in the sacred cause of freedom. Frequent rumors of dangers re-

quired that the rifle should be shouldered by the head of the family, as he led his wife and children to the house of God, and that the sentry should pace watchfully to and fro before the door, while the psalm was lifted up from pious hearts within.

Every man became in some sense a soldier, and even the sports of the children in the village street were those of marching and manœuvring,—the keen eye of the savage, peering from the brushwood of the overlooking hill, being at least once deceived at the sight of their parades into believing that real soldiers had arrived to garrison the place. Service in the old French war promoted several of the members of the church to military offices of some rank, whose regular commissions are still preserved, and scarce a man was there but had seen something of war.

The stern occasion for the use of all their bravery and all their endurance had now come. The Presbyterians of Ireland never yet wasted too much love on the oppressive government of Great Britain. The fathers of some of them had been in the siege of Londonderry and the battle of the Boyne, and we may be sure that they were Whigs. The stamp-act affair reached them, and likewise did the proceedings in Boston harbor. When the news came of what had been done at Concord and Lexington (brought by a courier hastening west and leaving the country all on fire with his patriotic fury as he passed), there was hardly a man who did not resolve to take up the fight. Before this, Cherry Valley had been included in a territorial division called Palatine district of the county of Tryon. A standing committee of safety was formed for the district, with sub-committees in every hamlet. They were under the rule of the family of Johnstons, zealous royalists, who formed the centre of a nest of Tories at Johnstown. Little formidable in themselves, they were made so by reason of their entire control of the great Indian league of the Six Nations, who infested the forests of the whole region. The little church was the scene of the first meeting of the committee, which convened the people to denounce the attempts of the Tories by a bold stroke to carry that part of the country over to the side of the oppressors. By subverting the grand jury and judges assembled in the spring of 1775 the actions of congress had been denounced, and it was hoped thereby to array these settlements against the cause of independence. The patriots in the church subscribed the following article of association in opposition to that attempt.†

Thus our church, consecrated already as a seat of piety, became a cradle of liberty and a theatre of heroic action. Surely, not more adventurous was it to sign the Declaration of Independence in the old State House at Philadelphia than to write one's name on that paper in the rude frame church in the grave-yard at Cherry Valley.

These Presbyterians were the more exasperated in that a large body of Roman Catholic Highlanders, their own apostate countrymen, as they regarded them, formed part of the array at Johnstown with which they were threatened. In a letter to the committee at Albany, imploring help to save the frontier for freedom, they concluded as follows:

“In a word, gentlemen, it is our fixed resolution to sup-

* Campbell's Life of De Witt Clinton.

† See page 14.

port and carry into execution everything recommended by the Continental Congress, *and to be free or die.*"

A document, still extant, shows in what regard the Christian Sabbath was held by them in the grand *Centennial* of a hundred years ago. The question was not then whether Sunday is a day of holy rest or a day of worldly pleasure. The following is a letter written from Cherry Valley in reply to a citation to convene with the committee at a meeting appointed for a certain Sunday. It reminds one of the reply of the apostles when they were forbidden to preach. "Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye: For we cannot:"

CHERRY VALLEY, June 9th, 1775.

SIR: We received yours of yesterday relating to the meeting of the committee on Sunday, which surprised us not a little, inasmuch as it seemed not to be in any alarming circumstance; which, if it was, we should readily attend. But as that does not appear to us to be the case, we think it is very improper; for unless the necessity of the committee sitting superexceeded the duties to be performed in attending the public worship of God, we think it ought to be put off till another day. And therefore we conclude not to give our attendance at this time unless you adjourn the sitting of the committee till Monday morning. And in that case we will give our attendance as early as you please. But otherwise we do not allow ourselves to be cut short of attending on the public worship except the case be so necessitous as to exceed sacrifice. We conclude with wishing success to the common cause, and subscribe ourselves the free born sons of liberty.

JOHN MOORE,
SAMUEL CLYDE,
SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

P. S. If you proceed to sit on the Sabbath, please to read this letter to the committee, which we think will sufficiently assign our reason for not attending.

These were men who could fight as well as pray. Of the three, the first was disabled, but the second, then a major, and the third, then a lieutenant-colonel (with a brother of the latter, who was killed), were the only men from Cherry Valley in the battle of Oriskany, and at the close of that stubborn and bloody action led off the remnant of the regiment of Colonel Cox, who was killed.

In 1778 a fort was erected on the hill where was located the church and school-house, the entire establishment being surrounded by a stockade. The second edifice thus became the church within the fort. We have now traced the history of the church to the massacre.

THE POST-REVOLUTIONARY CHURCH.

The principal source from which the following portions of this recital are drawn is an exceedingly interesting MS. volume, inscribed in a beautiful hand resembling copperplate, & *The Records of the Presbyterian Church and Congregation in Cherry Valley, Anno Domini 1785.*" Besides this, which is chiefly a chronicle of the temporalities, the *Records of the Session* are extant in four volumes, commencing in 1804.

The thread of the history is abruptly resumed with the following quaint and touching entry upon the first page of the old record-book.

"We, the Ancient Inhabitants of Cherry Valley, in the County of Montgomery, and State of New York, having Returned from Exile finding ourselves destitute of our Church officers, viz., Deacons and Elders. In consequence of our difficulties, and other congregations, in similar circumstances, our legislature thought proper to pass a

Law for the Relief of those (viz., An act to incorporate all Religious Societies passed April the Sixth, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four). In compliance of said act we proceeded as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT.

"At a meeting of a Respectable Number of the Old Inhabitants of Cherry Valley, it was agreed upon that an Advertisement be set up to give notice to all the former Inhabitants that are Returned to their Respective Habitations to meet in the Meeting House yard on Tuesday the Fifth Day of April Next at Ten O'clock before Noon, then and there to chose Trustees who shall be a Body corporate for the purpose of taking care of the Temporalities of their Respective Presbyterian Congregation agreeable to an act (eto.).

"Cherry Valley, March 19, 1785.

"SAMUEL CLYDE, Justice of the Peace."

Thus, with neither minister nor missionary nor any of those specially qualified persons at hand who are generally the prime movers in religious undertakings, not even a deacon or elder, the forlorn remnant of the people of Cherry Valley who had escaped the ravages of war and of the massacre, true to their pious training, out of their desire to worship God, and under the leadership of the civil magistrate, assume that right to form themselves into a church, which is inherent in Christians in such circumstances, without regard to precedent or ecclesiastical succession. The war, which so severely tried the colonies, received its finishing stroke in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781; but it was not till late in 1783 that the armies were disbanded, a treaty with Great Britain having been signed in September that year. For a space the energies of the young nation seemed paralyzed with its efforts, and with the vision of its success. It was not till the second year after this that the survivors of Cherry Valley came to search amid the thicket of young vegetation for the boundaries of their farms and the relics of their homes. They met informally, as we have seen, to take measures for the rehabilitation of their church, and the advertisement was set up in March, 1795.

There is something extremely impressive in the thought of that assemblage of returned "exiles" in the meeting-house yard, deliberating in the cold March air, amid the blackened ruins of their sanctuary and the graves of their dead, upon the prospects of rebuilding the house of God. The artist, seeking to perpetuate upon the canvas the spirit of that earnest period, could scarcely find a more fitting subject for his pencil. Great drifts of snow there frequently still cover the ground at that season; but, if otherwise, we may imagine the unpromising features of the landscape which formed the ground of the picture; the arching stems of the raspberry making a tangle over the low gravestones, through which it was difficult to walk; the trees bare of leaves; the nearer hills lonely and gray, save where patches of the hemlock varied the tone with touches of blackness; and the distant summits far down the valley fading to shades of cold steel-blue under the cloudy and threatening sky. The costumes of the figures, the brown doublet or heavily caped greatcoat of gray; the blue Continental uniform, and rough hunter's legging of leather, would give diversity to the group; but what a master-hand must not it be that could render the firm and rugged lines in the faces of the men!

The names of twenty-one electors are recorded who elected three trustees, Samuel Clyde, John Campbell, Jr.,

and James Willson. The last accompanied Lindsay in 1739 when he came to locate his patent, and seems to have been the surveyor. He purchased a farm in 1745, and the old parchment deed describes him as the high sheriff of Albany county, which at that earliest period extended over this district. The returning officers were Colonel Campbell and Wm. Dickson, the latter the ancestor of Rev. Cyrus Dickson, of New York.

The corporate body was kept up from this time onward; but in the first years the church was left to care for itself without the assistance of a regular minister, worship being maintained with such temporary help as could from time to time be procured in a region so isolated. By 1790 a meeting-house had been erected, but from subsequent records of the post-revolutionary church seems for many years to have been without regular furniture, and in the barest possible condition. In 1796 the names of fifty-four others are entered as "members of the first Presbyterian congregation." Among these is that of Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a man whose literary labors subsequently became an instrument in supporting the most scandalous imposture our country has produced. We read in Scripture of an old prophet at Bethel, who preferred dwelling among the ten tribes to ministering to the faithful people; and whose preference therein ultimately led to deplorable mischief. Mr. Spaulding doubtless anticipated no such results, but having abandoned the ministry, he devoted his leisure to some unprofitable speculations about those same lost Tribes of Israel. On this he wrote a romance, detailing an imaginary history, and identifying them with the aborigines of this continent, whom he describes as coming to this country by a long journey through various lands from Jerusalem, under two leaders, Nephi and Lehi, and giving rise to the traces of art and civilization which exist in the mounds, and other relics which still are so perplexing a problem to scholars. The MS. of this work being sent to a printing-office, where its absurdity caused it to be refused, it was copied by one Rigdon and thence came into the hands of Joseph Smith, the pretended prophet of the "Latter-Day Saints," became the source of the pretended revelations of the "Golden Leaves," and now survives, with a few additions from Scripture, as the Book of Mormon.

Somewhere before this time an energetic effort was made in behalf of education, and a handsome building was erected for an academy, which long exerted the happiest influence on the culture of the neighborhood, and sent out numbers of men who became prominent throughout the country. Mr. Spaulding appears to have taught in this institution, and doubtless he occasionally preached in the church, and baptized the children. But in this year both church and school were to secure the services of a man whose labors in the latter soon raised it to great efficiency, and who himself rapidly rose to eminence as an eloquent divine and efficient supporter of education. An entry in the Record, Aug. 15, 1796, states that the question "whether this society will give the Rev. Mr. Eliphalet Nott a call to settle as our minister," was carried in the affirmative, and a subscription opened to raise money for his support.

Dr. Nott came from Connecticut in the summer of 1795, as a licentiate missionary to these parts, being then at the

age of twenty-one and recently married; reaching the place by the great turnpike from Albany, by which this country was soon to be opened up to rapid development, but which was then only recently cut through, and passable only on horseback. He himself describes the pleasing emotions with which he gazed down upon the smiling valley with its nestling village and waving cultivated fields, after the rough uninhabited country which intervened for long distances between it and the more easterly settlements.* Filled with melancholy thoughts at his lonely situation in a region so distant, and where he supposed all would be entire strangers, he stopped at a house to ask for some refreshment, when to his surprise he was greeted by name. It was an old Connecticut acquaintance, Mr. Ozius Waldo, who received him most cordially, and at once urgently besought that he would tarry and take charge of the church, of which himself long after continued an active and useful member. Engagements further on required Mr. Nott's attention; but the call was made out, and after some hesitation he returned and took up his labors as both preacher in the church and teacher in the academy, which was soon thronged with pupils. In his letter of acceptance, a characteristic document recorded in his own hand, he dwells on the "distance from ministerial assistance and advice" as making him hesitate, but speaks of the prevalence of infidelity and the "destitute and broken state" of the society, which he calls a "solitary Zion," not as deterring, but as the reasons for not "deserting" it.

A proposal that the call should require Mr. Nott to "put himself under the direction and inspection of the presbytery of this State," seems to have led to the appointment of Mr. Spaulding to present the call to presbytery; but apparently nothing was done, for the young preacher was not ordained till he became pastor at Albany. He himself, however, in one of his letters, relates the circumstances under which he was led to become a Presbyterian. On his way to the west he stopped at Schenectady, and going into a prayer-meeting was asked to preach by Dr. John Blair Smith, the president of Union college. In a long conversation afterwards he explained the object of his journey, which was as a missionary of the Congregational church. But he was deeply impressed with the views of his host, that as the New England people and the Presbyterians in the new region were so much in accord on points and doctrines, it seemed unwise and unchristian to encourage them in maintaining a profitless division of their strength, that they ought to be induced to unite, and join efforts in the Master's cause. These arguments gave a new direction to the young man's life; he abandoned Congregationalism, and lent his influence to form that "plan of union" which led to the building up of so many large and prosperous churches. There is no record of the results of his labors as the supply of the little congregation, and his stay extended to but two years. But he here first established his household, made ties of friendship which lasted as long as his extended life, and formed that attachment for the place which caused it ever to dwell in his memory among his most pleasing associations. He loved to revisit the beau-

* Memoirs of Dr. Nott.

tiful valley which had been the scene of his early endeavors, and in his old age he resolved plans for giving it lasting benefit by aiding in the establishment of its ancient academy on the basis of a substantial endowment.

In 1798 his young wife was conveyed for her health to Ballston Springs, whose waters were already becoming famous. There is some obscurity in the accounts, but it appears to have been at this time that he tarried at Schenectady, being on his way to see his wife, and to attend a meeting of the presbytery of Albany at Salem, when Dr. Smith, after hearing him preach, urged him to return by way of Albany, and occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church there, which was then vacant. Whether he was then already a member of presbytery, as his *Memoirs* state (in which case we should expect that he would have been ordained and installed, on being received by it, over his Cherry Valley charge), or whether he made his journey for the purpose of connecting himself with the presbytery, with installation then in view, is not clear. At all events the journey lost him to Cherry Valley; he preached at Albany, was immediately called to that important charge, and a few years later had become famous among the clergymen of the country. In 1804 he became president of Union college, where for an extended period he filled that sphere of eminence and usefulness, whose events are a part of the history of our progress during the past century.

By the loss of its minister the little church was again left to its own meagre resources in its difficult struggle, and several years elapsed before it secured the services of a regular pastor. Trustees were regularly elected each year, but no minister is mentioned, except Mr. Spaulding, till 1802, when Rev. Thos. Kirby Kirkham was employed for at least one year, one-quarter of his time to be devoted to Middlefield. In Dr. Nott's time efforts had been made to furnish the church, and the proposal started to erect a better one. It seems to have been greatly needed, for so unattractive was its appearance that it is related that a traveler on passing it exclaimed, "that he had many times seen the house of God, but never before had he beheld the Lord's barn!" It stood on the site of the previous one in the grave-yard, a plain building, fifty feet square, without steeple or ornament. Within was a gallery on three sides, and on the fourth was a round, barrel pulpit mounted on a post, the pews being of the high-backed, square, uncomfortable pattern usual at the period, neither padded nor cushioned. For many years there was neither chimney nor stove, any more than the old Covenanters had when they met in conventicle on the Scotch hillsides. The feeble warfth of the foot-stoves carried by the women barely sufficed to keep the congregation from freezing as they listened to Dr. Nott's young and fervid oratory in the keen air of winter. The writer has more than once preached in Cherry Valley when the thermometer outside was at eighteen or twenty degrees below zero; and when it was at that stage inside, what must not have been the devotion that could keep a congregation together! We do not wonder at finding a record that there should be but one service at that season of the year. Mr. Kirkham's labors seem to have led to little fruit, and he appears not to have been re-engaged.

We have seen that the church was organized hitherto in that somewhat informal manner which circumstances permitted. A body of Christians desiring to worship God, they had builded a church and employed ministers to maintain the ordinances so far as they could be obtained. They evidently endeavored to regain that presbyterial recognition which they had before the war; but this their remoteness prevented, or their insignificance failed to evoke. Dr. Nott being without ordination prevented the institution of new elders, though one or two who had been such in the old church are believed to have been on the ground. Old "Deacon" John Moore had been a chaplain in the first provincial congress of New York, in 1775, of which he was a member. With such facts, it would seem an absurd piece of punctiliousness to assert, on account of some unavoidable defects, that they were not a church. An army does not cease to be an army because its officers have fallen. They had the fact that they were a Christian body united for worship; they had set up the house of God sixty years before. Old Dominic Dunlop had gone hundreds of miles to presbytery; as soon as they returned from exile, before their own houses were rebuilt, they had solemnly met in the grave-yard to rehabilitate the sanctuary. The church members were there, and they called themselves a "Presbyterian church and congregation." They had had one pastor, and had employed at least two other preachers of the gospel. No temporary neglects or flaws in the strict routine of ecclesiastical order could destroy the fact that that they were a church of Christ and a Presbyterian church. But despite all this a precisian now appears who swept it all aside, and, seemingly on his own responsibility, took it in hand, forsooth, to give it existence, and at the same time to impress upon it a new character, and introduce usages entirely foreign to its wont. In January, 1804, Rev. Isaac Lewis came from Cooperstown, then a small place not long settled, and finding the church without a pastor or active officers (though the members still held together, and meetings for prayer were kept up weekly), not only lent his assistance to ordain elders in the church, but treated it as if it were not in existence, as the record runs in the session-book, "organized into a church" a certain number, only fourteen in all, whose names are recorded. Mr. Lewis, the author of this doubtless well-meant, but rather sweeping and gratuitous measure, was a Presbyterian, but seems to have been reared under Congregational usages, and it was under his influence and at this time that the church was led to impose upon itself a long and dogmatical "confession of faith" and "covenant" after the Congregational fashion, apparently ignorant, or else forgetful, that the proper and only authorized standards of the Presbyterian church are those of the Westminster assembly, adopted by general assembly in 1788. Half a dozen years later, Mr. Cooley, better acquainted with Presbyterian ways, brought this anomaly in the practice of the church to the notice of session, and appended a note to the record, stating that "the session thinks it not proper to require it of members, inasmuch as the *printed* confession of the Presbyterian church (*i.e.* the Westminster) clearly and fully express all articles of faith and practice derived from the word of God." (1811.) Notwithstanding this re-

pudding some later pastors revived the use of them, and in 1854 they were printed in pamphlet form. In August, 1873, they were formally set aside by session, and the action, with the reasons for it, entered upon the minutes.

The effort secured little fruit beyond amending the organization and enrollment of the fourteen members. There are evident traces that the innovation was displeasing to the old members, who had always seen believers added to the church on the simple terms of repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and under the old Westminster symbols, literally construed, and with the largest respect for the right of private judgment, as was usual in the Scotch church. Not till three years later did any of the old stock allow their names to be entered, when four only were received, not on their subscribing to the covenant, but on the ground that they had been members in Mr. Dunlop's time, while many others remained out altogether, as we infer from the absence of so many of the old names, especially of the men, from the roll.

A long narrative, under date 1806, records the goodness and mercy of God in answering the prayers of the church for an "ambassador to watch over the flock of Christ and warn sinners to repentance," by the arrival of Rev. Geo. Hall, who was called in February on a salary of \$500.

The old church was now so out of repair as to be dangerous to health in winter, and it was proposed that service be held in "the south room of the academy, excepting on every fifth Sabbath that the Episcopalians expect their pastor to preach there," which is the first notice of a worshiping body of Episcopalians among us. The pastor referred to was doubtless the widely useful Father Nash, the pioneer of Episcopacy in these parts. The old meeting-house told on Mr. Hall's health severely, and he resigned in 1807.

Luther Rich, a name often seen on the records, was in 1801 elected to the constitutional convention, of which Aaron Burr was president, as was Joseph Clyde in that of 1821. Rev. Andrew Oliver was then pastor at Springfield, and appears to have lent his service to our church from time to time during the three years before a pastor was again settled. In Mr. Nott's day the Springfield church is spoken of as applying for his ministration for half the time, an overture which was refused, but which shows there was a church there as early as 1797. In 1800, Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, a missionary, visited the place, and a revival broke out, which extended to several other towns, and seventeen persons were added to the church. Mr. Oliver became their pastor in 1806. The Baptists had formed a church in Springfield in 1797, under Elder Wm. Furman, which flourished.

Rev. Jesse Townsend preached in the summer of 1810; but at the close of that season was to begin the first extended pastorate of this period of the old church. It was that of Rev. Eli F. Cooley, LL.D., a well-educated, prudent, and able man, who had graduated at Princeton in 1806, and having concluded the required three years of theological study, came as a licentiate of the presbytery of New Brunswick, and began to preach in October, having been called in August. An earnest effort was made to secure his services, and \$600 having been raised on his

salary, he determined upon a permanent settlement, and was installed by the presbytery of Oneida in February following.

The fourteen members had, in the six years till he came, risen to thirty-seven, but when he retired, in 1820, the list had swelled to two hundred and twenty-six, the best evidences both of the prosperity of the place, and the efficiency of his labors. But, notwithstanding this, he was compelled to resign in March, 1820, on account of the inadequate support. He died, at an advanced age, in 1860.

Among the more prominent men whose names are associated with the church at this period and the years succeeding were, as trustees, Lester Holt, Levi Beardsley, James Braekett, Isaac Seelye, and Jabez D. Hammond, most of whom were lawyers of great ability. The last mentioned was an author of considerable merit. His "Political History of the State of New York," and "Life and Times of Silas Wright," are works of standard authority, and extremely valuable contributions to historical literature. He was a member of congress in 1815-18. Mr. Beardsley was a prominent citizen and a lawyer of wide reputation.

Dr. Joseph White and Alvan Stewart were widely known and universally respected, the former (who, though an Episcopalian, co-operated with the church for some time) as a physician of remarkable capacity, whose practice embraced an area of very great extent, the latter as a radical reformer and man of original genius and great wit, who became one of the earliest apostles of the temperance cause and in the abolition of slavery. As elders, besides Joshua Tucker, Elijah Belcher, and Jason Wright, who begin the list, the most efficient were Ozias Waldo, Samuel Huntington, James O. Morse, and David H. Little. Mr. Little, an elder from 1832 to 1870, when he removed to Rochester, was identified with the religious concerns of this region till his death, in 1873. James Otis Morse, an elder from 1821, was eminent in the law, and exerted a wide influence in public affairs. His portrait and that of his wife, two remarkable pictures, the work of the great inventor of the telegraph, in his early artist days, adorn the walls of the family mansion. Portraits of Dr. and Mrs. White, by the same hand, are in the possession of their descendant, Mrs. A. B. Cox. Perhaps the most zealous and certainly the most successful among the long list of ministers this church has had was Rev. John Truair, who was called in July, 1820, he having, with Mr. Cooley, Mr. Oliver, and others, formed the presbytery of Otsego in 1819, when the old Oneida presbytery was divided. He was of English birth, a man educated, talented, and full of vim; of excessive activity, of great and persuasive powers as a speaker, and so successful in bringing souls to Christ as to merit comparison with preachers of the type of Mr. Moody. His pastorate, though of less than two years, was a time of extraordinary growth. Forty-six persons were at once added to the church in the fall of the year he came, and one hundred and twenty the next. Traces of his activity are seen in the frequency with which he assembled his efficient session, thirty-eight sittings being held in the year and three-quarters while he was pastor, and sometimes as many as six in a single month. He was seized with great zeal to save the godless seamen of New York; and his vehemence is exhibited in the ter-

vid and urgent reasoning of a long letter he recorded, when beseeching permission to withdraw in order to undertake a work among that unpromising class, to which he had received an earnest summons, and for which his rugged eloquence no doubt eminently fitted him. The value the church placed on this extraordinary man is seen in their granting him six months' leave of absence, owing to ill health, with continued pay, and supplying his pulpit, Rev. Charles James Cook being secured for the purpose. His request was most reluctantly consented to. He had the restless, untiring spirit of an evangelist and successful harvester of souls, for which the seed had been planted by faithful predecessors. The pastoral relation was dissolved March 24, 1822, and on the following Sunday he celebrated his last communion with the people who prized him so well, eight more having been added to the church, making one hundred and seventy-four in all, and swelling the list to four hundred, certainly a strong church for that day.

Before Mr. Cooley left, a serious effort had been made to erect a new church by the appointment of a committee, among whom were Mr. Morse and Oliver Judd, the latter the head of an ingenious family who came from Connecticut, and established themselves in the manufacture of iron, and all of whom being musical, long sustained the efficiency of the service of song. Edwin Judd, who might have been called, like Aristides, the just, bore the character of a Nestor to the village, and sang in the choir for forty years, scarcely missing a Sunday. Mr. Truair imparted fresh energy to the building movement, but his departure delayed the plan for a few years longer. The church, however, was not to sink again into inactivity, for scarce a month had passed when Rev. Charles Fitch, a Princetonian licentiate, was called, and Aug. 22, 1822, he was ordained. The old church was now too ruinous for use; a proposal to repair it was negatived, and a fresh committee instructed to devise ways and draft a plan for another, the services being held meanwhile in the Lancasterian school-house. An inkling of the usages of life at that period is seen in the record that a certain apprentice was suspended from the church for running away from his master to parts unknown; and entries of the period fill long pages with the painful and sometimes ludicrous accounts of regular trials in case of discipline. The conditions of religious life seem to have improved since then, and perhaps there has been some accession of discretion to the church. Mr. Fitch was not well sustained, and applied for a dismissal November, 1824, leaving the spring following. Rev. James B. Ambler succeeded, as stated supply, from May, 1825, till July, 1827. The efforts in regard to a new building were crowned with success in that year, and the WHITE FRAME CHURCH reared its handsome steeple to a height of about a hundred feet in the air. It was in the classic style then so universally in vogue; apparently modeled after one of the numerous churches of Sir Christopher Wren, and became in its turn the model of many churches in this part of the country. In front was a portico with four elegant Tuscan pillars, above which rose the steeple, story on story, to the summit, which was adorned with a tiled dome, and gilt ball and vane, the latter being the same that surmounts the present spire. The gallery occupied three sides, the pulpit being between the entrances,

with choir and small organ above it. The old meeting-house was sold and the proceeds devoted to fencing the venerated and historic burial-ground, the new church having been built upon the site now occupied, a short distance further up the street. The church was painted in that dazzling white so invariably chosen for the structures of the American village of the period; whether to delude the beholder into the idea that he was gazing on classic forms in marble, or because white being, as philosophers tell us, the sum of all the hues of the rainbow united, it was thought impossible to go wrong with it. It at all events seems to have been considered as the *beau ideal* for an element of harmony with the intense green of the window-blinds and the surrounding verdure. But it was a very pretty church, as was, and still is, the village itself; embosomed in lovely maples (thanks to an old fellow named Gregg, who set them out at a shilling apiece) and set round about with hills, whose tops were crowned with nodding forests, with its little irregular square, on which were the tavern, the bank, and the stores, and to which converged the four or five highways that came in from among the fragrant fields in as many different directions, and with its three or four churches, its pleasant houses, and green, shady lawns. The demands of business had led to the establishment of the Central bank as early as 1816, being then the only bank in this region, and in 1829 Mr. Horatio J. Oleott came here as its cashier, since which period his name has been a part of the history of the church, and a power in the financial concerns of the region, being a most serviceable supporter of the former in various capacities, especially as the efficient treasurer, and becoming an elder in 1875. Many of those who had been prepared for life in the academy reaped success in various fields, and as its importance as a place of enterprise declined some of them gradually returned to enjoy a more leisurely life, and the old village assumed the air of a place of prosperous and quiet retirement. The sulphur waters of Sharon and Richfield, on either hand, began to attract numbers of people every summer in search of health or of purer air, who loved to drive out to Cherry Valley to enjoy its charming and extensive prospects, and those of them that were privileged share the social cheer of its delightful homes.

Among those who came back to enjoy the felicities of rural life at different times were Judge George C. Clyde and Samuel Campbell, Esq., who retired after successful careers at the bar or on the bench, and Messrs. George B. Ripley and Henry Roseboom, who retired from mercantile life. All were descended from old settled families, and by their interest in church affairs greatly compensated for the loss of those who were departing. Mr. Clyde, who returned in 1852, was judge of the county of Columbia, and died in 1868. His was a family of influence, his grandfather, Colonel Clyde, having been the magistrate under whose call the church had reassembled after the war.

Rev. C. W. D. Tappan was called March, 1828, but was dismissed at the end of the year. The accessions were slender at that period, and causes had begun to work which greatly diminished the importance of the village, commercially, as well as the prominence of the church. As I have hinted, the character of the place was changing through

causes that were irresistible; new lines of travel were opening up which diverted that stream of life which had hitherto poured through and drained off much of its young and enterprising talent. The Erie canal was completed in 1825, and a few years later the locomotive followed along the level stretch bordering the Mohawk, and across the low divide to the lakes, which constitute the natural channel of commerce from the east to the west. The old highway along the hills became a deserted country road. The mere rivulet only of traffic was left from the south to the canal and railway. At a later time this also was dried by the building of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad south of us; when it became necessary for us to regain communication with the outer world by a railroad of our own, or sink into entire insignificance, an ineffectual attempt towards this same end by carrying a plank-road to Fort Plain, in 1850, only serving to demonstrate the necessity. This however, is anticipating.

When Rev. Alex. M. Cowan was called, Oct. 8, 1829, there were still 212 members, but at the end of his time, notwithstanding some 50 additions, the losses being greater than the gain, the total had fallen to 208. Installed February, 1830, he remained till September, 1833. Frequent mention is now made of dismissals to the two Methodist churches of the village, which about this time began to spring up, besides numerous others of that and other denominations in every surrounding hamlet.

From this period to the year 1863 the church was under the pastoral care of the following, successively: Rev. William Lochead, Albert V. H. Powell, William Lusk, Geo. S. Boardman, John G. Hall, James H. Dwight, Alex. L. Twombly, Edward P. Gardner.

The history of the church is thus brought down to the time when the present pastor began his labors, May, 1863, his call being dated February 26, and his installation taking place June 18 of the same year.

From the narrative as a whole the following may be derived as a general summary. The church, founded in 1741, has existed over a period of one hundred and thirty-five years. It has had five successive church edifices in three different locations. It has received the labors of twenty-two different ministers, including the present, besides occasional temporary supplies. Of these twenty-two, fifteen have been regularly installed pastors.

Mr. Dunlop's pastorate was violently ended after he had been on the field for thirty-seven years. Mr. Cooley served ten years, and Mr. Hall seven. The other pastorates ranged from five years to one or two.

The following is the list, with the years of their labors [pastors printed in SMALL CAPS; stated supplies in roman; other supplies in *italics*]:

SAMUEL DUNLOP.....	1741-78	C. W. D. TAPPAN.....	1828-29
Eliphaz Nott.....	1796-98	ALEX. M. COWAN.....	1830-33
Thos. K. Kirkham.....	1803-04	WM. LOHEAD.....	1834-38
Geo. Hall.....	1806-07	ALBERT V. H. POWELL.....	1838-39
Jesse Townsend.....	1810	WILLIAM LUSK.....	1841-46
Eli F. Cooley.....	1810-20	Geo. S. BOARDMAN.....	1847-49
JOHN TRIPPAH.....	1820-22	JOHN G. HALL.....	1850-57
Charles Jas. Cook.....	1822	Jas. H. DWIGHT.....	1857-58
CHARLES FITCH.....	1822-24	ALEX. S. TWOMBLY.....	1858-62
Emma Beardsley.....	1825	EDWARD P. GARDNER.....	1862-67
Jas. B. Ambler.....	1825-27	HENRY U. SWINNERTON.....	1868

The following is a list of the elders since 1804, twenty-two in all:

Joshua Tucker.....	1804	Ephraim Hanson.....	1819
Elijah Belcher.....	1804	Samuel Huntington.....	1819
Jason Wright.....	1804	James O. Morse.....	1821
John Horton.....	1807	Alfred Crafts.....	1821
John Horton, Jr.....	1807	Benjamin Tucker.....	1822
Ozias Waldo.....	1807	David H. Little.....	1822
John Gault.....	1808	Hubbard Metcalf.....	1810
Jesse Johnson.....	1814	Charles G. Hazeltine.....	1853
James Thompson.....	1814	A. Beach Gilest.....	1853
James Church.....	1816	Elijah R. Thompson.....	1875
Hugh Robinson.....	1819	Horatio J. Oleott.....	1875

The names of eight hundred and sixty-four persons are on the extant roll who at different times have been members of the church from 1804. There is no list of the members previous to the massacre; but presuming that as many as one hundred and thirty-six must have been gathered during the long ministry of Mr. Dunlop, we may make the total one thousand. The old church has, therefore, in heaven and on earth a numerous flock, even as it has had many shepherds. It has had a long history, and has not existed in vain. Its honorable record is worthy of preservation, and there is a feeling of satisfaction in submitting the story of its career as of a duty performed, such as one generation owes to those which have preceded it.

On the 14th of May, 1872, the board of trustees received the following generous and unexpected proposal in regard to a new church edifice:

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE TOWN OF CHERRY VALLEY:

GENTLEMEN,—It is now more than forty years since your present church edifice was erected. Extensive repairs would be necessary to render it comfortable for the society. I propose to render repairs unnecessary by the erection of a new church edifice, and accordingly tender to you this proposition. If you will authorize me to dispose of the present building in such a manner as I may deem best, I will cause the same to be taken down or moved away, and build and finish on the same site, ready for use by the congregation, a suitable edifice of stone. In this undertaking I am mindful of my family's connection with the town since its early settlement, and of that family and personal connection with the church which has continued for four generations, and propose to erect a building which may serve as a grateful memorial to my beloved parents and dear sister, deceased, and which, while it will be an ornament to my native town, will, I hope, prove a pleasant and attractive religious home for many coming generations.

Thankful to Almighty God for the numerous blessings bestowed upon my family and myself in the years that have passed, and for the opportunity to devote a portion of His good gifts to me to His service, I am very truly your friend and co-worker,

CATHERINE ROSEBOM.

CHERRY VALLEY, May 4, 1872.

This liberal offer was of course accepted, and on Sunday, May 19, 1872, divine services were held for the last time in the old church. It was soon after taken down, and on the 11th day of the following month the foundations for the new edifice were begun.

No sacred deposits were found in the old foundation. The corner-stone was laid July 25, a brief historical account of the church (published in the *Gazette* of August 4) being deposited in it, with other documents and mementos. The work proceeded without accident, attaining its completion by Oct. 1, 1873, when the dedication took place, of which a full account was also published in the *Gazette*, with a description of the building. It was a beautiful day, and a great concourse of people filled the building to overflowing.

* Deceased.

† Dismissed to other churches.

The printed programme bore a list of the chief dates in the history. After the invocation and some responsive psalms, the keys of the edifice were received from the donor, Miss Kate Roseboom, and delivered to the trustees for the use of the people, by Hon. William W. Campbell, who accompanied the act with a short address, reviewing the career of the church in the past. After a reply by Mr. H. J. Oleott, on behalf of the trustees and the people, expressive of their thanks for the gift, the sermon was preached by Rev. Anson J. Upson, D.D., of Albany, from Psalm cxii. The church was then solemnly dedicated to the service of God in prayer by the pastor, and after addresses by Rev. P. F. Sanborn and F. B. Savage, the audience passed to the lecture-room, where a repast was spread.

Nelson M. Whipple, Esq., of Brooklyn, is the architect of the building. The style chosen is the early English, inclining to the decorated. Three varieties of stone enter into the composition of the walls, dark blue limestone, with light gray foundations and coigns, and red New Jersey sandstone arches and copings. While extremely plain, it has an air of great solidity, and presents an appearance of cheerful dignity and conscientious treatment. The interior is finished in solid walnut, the walls and windows being richly decorated in warm colors, and the upholstery, etc., of deep crimson, in good keeping. The edifice has a clerestory nave and two aisles. The spire, which is 150 feet high, occupies one angle, and being the point of connection between the church proper and the lecture-room adjoining, constitutes the central feature of the front as a whole. On the south face of the tower is the monogram, C. R., worked in the masonry; and over the porch the initials of the architect. Beneath the rear part is a handsome parlor, with suitable closets, and a pastor's room, connecting with the pulpit. These apartments are the special quarters of the Ladies' society, an institution which was formed in 1868, and which has since always been a most useful adjunct in the work of the church. Each new project has generally here been taken up and commended to the support of the congregation. By this means there have been successively undertaken improvements in the heating and lighting of the old church and session-house, repairs on the parsonage and on the organ, carpets, upholstery and pulpit furniture for the new church, the gas machines and fixtures, furnishing of the parlor, etc., besides much benevolent work. It has thus proved a highly useful vehicle in developing the activity of the church, besides affording a pleasing medium for social intercourse. Ample accommodations for the Sunday-school are afforded in the lecture-room, which has a primary school-room attached.

A most gratifying increase of interest was at once noticeable, several persons being received into the church on the first Sabbath of its occupancy. In January, 1875, union services were held alternately with the M. E. Church in the observance of the Week of Prayer, Rev. W. F. Tooke being pastor of that church, and laboring assiduously to deepen the impressions of the people. An unusual degree of religious interest was developed. The meetings were sustained almost nightly till April, with effective assistance from Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Syracuse, and Rev. Mr. Blinn,

of Cambridge, for some weeks. Twenty-six persons united with the church as the fruit of this effort, one-half of whom were men, and a number heads of families. A revival followed the present year in the M. E. Church, resulting in an unprecedented accession to its numbers, and in which we had a generous share. The general improvement in the state of religion is not the least happy effect of these blessed visitations, a deeper feeling of seriousness having been thrown over the entire community, awakening a more earnest prayerfulness, and exciting the hope that greater blessings are to follow. A Young Men's Christian Association has been formed, with a large number of members. The cause of temperance has received fresh attention of late years, and there is a stronger sentiment springing up with respect to that extremely important reform.

The progress during the period of eight years embraced in the present pastorate is indicated by the subjoined table, which gives the baptisms, the additions to the church and departures from it.

	MEMBERSHIP.						BAPTISMS.	
	No. at last Report.	Received on Profession.	Received by Letter.	Total.	Died.	Dismissed.	Adults.	Infants.
Year ending April, 1869.....	121	3	1	125	2	7	2
" " " 1870.....	116	7	5	128	2	3	5	10
" " " 1871.....	123	1	1	125	0	6	1
" " " 1872.....	119	3	2	124	3	4	3	2
" " " 1873.....	117	2	5	124	4	4	2	1
" " " 1874.....	116	10	4	130	3	3	8	3
" " " 1875.....	124	8	0	132	4	4	2	1
" " " 1876.....	124	19	7	150	4	2	8	2
Since added.....	13	1	164	present total.			

The loss of our academy has never ceased to be the subject of deep regret, and the constant prayer of the church has been that it might again be revived. There is now an encouraging prospect that this hope may be realized. A handsome site has been purchased in one of the most eligible parts of the village by the liberal lady who has already done so much for the church, to which a large lot has been added as a gift by Mr. Oleott and Mr. G. W. B. Dakin jointly. The same lady has in contemplation the erection of a suitable academical hall for the purposes of the school, of which plans have been prepared by the pastor. There is a house on the property capable of being remodeled for the use of the principal. It is hoped that all details in the scheme of this enterprise (which are still under advisement) will soon be arranged, and that the ancient institution will then enter afresh upon its career of beneficent influence.

On the 4th of July, 1876, the Centennial of American Independence was made the occasion of unusual demonstrations and gratitude throughout the country. The Otsego County celebration was held at Cherry Valley, and was an occasion of great interest. The presidency of the day was fittingly awarded to our venerable fellow-citizen, Hon. William W. Campbell, who has been identified usefully with every local movement for many years. No other man has given such attention as he has to the traditions of this part of the country. It will not be inappropriate to close



Oliver Judd

OLIVER JUDD was a lineal descendant of Deacon Thomas Judd, who came from England in 1633, settled at Cambridge, Mass., removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and to Farmington in 1644.

He was born in New Britain, Conn., June 9, 1782. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, in company with Elihu Burritt, serving a seven years' apprenticeship to an uncle. In March, 1804, he married, and, with others, came directly here, where he resided until his death, which occurred Nov. 24, 1859. In addition to iron work, he engaged in the manufacture of sleigh bells, and of brass work generally; was interested, with others, in making clocks, jewelry, and saddlery. During the war of 1812 he manufactured largely harness and saddlery trimmings. In 1823 he established an iron foundry, which is still carried on by his son. Elected a magistrate in 1816, he held the office for twenty-one years, declining longer service on account of other engagements. In 1816, and again in 1825, he was a representative in the State legislature from this county. Was postmaster during the administration of John Quincy Adams.

On the opening of the Erie canal and subsequent building of a railroad through the Mohawk valley, he was untiring in his efforts to secure better communications with those thoroughfares. Numerous explorations and surveys were made looking to the building of a railroad; but the grades and work were found to be too heavy to be practicable. A plank road was built leading to both Canajoharie and Fort Plain.

The records of school district No. 3, and of the Cherry Valley academy, attest his activity in educational matters.

Undemonstrative and retiring, making no pretensions or professions, his whole life was one of uprightness and integrity. Singularly correct in his judgments and decisions, his opinions were highly valued and continually sought in matters of both a public and private character.

In his office of magistrate he was notorious as a peacemaker, constantly adjusting differences without a trial. In

so doing he often innocently thwarted the ambitious schemes of a troop of young lawyers, to say nothing of older ones, with which the locality abounded.

On the question of the use of strong drink he early took a stand resulting in a life of perfect sobriety.

When first elected justice of the peace, it was the custom to hold courts for trials at a public-house, where, of course, the fashion of the day called for a great deal of social drinking, in which lawyers and magistrates naturally took part.

Being satisfied that the social drinking habits of the people lay at the foundation of intemperance, he declared that he would neither treat nor be treated. He also abolished among his own workmen the social sprees then so prevalent in all manufactories. This trait shows itself at the present day in his descendants, who are among the most active in the temperance cause. His public spirit and patriotism also appear to have descended.

Of eight grandchildren old enough and qualified to enter the army at the breaking out of the late rebellion, six went into the service as volunteers. Two of them were killed.

The positive, independent characteristics of his mind showed themselves in his religious views.

Growing up under New England orthodox régime, and having established decided opinions in regard to the character and beatitudes of his heavenly father, his thoughtful mind discerned what to him seemed glaring inconsistencies with those opinions in some of the so-called essential doctrines of the church societies of the day. He became, and continued for the last fifty years of his life, decidedly Unitarian in sentiment, esteeming churches and creeds, forms and ceremonies, faiths and professions of value only as they contributed to righteousness of character. Notwithstanding this he gave his constant attendance and support to the Presbyterian church in this place; and on the occasion of their building a new house of worship in 1827, was one of three selected for their building committee.

this account of the church with a brief notice of one who, by his careful labors, may be said to have saved an interesting chapter of American history from oblivion. I draw the following chiefly from a sketch given by his friend, A. Stewart Morse, M.D., to the *N. Y. Era*, March 14, 1863. His ancestors, four generations back, formed part of the first body of settlers, the farm selected being that now occupied by himself. His grandfather was the colonel who is mentioned in Chapter II., and his father one of those who were taken prisoners in the massacre of which he was the last survivor. His mother was Sarah, daughter of the redoubtable Colonel Elderkin, of Windham, Conn. Mrs. Campbell was a remarkable woman, the mother, as she used to say, of forty-two feet of boys; there being seven of them, and each at least six feet tall. All became liberally educated, and most of them entered one or the other of the professions. The eldest was the widely-known Alfred E. Campbell, D.D., of New York. Samuel retired from the bar with an ample fortune, and resides on a beautiful estate at Castleton. John is chief engineer of the Croton water department of New York city. Augustus is a physician at Galena, and George resides at Cherry Valley. William, prepared like all his brothers at the old academy, was graduated in 1827 at Union college, of which he has been for many years a trustee, as well as one of the three visitors of the Nott Trust Fund. He pursued his legal studies in the office of the eminent Chancellor Kent, whose firm friendship was of great service to the young lawyer. In 1830 a society of literature and historical research was formed at Cherry Valley, out of which grew his labors on the "Annals of Tryon County," and a number of other works of a historical and biographical character, whose value led to his being made a member of the New York Historical Society.

In 1843 he was elected to congress from the city district in which he resided, and in 1848 one of the justices of the superior court. After visiting Europe he retired to Cherry Valley, but was called forth to active life immediately in 1857, when he was chosen a judge of the supreme court of New York. Judge Campbell's interest in his native village and its old church has ever been peculiarly earnest, and he takes a just pride in his own and his family's long and honorable connection with them. He labored zealously to secure the construction of its railway, and for that service, as well as for his long and persistent efforts on behalf of the cause of education among us, with the others who have shared his labors, we owe him lasting obligations. The lovely grove of maples on his farm, which has long served in place of a park or common to the village on festal days, a favorite resort for the stroller or the picnic-party, was the scene of a grand ox-roast and jubilation on the occasion of the completion of the railroad, the locomotive as it passed the margin of the grove waking the echoes with its shrill whistle, and the hills giving back the unwonted sound with a clearness that seemed like the welcome to a fresh era in their long existence, and a new page in the history of the place. The same grove was also chosen as the place for the celebration of that joyfifl centennial occasion which has drawn forth such unusual expressions of mutual congratulation all over the country, and to the perpetuation of whose

memory this little account of an old church and its numerous brood of children is a small contribution.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Cherry Valley was organized in 1828, by the Rev. Ephraim Hall. The first meetings were held in the Lancaster school-house. The officers were Leonard Ferris, Judson Wells, and James Nichols.

The first members with the above named were John C. Hall and wife, Wm. Prentice, Shepherd Prentice, Delevan Baker and wife, Laura Rudd, James Galt and wife, Mordeca Clark and wife, George Taylor and wife.

The present church edifice was erected in 1835, and was remodeled in 1868. The original cost was \$2500, and \$1500 was expended in repairs and decorating. The dimensions are 58 by 45, with side and end galleries; seating capacity, 400. It was dedicated by Rev. Zachariah Paddock. The present officers are George Clark, local preacher; Platt B. Shearer, class-leader and exhorter; Joseph W. Clark, class-leader and steward; George Eeherson, class-leader and steward; Levi Hardendorf, class-leader and trustee; Thomas Wichoff, class-leader and steward; John S. Galt, class-leader; Lyman W. Thompson, steward and trustee; George Sherman, Sunday-school superintendent, and steward and trustee; Robert Wales, steward and trustee; William Folard, steward and trustee; Chauncey Galer, steward; John Nugent, steward; Isaac La Homadue, trustee; Munson G. Wadsworth, preacher; Thomas B. Shepherd, presiding elder. The number of members is 160. The following ministers have served this church: Revs. Ephraim Hall, James Kelsey, Isaac Grant, Calvin Hawley, Lyman Sperry, Joseph Baker, Leonard Bowditch, Lewis Anderson, Lyman A. Eddy, H. Eleanback, Rosman Ingalls, C. Harvey, W. Southworth, George Parsons, Barlow W. Gorham, John M. Searles, John P. Newman, Moses L. Kern, L. D. Pendell, Hiram S. Richardson, John T. Crippen, Joseph Shank, John W. Mitchell, R. W. Peebles, George W. Foster, J. B. Sherar, Gordon Moore, Wesley F. Took, Munson G. Wadsworth.

GRACE CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 13th day of April, 1846, with the following persons as officers: Joseph W. Brackett and Henry Roseboom, wardens; Benjamin Davis, George W. White, Charles McLean, B. B. Provost, David L. White, Joseph Calder, Amos L. Swan, and William Owen, vestrymen.

The following were the first members of the church:

Names of First Members.—Henry Roseboom, Mrs. Henry Roseboom, Mrs. M. E. Beardsley, Mrs. Martha Gilbert, Mrs. Benjamin Davis, Mrs. A. Lydeman, Mrs. J. Livingston, Mrs. A. B. Cox, Mrs. Delos White, Mrs. Joseph Calder, Joseph Webb, Mrs. Wm. W. Francis, Mrs. Mary McKellip, Daniel Burton, Mrs. M. Shipman, Miss D. Hudson, J. W. Brackett, Joseph Phelon, Mrs. Joseph Phelon, Miss A. Phelon, Miss Fanny Galt, Brayton A. Campbell, Mrs. Brayton A. Campbell, Mrs. Joseph Webb, Mrs. Lucy Shannon, Mrs. George Clark. Present number of members, 125.

The following notice of the laying of the corner-stone of the church edifice appeared in the *Cherry Valley Gazette*, under date April 15, 1846:

"The corner-stone of the new Grace church in this village was laid on Easter Monday, the 13th inst., in presence of a large concourse of people. The congregation assembled in the Episcopal Methodist church, where the morning services were read by the Rev. Mr. Ransom, after which the new church was organized. After the election of the wardens and vestry, the procession left the church, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Ransom and Rev. Mr. Beach, of Coopers-town. As the procession moved to the site of the new church the 122d Psalm was repeated, and when all were gathered around, the Rev. Mr. Beach read the address (as laid down in the form prescribed for such occasions), together with the collect. The inscription on the corner-stone being read aloud, it was laid in its place, and the Rev. Mr. Ransom, striking it three times with a hammer, pronounced the dedication of the building to be erected by the name of Grace church, 'to be devoted to the services of Almighty God, agreeable to the principles of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, in its doctrines, ministry, liturgy, rites, and usages.' Upon the corner-stone was the simple inscription, 'Grace church, 1846.' Beneath it was a leaden box, within which was deposited a Bible, a prayer-book, the names of the pastor, wardens, vestrymen, and the *Cherry Valley Gazette*. Mr. Ransom delivered a truly eloquent and impressive address upon the occasion, congratulating the congregation upon the certain prospects of the completion of the new church."

The following have served this church as rectors from its organization to the present time: Joseph Branson, 1846; J. L. Townsend, 1850; John Dowdney, 1852; George H. Nichols, 1854; Navel. L. Mines, 1866; David L. Schwartz, 1867; H. H. Oberly, 1872; J. Hobert De Mille, 1874; Reeve Hobbie (present rector), 1876.

The present officers are as follows: *Wardens*.—Henry Roseboom and Joseph Phelon.

Vestrymen.—J. L. Sawyer, Charles McLean, Abm. B. Cox, Geo. Neal, P. R. Wales, A. L. Swan, Almon Brown, Geo. L. Merritt.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

at Center Valley was organized in March, 1841, by Rev. D. Ottmen, who was the first minister. The present officers are as follows: Adam Engle, Samuel Stinger, Jacob Hartorn. The church has been served by the following pastors: N. Barst, one year; J. A. Rosenberg, one year; W. H. Shellard, one year; J. Kling, one year; J. H. Weber, one year; C. Diependarf, one year; S. Bruce, present pastor.

THE NATIONAL CENTRAL BANK.

The act to incorporate the "Cherry Valley Bank" was passed April 21, 1818, under the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Central Bank," and Henry F. Cox, William Campbell, Levi Beardsley, Wm. W. Enders, and Geo. Morell were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock.

The first president was Joseph White. The first cashier was A. M. Schermerhorn. The record-book, which contained the list of first board of directors and other items of

interest, was burned in the large fire which occurred in this village in 1866. H. J. Olcott, the present president, was appointed cashier in November, 1829, and W. H. Baldwin, the present cashier, was appointed in April, 1855.

The date of reorganization as a national bank was April 13, 1865. *Officers*.—H. J. Olcott, president; W. H. Baldwin, cashier; Joseph Phelon, Seth Eldredge, Wm. W. Campbell, O. A. Morse, A. C. Parshall, Samuel Campbell, Henry Roseboom, H. J. Olcott, and Wm. H. Baldwin, directors. Number of stockholders, 102.

H. J. Olcott has been president, and W. H. Baldwin has been cashier, since the organization as a national bank.

The following are the present officers:

Horatio J. Olcott, president; G. W. B. Dakin, assistant president; W. H. Baldwin, cashier; Horatio J. Olcott, William W. Campbell, Hiram Flint, G. W. B. Dakin, W. H. Baldwin, board of directors.

The capital is \$100,000; surplus, \$9400.

The bank has always been in the present building; the interior, of course, undergoing many changes, until now it is one of the most tasteful and convenient of country banking offices.

The president came as cashier to this bank when only eighteen years of age, and has been associated with it ever since, a period of nearly forty-eight years. For a long time it was the only bank between Albany and Utica, and transacted business from a region measured by the triangular points of Albany, Binghamton, and Utica.

So rapid has been the growth and filling up of this section since that time that the present business is within a radius of ten miles, and is ten times as great as then.

FREEMASONRY IN CHERRY VALLEY.

On June 19, 1806, a warrant was granted to a lodge to be located in this village, under the name of Trinity lodge, No. 139, F. and A. M. Among the members of that lodge, and for some time its Master, was Dr. Joseph White, a distinguished physician in this section of the country. He was the first man initiated in Otsego lodge, at Cooperstown, in 1795. He was State senator from 1796 to 1799, and first judge of Otsego County from 1800 to 1823. Associated with him were Elijah and Lester Holt, and Abraham Roseboom, men of worth and honor. This lodge continued working until about 1814 or 1815, when it surrendered its charter for want of a convenient place in which to hold its meetings.

Two or three years after the extinction of this lodge, another warrant, instituting Cherry Valley lodge, No. 276, F. and A. M., was issued, bearing date Feb. 6, 1817, and naming as officers Peter Mayher, W. M.; Levi Beardsley, S. W.; Stephen Mather, J. W.

Soon after this a chapter of Royal Arch Masons was instituted under the name of Cherry Valley chapter, No. 74. There was also a flourishing encampment of Knights Templar located here. To this lodge belonged many of the most prominent citizens of the place. Among these, Dr. Delos White, a son of Dr. Joseph White, above mentioned. He was an eminent physician, and for many years at the head of his profession in central New York; Alvin Stewart, an eminent lawyer, and a candidate for governor of the

State in 1842; William Campbell, surveyor-general of the State, 1835-38, and regent of the university from 1833 to 1845; Levi Beardsley, State senator, 1830 to 1838; Joseph Clyde, member of the constitutional convention of 1821, and member of assembly in 1828; George Clyde, a magistrate in this town for twenty-two years in succession; James Brackett, surrogate of Otsego County, 1841-45. This lodge also numbered among its members many others of private worth and local repute.

Masonry lay dormant from 1828 to 1854, when the present lodge was organized. The date of the dispensation instituting Cherry Valley lodge, No. 334, F. and A. M., is lost, and the minutes of the first meeting are not to be found. The names of the petitioners inserted in it, as given from the memory of members, are Jonathan Hall, W. M.; David Woodburn, S. W.; Benjamin Davis, J. W.; Jabez D. Hammond, Amasa Belknap, Hiram Flint, Edwin Judd, William Paddock, William T. Thompson, Elijah Thompson, Barnard Duffin.

George C. Clyde was the first person initiated, Feb. 20, 1854.

The date of the warrant is June 28, 1854, and the names of officers inserted are Jonathan Hall, W. M.; David Woodburn, S. W.; Benjamin Davis, J. W.

The first election was held Dec. 18, 1854, when the following officers were elected: Jonathan Hall, W. M.; Geo. C. Clyde, S. W.; Wm. H. Baldwin, J. W.; Hiram Flint, Treasurer; David Woodburn, Secretary; Edwin Judd, S. D.; Byron W. Gray, J. D.

The following is a list of Masters, Wardens, and Secretaries since its organization:

Masters.—Jonathan Hall, Edwin Judd, Lyman W. Bates, James Young, John L. Sawyer, DeWitt C. Bates, John E. Hetherington, Hiram Weller.

Senior Wardens.—George C. Clyde, Edwin Judd, Amasa Belknap, Wm. H. Baldwin, James Young, John L. Sawyer, DeWitt C. Bates, A. R. Sherman, James D. Clyde, John E. Hetherington, John W. Davis, Fen. J. Willson, James Braik.

Junior Wardens.—Wm. H. Baldwin, Hiram Flint, Benjamin Davis, Lyman W. Bates, S. W. Beardsley, Joseph W. Davis, A. R. Sherman, George Merritt, John E. Hetherington, Thomas Brien, Wm. R. Robbins, Geo. Clark, Isaac La Homadue, Frank Houghtaling, Hiram Weller, Walter Furmin.

Secretaries.—David Woodburn, George C. Clyde, Samuel G. Wilkin, William Hall, F. J. Willson, Lyman W. Bates, John E. Hetherington, C. D. Breese, E. S. Waldron, James Hetherington, Walter Furmin, E. G. Thompson, H. H. Browne.

The present officers are: Hiram Weller, W. M.; James Braik, S. W.; Walter Furmin, J. W.; James Waldradt, Treasurer; H. H. Browne, Secretary; Jacob T. Peaslee, S. D.; John Wright, J. D.; W. F. Tooke, Chaplain; H. H. Browne, Organist; Alec. Oliver, S. M. of C.; Norman Hone, J. M. of C.; J. D. Clyde, Marshal; J. K. Diell, Tyler; H. W. Best, George Merritt, J. L. Sawyer, Trustees. It has a membership of 98.

This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and its meetings are well attended.

One of the warrant members of this lodge was the Hon. Jabez D. Hammond, LL.D., author of the "Political History of the State of New York," member of congress from the Otsego district, in 1815-17, State senator, 1818-22, and first judge of Otsego County, 1838 to 1843. He also held other important positions under both the State and Federal governments. He died in October, 1855.

Benjamin Davis was a prominent member of this lodge. He was for many years a magistrate, and a member of assembly from the first district of Otsego County, in 1848. He died March 25, 1860.

George C. Clyde was for many years secretary of this lodge. He was clerk of Otsego County, 1835-37; judge of Columbia county four years; and a member of the constitutional convention of 1846. He died Dec. 21, 1868.

Jonathan Hall was for many years Master of the old lodge and a Past-Master of the present lodge. About 1827 or 1828, he organized an independent company of militia, called the "Cherry Valley Volunteers." He was its captain for several years; a staunch business man and a good citizen.

One of the lieutenants of the company and afterwards its captain, was Edwin Judd, a man greatly beloved and universally respected by all who knew him, and a man of a considerable local repute. He was Master of this lodge for many years, and was one of its most influential members. He was at one time a magistrate, for many years a trustee of the village, and several times president of the board. A strong temperance man, and one of the county commissioners of excise under the law of 1857. He died Nov. 28, 1873.

I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted May 26, 1847, with the following charter members: A. L. Swan, J. B. Wilkins, L. H. Robinson, Lafayette Clyde, and W. D. Davis. The first officers were as follows: Lafayette Clyde, N. G.; J. B. Wilkins, V. G.; W. D. Davis, Secretary; L. H. Robinson, Treasurer.

About fifty persons have officiated in the capacity of Noble Grand since the organization of the lodge.

The present officers are as follows: Richard Davidson, N. G.; H. D. Elwell, V. G.; R. Wales, Treasurer; A. L. Swan, Recording Secretary; Chas. McLean, Corresponding Secretary.

The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 80.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Early in the history of the village a fire department was organized and apparatus procured. This organization continued some time, but was finally allowed to go down.

THE PRESENT DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with a previous notice, a number of young men of this village met on Aug. 13, 1872, and adopted the following, which was signed by thirty-four of them:

"We, the undersigned, deem it essential that a well-organized fire department should exist in Cherry Valley, that in case of fire an efficient and organized effort can be brought to bear on the devouring element, thereby pre-

tecting the people and saving property, do hereby unite in a call to effect such organization."

This call resulted in the organization of the present fire department, which is called the Excelsior Fire and Hose Company. It has two fire engines and a sufficient quantity of hose; is well uniformed, and under excellent discipline. The present membership is thirty-eight. The following are the officers: Captain P. R. Wales, foreman; Edwin Judd, first assistant; Jesse Howe, second assistant; George Wales, foreman of hose; George Walton, assistant foreman of hose; Hubert Judd, secretary; Henry S. Coates, treasurer.

CHERRY VALLEY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Patriotic Cherry Valley responded nobly to President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 men. In April, 1861, in the first outburst of northern patriotism, a company was organized in this town, having its quarters in the school-house near the cemetery, on the site of the old revolutionary fort. This company was offered at Albany under the first call, as stated above, but the call having been filled it was not received. Its captain was George S. Tuckerman, and its lieutenants were Egbert Olcott and Cleveland J. Campbell. Nearly all of its members joined other organizations. Some of them, together with others from the village, making ten in all, enlisted as privates at Albany in the 44th New York Infantry, otherwise known as "Ellsworth Avengers." Cleveland J. Campbell rose from one grade to another in line and staff, and in different corps, becoming a colonel and brigadier-general by brevet. He died before the close of the war.

Egbert Olcott joined the 121st Regiment, of which he long held command after the promotion of General Upton, and becoming a colonel. William Crafts received a captain's commission on the day he died.

For years preceding the breaking out of the Rebellion there had been a fine military company, of which Amos L. Swan was captain, and in which the people of the village took great interest. It was attached to the old 39th militia, of which Cherry Valley was the headquarters. In September, 1861, on the call for three years' men, General Danforth of the local militia brigade was present at a parade of this company. On his asking how many from it would go, the order was given for such as were willing to advance from the ranks, when nearly the whole company stepped forward. There was then no bounty, and the men did not even know the pay. The general at once decided that the enlistment of the 39th should be proceeded with at Cherry Valley. Bates' hop-house was used for barracks and the old M. P. church as mess-room. More than six hundred men were recruited by Jan. 1, 1862, when they were suddenly ordered to Albany and summarily consolidated with the 76th Regiment. Two of the companies, however, were put in the artillery under Colonel Laidley.

The 39th thus lost its identity, and the interests of the people have followed the 76th through its long and honorable career to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. For this regiment the flag was made.

The officers from Cherry Valley were as follows: Captain A. L. Swan, who was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant Robert Story, who became captain, and was killed at

Gettysburg; Captain John W. Young became a major; James D. Clyde subsequently entered as lieutenant and became a captain. Of those who entered as privates in this regiment, Edwin J. Swan became a captain and Barnard Phenix a lieutenant, who was killed at Weldon Railroad. Samuel Ludlam and James George became sergeants, and Albert Gross several times declined the office, as did Solomon Howe, though called by Colonel Swan the "banner soldier" of the regiment. John Stevens was made color-sergeant at Gettysburg, and Irwin Baker at South Mountain, both for bravery. But all these men were splendid soldiers, and only their modesty prevented their becoming officers, as no doubt was the case with some others.

In the fall of 1861, after the defeat of Bull Run, a troop of cavalry was formed under Lieutenant Philip R. Wales (who became a captain) and received at New York into the Ira Harris Cavalry (afterwards 6th N. Y.). John Ramsay became a first lieutenant in it, and James J. Fonda an ordnance sergeant. Also, that fall, a squad of near a score for Berdan's sharpshooters, raised by Geo. S. Tuckerman, as captain, and Lieutenant Charles McLean, who was killed. Wm. McLean, his brother, was a sergeant, and was also killed. In this corps John E. Hetherington afterwards became a captain, and Oliver J. Hetherington was a sergeant; William Story several times persistently refused a commission on account of a romantic friendship, for the sake of which he preferred the ranks. He and James Kraig, his *alter ego*, were first in and last out of everything that was lively. James Hetherington, the third brother of the two above, went in the volunteer navy, as did also William V. S. Bastian, John Nelson, and Thomas Brien. Charles Nichols, George Engle, and William Nelson lost their lives in the navy. The residence of Lieutenant-Commander George Ransom, U. S. N., was here, though now changed to Richfield. He commanded the cruiser "Grand Gulf," was post captain at the Philadelphia navy-yard, and now ranks as commander in one of the finest vessels of the navy. In August, 1862, upon the second call for three years' men, two companies were raised for the 121st, whose headquarters were at Herkimer. Egbert Olcott, as stated above, long held command. He received some remarkable commendations for the efficiency of his regiment, and his own merits as an officer. It was attached to the 6th Corps. and was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to Winchester. Thence under Sheridan in his campaign to Richmond. It got the honorable nickname of "Upton's Regulars." Other officers from here were Captains Edwin Clark and Douglas Campbell, the latter brevetted major, Lieutenant and Adjutant Francis W. Morse, who became captain on the staff and major by brevet, and Lieutenants James D. Clyde and Wm. Tucker; Edward Wales and John Daniels, both brave fellows, became sergeants and were killed. The three Wallaces, Spencer, Benjamin, and John, sons of a clergyman (the last of whom was killed) were among the many privates whose services were as valuable as those of many an officer. And John Skinnon, an old veteran of the British army, was another of the same kind. When examined for enlistment the doctor pointed to a bullet scar in his chest, remarking, "If that had gone an inch *this way* it would have killed you."

"Begorra," said John, "and if it had gone the way in the other way, it wouldn't have hit me at all!"

Besides these bodies of men, there went from the place numerous individuals in other organizations, including the following:

David Little, M.D., went out as assistant surgeon of the 11th, and became a surgeon with the rank of major. Robert Olecott (a cousin of the before-mentioned of the same name) became a lieutenant in the regular army. Delos Olecott, his brother, became a captain in the volunteers. George Little became a captain in the 127th, Louis Campbell became a lieutenant in the 152d, Charles Fry was an assistant surgeon in the 26th.

Colonel Olecott, Captain Delos Olecott, Major Young, Captain Edward Swan, Captain Clyde, and Lieutenants Casler, of Springfield, and L. Campbell were all prisoners, and were among the officers placed under fire at Charleston, during the bombardment. Some were exchanged, but others endured unspeakable horrors in the prisons at Savannah, Macon, and Columbia, gaining their liberty, with constitutions in some cases totally impaired, only at the end of the war.

I feel that this list is very imperfectly made up, as almost every day adds a name or an item which ought to go in. My only fear, however, is that the reader a hundred years from now will not believe that out of the two or three thousand people in this town so many could have been sent; that the officers alone, so far as named, should number so many as thirty-six, embracing eleven of the rank of captain, ten of higher grade, six lieutenants, and at least nine subalterns; and that the dead whose fate was ascertained should count up to forty-two.

In 1870 the citizens of Cherry Valley erected in the little public square in the village a marble monument in commemoration of her patriot dead. It is about twenty-five feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, and bears the following inscriptions:

"Erected by the citizens of Cherry Valley in memory of their patriot dead, 1863."

"Second Bull Run, Petersburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Antietam, Cold Harbor.

"These are the names of the men of Cherry Valley who died that their country might live:

"6th New York Cavalry.—Sergeant Philo D. Chaddenden, Jacob Hardendorf, John Beaumont, Sergt. James H. Moore, Samuel Bates.

"121st N. Y. Infantry.—Sergt. John Daniels, James Sherman, Jabez D. Wilson, Sergt. Edward Wales, Geo. N. L. Drake, Joseph B. Howe, John W. Ballard.

"United States Navy.—Geo. P. Engell, Col. and Brev. Gen. Cleveland J. Campbell.

"1st Regiment U. S. N. S.—Capt. Chas. D. McLean, Dwight Reed, Henry T. Ferguson, Sergt. Wm. O. McLean, Chas. Gould.

"U. S. N.—Charles P. N. Nuball.

"101st N. Y. I.—John Barker.

"2d N. Y. H. A.—John H. Bush.

"1st N. Y. C.—John F. Bottsford.

"6th N. Y. H. A.—Salmon Drake.

"152d N. Y. I.—Geo. Nelson, Cornelius Hardendorf, Geo. Van de Bogart.

"11th N. Y. I.—Corp. James H. Drake, John Wallace.

"76th N. Y. I.—Capt. Robert Story, 1st Lieut. Barnard Phenix, Wm. Sterns Bradford, J. D. Fox.

"8th N. Y. C.—W. C. Crafts, 1st Lieut."

The following is a list of those who enlisted in the war

of the Rebellion from this town, taken from the record compiled by Stephen Waldron in 1865:

George N. Drake, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., 1863; killed at Spottsylvania.

John H. Bush, enl. in Co. F, 2d Regt., Aug. 1, 1863; died July 15, 1864.

Chas. E. Hodge, enl. in Co. B, 95th Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Edward L. Clyde, enl. in Co. D, 40th Regt., Aug. 9, 1864; in battle of Petersburg, etc.; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.

Oliver J. Peaslee, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; dis. Oct. 28, 1864.

Moran Lewis, enl. in the 6th Cav., Sept. 26, 1861; sergt.; pro. to adj.; in battles of Richmond, Gettysburg, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. Sept. 1865.

L. A. Baker, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 23, 1862; dis. Jan. 20, 1863.

William Clark, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 15, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; in battles of Gainesville, second Bull Run, Gettysburg, and others.

Chas. Clark, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 22, 1861; dis. Oct. 22, 1864.

E. Bush, enl. in Co. B, 95th Regt., Aug. 21, 1863; in all battles from Wilderness to Lee's surrender; dis. July 19, 1865.

Chas. M. Bush, enl. in the 192d Regt., April 3, 1865; dis. May 4, 1865.

Amos Bush, enl. in Co. D, 6th Regt., March, 1865; dis. July 3, 1865.

Delos S. Peaslee, enl. in 192d Regt., April, 1865 (not mustered); dis. May 4, 1865.

Chas. H. Lewis, enl. in Co. F, 22d Regt., March 3, 1864; dis. June 22, 1865.

Harvey W. Hanver, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, before Richmond, and others; dis. June 13, 1865.

Samuel L. Beardsley, enl. in the 66th Regt., Feb. 6, 1862; in battles of Fair Oaks, before Richmond, and others; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.

Alfred Foland, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; in all battles of the 76th Regt.; dis. and re-enlisted.

William Stevens, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., April 3, 1864; in battles of Gainesville, second Bull Run, and Gettysburg; captured and sent to Andersonville; exchanged.

R. Walradt, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner; dis. July 4, 1865.

Joseph Hubbard, enl. in Co. C, 6th H. Art., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.

John F. Hubbard, enl. in the H. Art., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.

Adolphus Hubbard, enl. in the 6th Cav., Aug. 16, 1861; in Seven Days' Battle, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain; taken prisoner Nov. 8, 1863; dis. June 23, 1865.

Norman Herchman, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major; dis. July 6, 1865; in battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, and Wilderness.

Salmon Drake, enl. in Co. C, 6th Art., Aug. 29, 1865; died Feb. 1865; so says the record, evidently a mistake.

Gilbert W. Tabor, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 14, 1861; in battles of Wilderness, Seven Days' Fight, Lee's surrender; taken prisoner, paroled; re-enlisted; dis. June 27, 1865.

Amos L. Swan, capt., enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; in battles of Gainesville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc.; wounded and discharged.

Edwin J. Swan, capt., enl. in the 76th Regt., Oct. 18, 1861; in battle of Gettysburg; wounded and taken prisoner at the Wilderness; exchanged and discharged.

James Clyde, capt., enl. in Co. C, 44th Regt.; dis. in 1862; re-enlisted in Co. G, 121st Regt.; pro. to capt.; in battles of South Mountain and Wilderness; taken prisoner; exchanged; dis. March 12, 1865.

J. A. Lening, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 17, 1861; died June 8, 1862.

Albert Gross, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 15, 1861; was in twenty-eight engagements and not wounded.

John S. Fern, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., March 5, 1861; dis. in 1863.

A. Hollack, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 24, 1861; dis. in 1863.

John F. Stevens, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 11, 1861; was in twenty-seven engagements.

James George, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted; was in all the battles of the 26th Regt.

Barney Phenex, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 76th Regt., Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; killed at Weldon R. R., Aug. 18, 1864.

James Krake, enl. in Co. H, 44th Regt., in Oct. 1861; killed at the Wilderness. Samuel Ledburn, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 11, 1864; wounded at South Mountain; discharged.

William Crafts, enl. in Co. C, 44th Regt.; accidentally killed.

L. Bush, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 9, 1861; dis. and re-enlisted; in battles of Petersburg, Chancellorsville, etc.; dis. June 26, 1865.

Frederick Wilson, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., in Aug. 1862.

John McDonald, enl. in Co. E, 6th Cav., Oct. 5, 1861; re-enl.; in battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner, and paroled; dis. June 17, 1865.

Seth Platner, enl. in a battery, Aug. 16, 1864; at Lee's surrender; dis. Jan. 1865.

James Thompson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 31, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Hill, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, etc.; dis. June 25, 1865.

J. M. Head, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Manassas, Colar Creek, etc.; dis. in 1865.

Edward Wilkin, enl. in Co. E, 44th Regt., Sept. 16, 1861; was in many battles; trans. to Battery.

Joseph B. Horr, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds received May 3, 1863.

Henry S. Horr, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Sept. 21, 1861; dis. July 23, 1862.
 Henry Leaning, enl. in Co. E, 57th Regt., March 29, 1861; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; dis. July 21, 1865.
 John Storry, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Sept. 1, 1864; in battles of Cedar Creek and Hatcher's Run; corp.; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Henry C. Platner, enl. in Co. M, 3d Bat., Oct. 25, 1861; dis. Nov. 15, 1862.
 Edward Welken, enl. in Co. E, 44th Regt., Sept. 16, 1861; was in many battles.
 Robt. Storry, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 11, 1861; prom. to capt.; mortally wounded at Gettysburg.
 Solomon Horr, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 22, 1861; in about thirty battles; re-enl. and dis.
 John Mills, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Dec. 10, 1861; dis. in 1863.
 John Horr, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 16, 1861; was wounded at the Wilderness and trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Allen Thompson, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; dis. April, 1862.
 Geo. Snow, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 18, 1861; wounded at Gainesville; dis. Aug. 23, 1862.
 B. Campbell, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 18, 1861; wounded.
 Ervin Baker, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 15, 1861; sergt.; wounded in three different battles.
 Jay Bronson, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Lewis Belknap, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Nov. 30, 1861; re-enlisted.
 Wm. Sterns, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., in 1861; died in 1861.
 Edward Wales, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; killed at the Wilderness.
 James More, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl.; in many battles; drowned July 10, 1865.
 Delos Head, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Cedar Creek and Newtown; dis. June 9, 1865.
 John A. Head, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek; dis. June 9, 1865.
 David D. Davidson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; dis. in 1863.
 John Beaumont, enl. in Co. A, 5th Cav., May 4, 1862; supposed to have been killed at battle of William's Ford, in July, 1863.
 Philip Wales, enl. in Co. H, 12th Regt., Dec. 20, 1861; dis. in 1863.
 J. Cretenden, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. in 1863.
 L. Thompson, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Cedar Creek and Newtown; dis. June 9, 1865.
 W. J. Hamilton, enl. in Co. E, 6th Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; re-enl.; q. m.-sergt.; in battles of Cedar Creek and Chancellorsville; dis. Aug. 21, 1865.
 Jacob Hardendorff, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl.; killed at Port Royal.
 J. Hubbard, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 15, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Yorktown, and Smith's Field; re-enl.; q. m.-sergt.
 Augustus Hubbard, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 16, 1861; accidentally lost leg.
 John Daniels, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
 John Shenion, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at the Wilderness; dis. July 18, 1865.
 Henry N. De Long, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; dis. in 1865.
 Wm. Story, enl. in Co. H, 144th Regt., Sept. 27, 1861; in many battles; dis. Oct. 11, 1864.
 J. E. Hetherington, capt., enl. in Co. D, 1st Sharpshooters, Nov. 11, 1861; wounded in front of Petersburg; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.
 Walter G. Fry, enl. in Co. D, 1st Sharpshooters, Nov. 23, 1861; in the Seven Days' Fight before Richmond; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Henry B. Lewis, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, etc.; dis. July 6, 1865.
 James S. Campbell, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 17, 1862; dis. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Delevan Hill, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. for disability.
 William Campbell, enl. in the 6th Cav., Sept. 1, 1864; dis. June 5, 1865.
 Geo. Herlman, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; mortally wounded at Brandy Station in 1863.
 Lyman Herlman, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. May 9, 1863.
 Clarence Leaning, enl. in Co. D, 10th Bat., Nov. 4, 1863; dis. Aug. 23, 1865.
 Washington Swift, enl. Co. M, 3d Bat., Oct. 24, 1861; in many battles; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.
 James Sherman, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Sailor's Run, April 6, 1865.
 Edward Bolster, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 17, 1861.
 Jarvis Swift, lieutenant, enl. in Co. G, 134th Regt., Aug. 21, 1862; in battle of Chancellorsville and many others; dis. June 21, 1865.
 D. Finch, enl. in Co. E, 6th Cav., Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Dec. 16, 1863; re-enlisted; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, etc.; dis. June 25, 1865.
 James S. Carey, enl. in Co. A, 70th Regt., April 17, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg; dis. March 28, 1863.
 Andrew Carey, enl. in Co. D, 1st Sharpshooters, in May, 1862.
 Alfred Campbell, enl. in Co. E, 6th Cav., Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl.; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; discharged; died June 25, 1865.
 Philip R. Wales, capt., enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 17, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Antietam, etc.; dis. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Thomas Wilson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Geo. Vanderbogart, enl. in Co. F, 16th H. Art., in 1864; killed at Petersburg.
 Joseph Thompson, enl. in Co. F, 2d H. Art., Dec. 27, 1864; dis. Oct. 9, 1865.
 Lewis Campbell, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. K, 152d Regt., Oct. 15, 1862; dis. July 18, 1865.
 Douglass Campbell, capt., enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; dis. for disability.

Edward Clark, capt., enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., in 1862; dis. Jan. 18, 1863.
 James Fonda, q. m.-sergt., enl. Aug. 15, 1861; in many battles; re-enlisted; dis. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Frank W. Morse, capt., enl. in the 121st Regt., in 1862; in many battles; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Oliver Hetherington, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt., Oct. 26, 1861; dis. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Phillip Mitchell, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 29, 1861; in many battles.
 Geo. Stockley, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 25, 1862.
 Arthur Fitzgerald, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 25, 1862.
 Cleveland J. Campbell, col. in the navy, was trans. to a colored regt., and prom. to colonel; taken sick, and died on the way home; brev. gen.
 Egbert Olcott, maj. of the 121st Regt., enl. Sept. 8, 1862; prom. to col.; dis. with regt.
 John Nelson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, etc.
 Seth W. Beardsley, enl. in the 66th Regt., in Feb. 1862; in battles of Fair Oaks, Harrison's Landing, etc.; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Geo. Lohomada, enl. in Co. D, 1st Cav., in Aug. 1861.
 T. Wilson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., in 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.
 Chas. T. Ferguson, lieutenant, enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; dis. for disability.
 Foland Merriman, enl. in Co. K, 12th Regt., in Dec. 1861.
 John Ramsey, 1st lieutenant, enl. in Co. E, 6th Regt., in Oct. 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. in 1863.
 Henry N. Barhance, enl. in Co. C, 44th Regt., in Sept. 1862; accidentally wounded; discharged.
 Chas. Stockley, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862.
 Adam Hardendorff, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., in Aug. 1861; lost a leg.
 Chas. D. McLean, capt., enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. U. S. S. S., in March, 1861; killed at Gettysburg.
 George S. Tuckerman, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt., in March, 1861; discharged.
 William O. McLean, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt. U. S. S. S., in March, 1861; wounded at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 11, 1862.
 Edward Holmes, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., in Aug. 1861.
 Russell Oaks, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Dec. 15, 1861; dis. in April, 1862.
 Ellery Gould, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., in Aug. 1861; in battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville.
 William Hex, enl. in Co. C, 3d L. Art., Oct. 2, 1864; dis. May 23, 1865.
 Sylvester Melford, asst.-surg., enl. in the 33d Regt. in 1861; served till the close of the war.
 Isaac Low, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; served during the war.
 J. Wallace, enl. in Co. D, 44th Regt., in Sept. 1861; died.
 Spencer Wallace, enl. in Co. D, 44th Regt., in Sept. 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill.
 Chas. Fry, asst.-surg., enl. in the 21st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; dis. in 1863.
 Lyman Thompson, enl. in Co. D, B. S. S., Nov. 1861.
 Henry Harrington, enl. in Co. D, 1st Regt., in Nov. 1861.
 The following were drafted and furnished substitutes: James Walradt, J. S. Best, Geo. Merritt, Davis W. Bates, Wm. H. Baldwin, Wm. H. Platner, B. Baxter, Adam Shaul, John Sharp, J. Pugh, T. Wykoff, James E. Dewey, Russell Sherman, E. Philon, N. C. Moak, C. Galor, Wm. R. Robbins, John Whiteman, B. Cox.
 Dwight Reed, enl. in Co. D, 1st U. S. S. S., March 13, 1861; died June 20, 1862.
 The following enlisted in the navy: Reuben Cuttermarks, Wm. C. Nelson, Samuel Millson, Wm. Bastion, John Nelson, James Hetherington, Thomas Brien, Geo. Engle.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. W. W. CAMPBELL.

When the bloody and bitter persecutions of the seventeenth century were dividing poor Scotia into fragments, and banishing her sons to other and more peaceful climes, the ancestors of the subject of our present sketch took a last, long, lingering look at the lovely purple heather of their native hills of Argyleshire, and fled for refuge into the north of Ireland. The Campbells of Scotland,—there a well-known and honored name, celebrated both in song and story,—trace back their genealogy for more than eight hundred years. Of that portion of the family which fled to the north of Ireland, some emigrated to this country during the earlier part of the eighteenth century; and James Campbell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this present sketch, settled, with a number of his compag-

ans du voyage, at a place in New Hampshire which they named Londonderry. We find them, however, among the earlier settlers of this Empire State, for this same James Campbell, not satisfied with his New Hampshire home, removed into this State in 1741. The beautiful valley of the Mohawk was at that time a luxuriant wilderness, peopled only by the red man and his prey, save where a few German families were scattered through it. Here he made his home.

Colonel Samuel Campbell, the son of James, was a well-known patriot of the war of the Revolution. He was an active and efficient citizen during the French war, and during the Revolution a garrison reared its protecting head upon his farm. He distinguished himself in the bloody battle of Oriskany. His son, James S. Campbell, the

In the fall of 1830 a society was formed in Cherry Valley for literary purposes, but especially for collecting the natural and civil history of that section of the country. The subject of our sketch, having been requested to collect and embody the results of these investigations, conceived the idea of writing a history of the town. On examination, however, he found its Revolutionary history so intimately connected with that of the whole valley of the Mohawk, that he abandoned his original intention and commenced his work entitled "Annals of Tryon County, or the Border Warfare of New York." This is one of his best works, indicating great research, and containing much valuable historical information. Besides this work, the subject of our sketch has also produced the "Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton," "Life of Mrs. Grant," a mission-



Photo, by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

William W. Campbell

father of the subject of our sketch, lived in more peaceful days. He married a daughter of Colonel Elderkin, of Windham, Conn., with whom he settled amid the lovely surroundings of Cherry Valley, in this State, where, on the 10th day of June, 1806, a son was born to him. This son, now Hon. William W. Campbell, is the subject of this present brief memoir. The subject of our sketch, naturally of a studious disposition, was early placed at the Cherry Valley academy; leaving which he entered Union college, Schenectady, from whence he graduated in 1827. After leaving college he entered the office of the distinguished Chancellor Kent, and upon the completion of his legal studies was admitted to the practice of his profession, which he prosecuted with vigor and success.

ary to Russia, "Life of Robin Hood, of Captain Kidd," etc.

Besides his published works, the subject of our sketch has delivered a large number of orations and addresses, equally distinguished for ability and erudition. In 1830 he delivered an address before the historical society of New York city on the life and military services of Gen. James Clinton. On the 4th of July, 1840, he delivered the centennial address at the celebration of the citizens of Cherry Valley. The oration was very fine, and was enthusiastically received by an immense audience. But meanwhile he had by no means neglected the practice of his profession. In 1841 Governor Seward appointed him master in chancery, and in 1842 he was further appointed

commissioner of bankruptcy for the southern district of New York. About this time the political interest of the subject of our sketch received an awakening. In 1843 he was elected by the American and Whig vote to a representative seat in the congress of the United States, where he succeeded in effecting great reforms in our consular system. In July, 1845, he delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of his alma mater, Union college. In 1848 he, together with John Dean and John L. Mason, were elected justices of the superior court of the State of New York by a very large majority.

Subsequently, the subject of our sketch visited the Old World; not the least interesting portion of which to him were the misty, purple hillsides and placid cold-blue lakes of the land of his fathers. While there it was his good fortune to be present at a reception of the present beloved sovereign of Great Britain, an occasion which brought together all the Scottish clans, and among the rest the one from which he is descended. They gave him a cordial Scottish welcome. At a grand dinner given by the Celtic society, upon the beautiful lawn of the ancient castle of the duke of Argyle, the following beautiful incident occurred, illustrative of Scottish character:

The president of the society, alluding to the subject of our sketch, stated that there was one among them who had long been a wanderer from the Highland flock; who, indeed, now placed his foot upon the ancestral soil for the first time. He stated that his ancestors, nearly a century and a half since, had been driven out of Scotland by persecution for conscience' sake, and that he was the first of his immediate race who had returned to the land of his forefathers. Belonging by blood as he did to a very old branch of the powerful clan of Argyle, the president trusted that the society would adopt the motion he had to make, which was that the gentleman should be elected an honorary member of the society. The motion was adopted by acclamation, and the health of the new member drank with Highland honors. Each chieftain, standing with his left foot upon his chair and his right resting upon the edge of the table, carried his glass slowly round his head with his right hand, repeating in Gaelic, after the president, "*Neish, neish, sheel orra, neish!*" (now, now, here's to him, now!); after which the old piper of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who had been an attentive listener, struck up the stirring tune of the clan's song at the gathering in 1745,—

"Oh, you're long in coming, but you're welcome," etc.

In 1857 the subject of our sketch returned to Cherry Valley, where, immediately after and without solicitation, he was nominated and triumphantly elected a justice of the supreme court. The office sought him almost immediately upon his return to his native town. No small tribute this to the legal ability and erudition of the subject of our sketch, and an unanswerable testimony to the warm admiration of his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

The subject of our sketch is possessed of a large and commanding person and fine presence. He has great abilities as a public speaker, with a full and free flow of chaste and eloquent language. He is a kind neighbor, a true and unwavering friend, and above all—that noblest work of God—an honest man. Too old himself to buckle on his armor

and mingle in the martial strife of the late Rebellion, he sent his three sons to the army, and also contributed liberally, both of money and effort, to help on the war.

Though somewhat advanced, as years go, the subject of our sketch is, by his active and untiring energy, still in the redundant prime of life. Active in every good work, esteemed by all who know him, may he yet add many years of usefulness to those already so honorably spent.

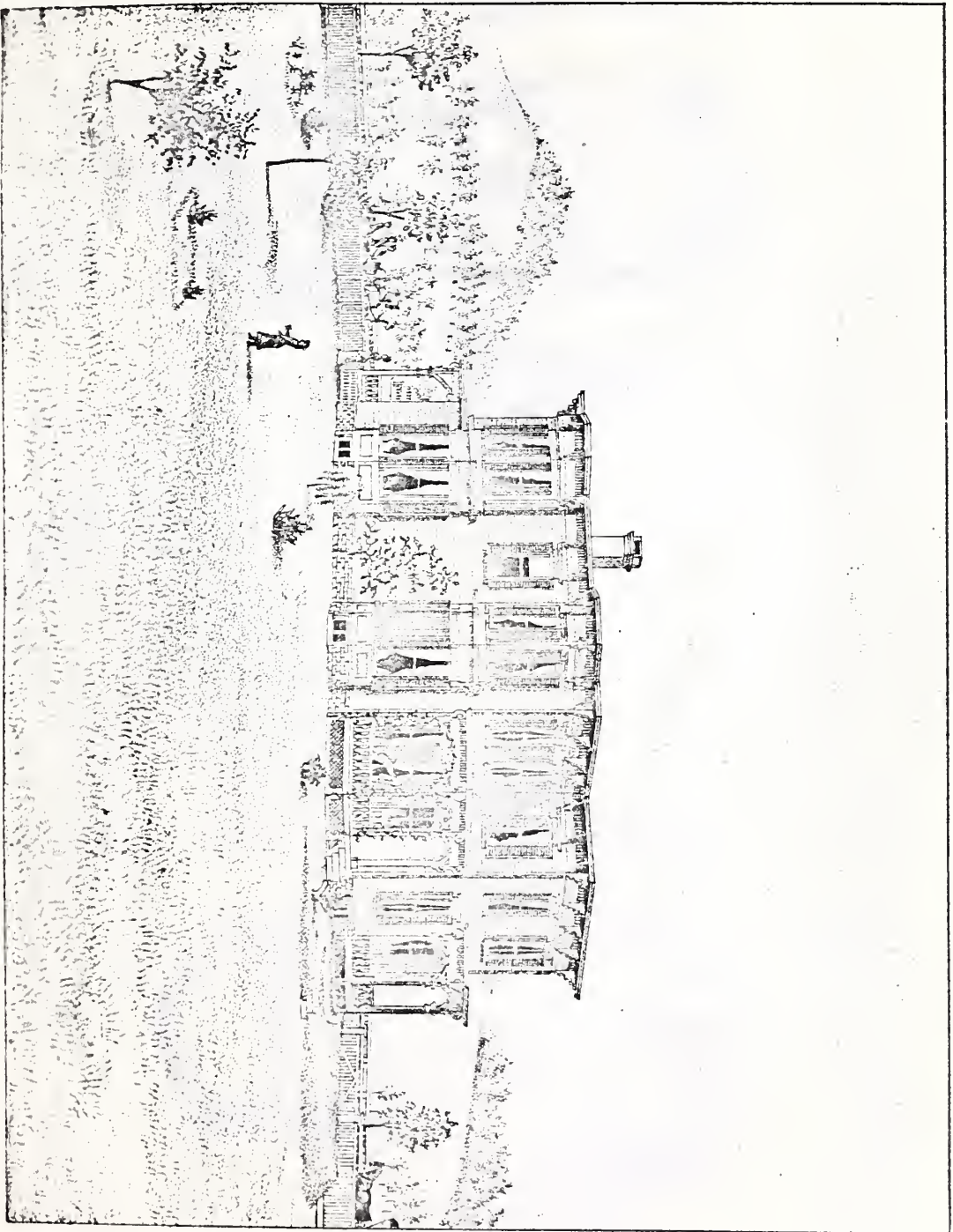
JOSEPH PHELON

was born in Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., Aug. 27, 1773. He received the rudiments of his education at the district school, and subsequently entered the Westfield academy, closing his studies at the celebrated private select school of Rev. Ebenezer Gay. He pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career. He taught the high school at Suffield two years, and in 1809 came to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and in the following year commenced the mercantile business at Bridgewater, Oneida Co. During the war with England, in 1812-15, the troops at Oswego were supplied with provisions from the Bridgewater establishment on contract, delivered at Oswego by wagons or sleighs. The provisions were received at Oswego by Alvin Bronson, now residing in that city at the advanced age of ninety-four years, who at that time was agent for I. & J. Townsend, the contractors for supplying the Northern army with provisions.

In 1815 he became interested in the Susquehanna cotton and woolen manufactory, situated on the Susquehanna river, in the town of Hartwick, which he managed until 1819, when he became interested in the Union cotton manufactory, located on the outlet of Schuyler's lake, which was about the first in the State. Here he commenced the manufacture of calico prints with indigo and madder dyes, by block prints, having procured a practical workman from England, and succeeded until the manufacture of prints by copper rollers and machinery was commenced, which was in about the years 1821-22.

The vending of early manufactured goods of shirting, sheeting, and ticking, blue-dyeing having been successfully established at the Union factory, Mr. Phelon personally opened a business for the sale of the Union articles with merchants in all the principal cities and villages between Otsego and the Pennsylvania on the south, and Lake Ontario north, to Chataqua county west; became familiar with all roads, business men, and banks, and to this day can locate and give a history of the rise and progress of this portion of the State for the last fifty years, and of his business acquaintances in the city of New York and Albany till the last twenty years, when he left off traveling and retired.

In 1832 he removed to his present location, then known as the Hudson farm, originally known as "Lindsay's Bush," where the first settlement in Otsego County was made. Since locating upon the farm where he now resides he has manifested a lively interest in agricultural pursuits, and has been considered one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of the county. Lindsay Bush farm, as this location



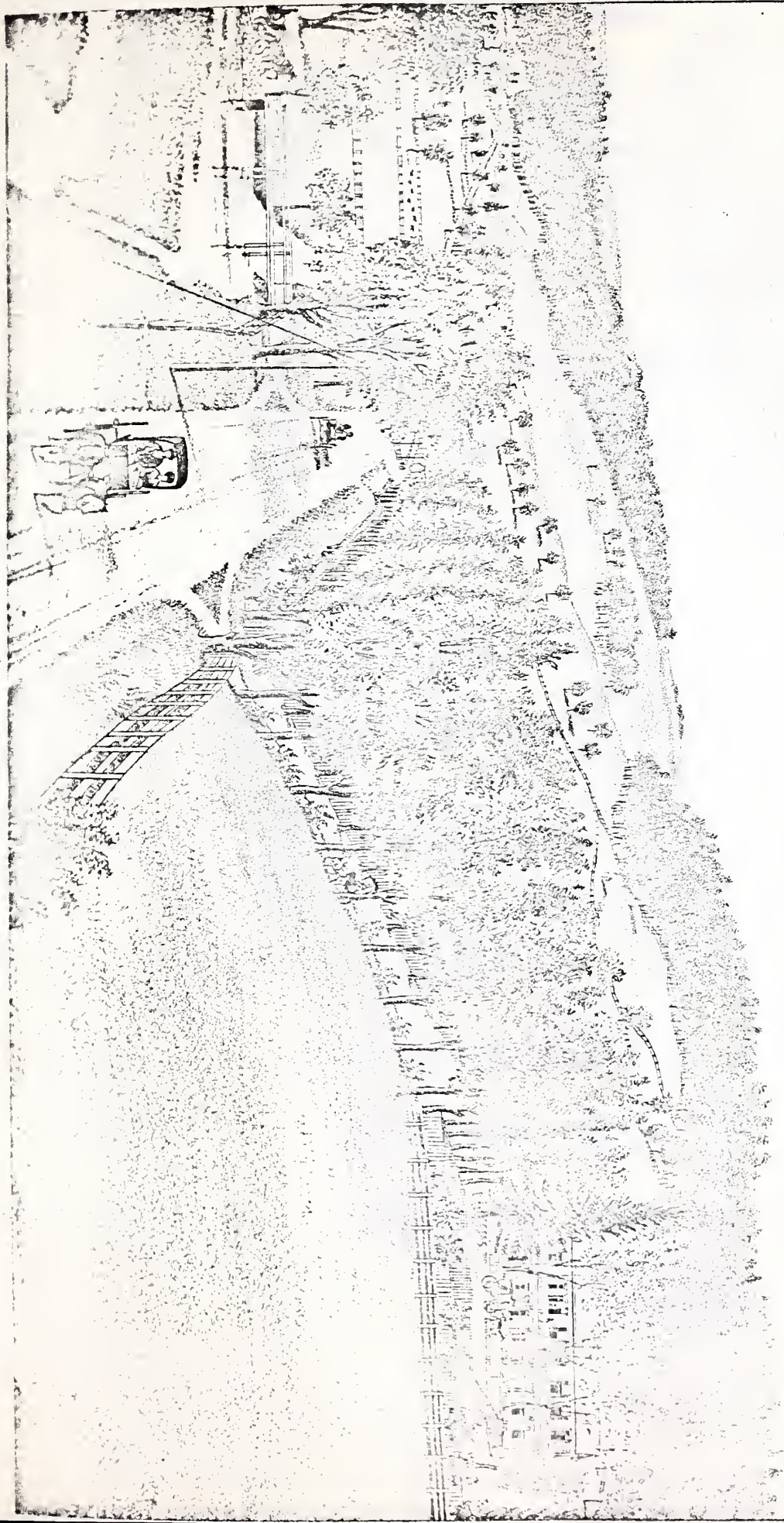
RESIDENCE OF G. W. B. DAKIN, CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y.

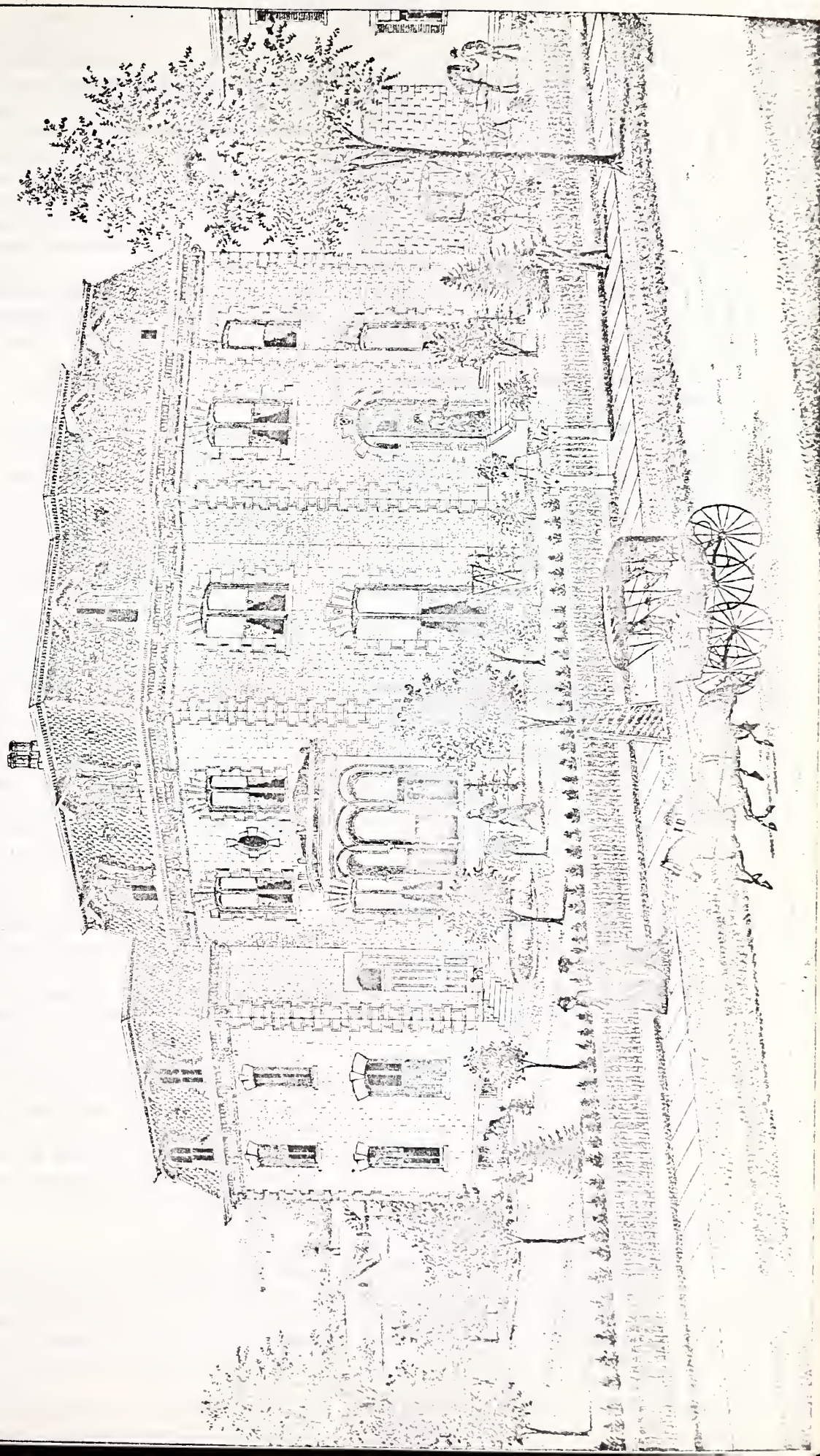


Joseph Phelon



MRS. JOSEPH PHELOM.





might properly be called, is one of the finest farms in the county, and here was manufactured the first cheese that was sent to England. Mr. Phelon was also interested in stock raising, and became the owner of the first imported cattle brought into Otsego County.

In January, 1815, he united in marriage with Aleena Denslow, daughter of Benjamin Denslow, a patriotic soldier of the Revolution, who was wounded on the battle-field of Saratoga. The family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living.

Mr. Phelon, although now at the advanced age of ninety years, retains, in a remarkable degree, much of the vigor and ambition of youth.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWN OF DECATUR.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Location—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1809 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population from 1810 to 1875.

DECATUR was set off from the old town of Worcester on March 25, 1808. Prior to 1797 it comprised a portion of the old town of Cherry Valley, which in that year was diminished in area by the erection of Worcester. It remained as a part of that town until the division of Worcester, in 1808, and the erection of this town, Maryland, and Westford. It lies on the east line of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Roseboom; on the east by Schoharie county; on the south by Worcester; and on the west by Westford. Its surface is hilly, broken by narrow valleys. The principal streams are Oak and Parker creeks, tributaries of the Schenectady. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam.

The first settlement of Decatur was made in about the year 1790, by Jacob Kinney, near the village of Decatur.

Jacob Brown was a pioneer. He came from Columbia county in 1797, and located on lands now owned by B. R. Brown, a grandson. Jacob Brown, Jr., came in with his father, and remained on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1877. Five children are living, viz., Henry, Barzilla, Sanford, Lucy M., and Harriet, the wife of L. E. Preston; all, save Henry, are residents of the town.

The first merchant in the town was Mr. Sloan, who came from Columbia county in 1797. He located and opened the pioneer store north of the present village, on lands now owned by Mrs. Northrop, known as the R. C. Lansing farm.

The first merchant in the present village was Nahum Thompson, a prominent pioneer, and the first tavern-keeper. He was a member of assembly in 1844. A son, Julius R. Thompson, is a practicing attorney in the village of Schenectady. Another son, Nahum B., resides on the old homestead, and a daughter is the wife of Josiah Earl, and resides in Worcester.

The Searws and Parkers were early settlers southeast of Decatur, and several grandchildren are residents of the town.

John Treat was also a pioneer. A son, Elisha Treat, came into the town with his father, and at the present writing is living here, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

One of the earliest settlers was J. Youngs, who located on lands now owned by Elisha Shelland, a son-in-law. Mr. Shelland was born in Montgomery county, in 1811, and has been a resident of the town half a century. His son, James E. Shelland, was supervisor of the town in 1877.

A venerable octogenarian is Charles Kaples, who settled in this town in an early day, and was in the War of 1812. He still resides here, and is eighty-four years of age.

Nathan and Gardner Boorn were early settlers. Isaac, a son of Nathan, now resides in the town. He was born in this county in 1802. Amos Boorn, a son of Gardner, was a prominent citizen, and officiated as supervisor six years, and town clerk eleven years. Samuel Thompson came from New England, and early located on lands now owned by Hon. Leonard Caryl.

The father of Orra Ferris was an early settler. Orra Ferris was an active citizen, and held the office of supervisor four terms. A son named Warren resides in the town.

One of the oldest native residents of the town is Chelsea Davis, who was born in 1811, only three years after the organization of Decatur. Mr. Davis now resides on lands originally settled by David Tripp, who was the first supervisor of the town, and, with the exception of one year, represented Decatur in the board of supervisors for fifteen consecutive years. L. D. Davis also ranks among the oldest native residents of the county, having been born in 1816. He is a present justice of the peace.

Pioneer physicians in this town were Chas. Barrows and Julius Rowley.

The first grist-mill was erected by John Champion, grandfather of S. B. Champion, Esq., editor of the *Stamford Mirror*, a sparkling and excellent newspaper, published in Stamford, Delaware county. James Stewart built the first carding-mill.

The first school was taught by Samuel Thurbur in about the year 1798. The first person buried in the cemetery was Rufus King.

Among other early settlers in the town are mentioned the names of Lemuel Fletcher, who was the first town clerk, Andrew Elliott, Elijah Bennett, Robt. Crawford, Jonathan Davis, Rufus Ingalls, Justis Lewis, Orlando Kaple, James Basecomb, Alexander Alford, Daniel Brotherton, William Alford, D. Natch, Philip Stonematch, B. Howe, Amos Crippen, Peter Elliott, Robert C. Lansing, Mr. Griggs, and Mr. Hoyt.

DECATUR

is a pleasant hamlet, located in the southwestern part of the town, and contains one church, a store, hotel, saw-mill, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, and about one hundred inhabitants. The hotel is kept by S. F. Pearson, and the store by Sumner Pierson. The town clerk's office is also located here,—David Cipperly, clerk.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held in March, 1809, at which the following officers were chosen, viz.:

Supervisor.—David Tripp.

Town Clerk.—Lemuel Fletcher.

Assessors.—James Steward, Andrew Elliott, and Samuel Thompson.

Constable and Collector.—Elijah Bennett.

Commissioners of Highways.—Robt. Crawford, Jonathan Davis, and Rufus Ingalls.

Poormasters.—Andrew Elliott and Justis Lewis.

Fence Viewers.—Barzilla Brown and Justis Lewis.

Pathmasters.—Chauncey Parker, Orlando Kaple, James Baseomb, Robert Crawford, Alexander Alford, Daniel Brotherton, William Alford, D. Natch, Samuel Thompson, Gardner Brown, Philip Stonematch, and Elijah Elliott.

The following is a list of those who have served this town as supervisors and town clerks from its organization to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1809.....	David Tripp.	Lemuel Fletcher.
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	" "	" "
1812.....	" "	Jacob Elliott.
1813.....	B. Howe.	" "
1814.....	David Tripp.	Amos Crippen.
1815.....	" "	" "
1816.....	" "	" "
1817.....	" "	" "
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	" "	R. C. Lansing.
1821.....	" "	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	Peter Elliott.	" "
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	Amos Boorn.
1829.....	Robt. C. Lansing.	" "
1830.....	" "	" "
1831.....	Calvin Day.	" "
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	" "	" "
1834.....	Robt. C. Lansing.	Leonard Darrow.
1835.....	Calvin Day.	Amos Boorn.
1836.....	Robt. C. Lansing.	" "
1837.....	" "	" "
1838.....	Orra Ferris.	" "
1839.....	Calvin Day.	" "
1840.....	Amos Boorn.	R. T. Woodin.
1841.....	" "	Isaac Boorn.
1842.....	" "	James E. Lansing.
1843.....	Orra Ferris.	" "
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	Amos Boorn.	I. N. Northrup.
1846.....	Orra Ferris.	Isaac Boorn.
1847.....	Amos Boorn.	Hanson Wright.
1848.....	Emerson Day.	Isaac Boorn.
1849.....	" "	J. E. Lansing.
1850.....	L. G. Cass.	" "
1851.....	Emerson Day.	John T. Crippen.
1852.....	Amos Boorn.	J. E. Lansing.
1853.....	Lysander Day.	" "
1854.....	L. D. Davis.	L. F. Preston.
1855.....	L. Day.	Jas. Shelland.
1856.....	J. N. Northrup.	S. B. Hartwell.
1857.....	" "	Chas. Kaples.
1858.....	John Boorn.	" "
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	William Utter.	Geo. M. Boorn.
1861.....	Geo. M. Boorn.	M. V. B. Rowley.
1862.....	Gibson Hartwell.	Geo. M. Starkweather.
1863.....	" "	M. V. B. Rowley.
1864.....	" "	Chas. A. Gibson.
1865.....	John Ferns.	J. W. Gardner.
1866.....	Rufus Barnes.	E. R. Waterman.
1867.....	Amos Smith.	D. H. Green.
1868.....	John Ferns.	E. S. Brown.
1869.....	Amos Smith.	D. H. Green.
1870.....	" "	D. Kaple.
1871.....	John Leonard.	" "
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	Amos Smith.	H. Hoyt.
1874.....	Barzilla Brown.	Joseph Pearson.
1875.....	" "	Chas. Goodell.
1876.....	Rufus Barnes.	" "

The town officers elected in 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—James E. Shelland.

Town Clerk.—David Cipperry.

Assessor.—William Fern.

Collector.—S. F. Pearson.

Inspectors of Election.—J. N. Pitcher, James Stafford, Barzilla Brown.

Road Commissioner.—James L. Dailey.

Poormaster.—I. Bulsom.

Constables.—N. Potter, W. L. Knapp, C. Mickle, H. Barner.

Excise Commissioner.—Wm. H. Vrooman.

Auditors.—Geo. M. Starkweather, John Pratt, D. G. Brown.

DECATUR CHURCH.

The first church organized in this town was a union church, with the following members: Timothy Parker, Bigger Wright, Stiles Parker, Jesse Davis, Martha Howe, James Parker, Martha Davis, Sarah Maple, — Parker, J. Lewis, N. Lewis, Samuel Howe, P. Parker, and Elijah Parker.

The first church edifice was erected in 1807, at a cost of \$500. The pioneer preacher in Decatur was Father Willis. Among other early ministers are mentioned the names of C. Catlin, Timothy Parker, Jesse Davis, Samuel Howe. Bigger Wright was the first class-leader.

The present and only church edifice in the town is located in the village of Decatur, and was erected in 1839, at a cost of \$2000.

The present officers of the church are as follows: John Dailey, class-leader; L. L. Davis, Esq., Henry Holmes, William H. Day, Chelsea Davis, and James E. Shelland, stewards. The church has a membership of thirty-five, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. John Wood.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 Decatur had 9471 acres of improved lands, the cash value of which was \$382,650. There were 2197 acres of plowed land; in pasture, 3445; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 177; bushels of oats, 11,779; bushels of rye, 352; bushels of barley, 758; bushels of buckwheat, 4395; of corn, 2127; of potatoes, 11,635; of peas, 539; of beans, 76; of turnips, 416; pounds of hops, 60,797; of tobacco, 50; bushels of apples harvested in 1864, 8614; barrels of cider, 191; pounds of maple sugar, 20,815; pounds of butter, 63,585; of cheese, 13,885.

Agricultural statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 2094; in pasture, 3021; mown, 4015; tons of hay produced, 441; bushels of barley produced, 441; buckwheat, 3157; corn, 1568; oats, 22,577; rye, 17; spring wheat, 170; winter wheat (1874), 30; peas, 65; pounds of hops, 28,210; bushels of potatoes, 18,072; barrels of cider, 173; maple sugar, pounds, 955; value poultry sold, \$567; eggs, \$1365; pounds of butter made, 86,713; cheese, 6675; pork made on farms, 49,533 pounds.

Area.—Decatur has an area of 12,841 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$172,100, and the equalized valuation is \$190,689.

The following shows the population from 1810 to 1876:

POPULATION.

1810.....	902	1845.....	975
1814.....	819	1850.....	927
1820.....	908	1855.....	913
1825.....	1061	1860.....	902
1830.....	1110	1865.....	853
1835.....	975	1870.....	802
1840.....	1071	1875.....	741

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted to fill the quotas of Deceatur in the late Rebellion, compiled by L. D. Davis, Esq. :

Nehemiah White, enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Albert B. Essex.
 Edwin R. Waterman, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, in the Cavalry.
 Theron Treat, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Lorenzo H. Knapp, enl. in 1864.
 Charles Butterfield.
 Ide Hartwell, enl. in 1864.
 Owen B. Earl, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 James H. Putnam, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Alfred Monroe, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 John R. Dana, enl. in 1864.
 John D. Waterman, enl. in 1864.
 P. Waterman, enl. in 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Charles H. Smith, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1861.
 Otis Stoete, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 David Wright.
 Levi Rory, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Alexander Rory, enl. in 1864.
 Joseph Jening, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 George Crippen, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Levi Crippen, enl. in the Cav. in 1862.
 Alexander Bates, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 William H. Bates, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Robert Skinner, enl. in 1861.
 David Cipperly, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Tobias Fletcher, enl. in the Cav. in 1865.
 Lansing Van Voorhiss, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Levi Van Voorhiss, enl. in the Cav. in 1864.
 Ray Maple, enl. in the 51st Regt. in 1861.
 Daniel Kaple, enl. in 1864.
 John Lovejoy, enl. in 1864.
 Stephen Platner, enl. in 1864.
 Carlton B. Shays, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1861.
 William H. Darling, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 E. Brown, enl. in 1864.
 William H. Boom, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Thomas McCool, James Houston, Joseph Jening, John Lovejoy, Everitt Wooden, Eugene Parks, Orlando Bishop, Joseph Darling, Duane Marsh, Marviz Waterman, Daniel Dailey.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWN OF EDMESTON.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Location—Percifer Carr—Incidents—Initial Events—Town Officers, etc.—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population.

EDMESTON was formed from the town of Burlington, on the 1st of April, 1808, the same year in which Westford, Deceatur, and Maryland were organized. It is located on the western border of the county, north of the centre, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Plainfield, on the east by Burlington, on the south by Pittsfield, and on the west by the Unadilla river, which separates it from Madison county. The surface is an elevated upland, broken by numerous valleys. The highest elevations are about 400 feet above the Unadilla. There are several small streams in the town, most of which are tributaries of Wharton creek, which flows across the southeast corner, entering the Unadilla in

the town of Pittsfield. The soil is fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

This locality was within the bounds of the *Oneida* nation, and along the Unadilla, through this delightful valley, was one of the favorite haunts of the Indian, and here was the *Oneida* chieftain's favorite hunting-ground, as the river produced great quantities of fish, while deer and other animals roamed at will in the adjacent forests. This territory was in the undisputed possession of the red man until about the year 1770.

In 1770 a grant, embracing a large tract of land lying along the river, was made to Colonel Edmeston, in return for his services for having been a soldier in the British army, and served meritoriously in the French war of 1763. Soon after the grant was made, Colonel Edmeston sent Percifer Carr, a faithful soldier who had served in his command, to settle on the tract, and for a long series of years this courageous pioneer, with his wife and servants, were the only whites in the valley of the Unadilla. But for the Revolutionary war, which followed soon after, and Carr's unfortunate sympathy with the king, they might have developed their forest home, and the remainder of the old soldier's days might have passed in rest and quietude. That he was in friendly intercourse with Brant, is clearly exhibited by a letter written him by the dusky warrior, under date, "Unadilla, July 9, 1778."* Not only was he in sympathy with the king's people, but he rendered the Tories substantial assistance by sending them supplies from the estate.

Before the close of the war a band of hostile Indians invaded the estate, killed the servants, burned the buildings, and carried Mr. and Mrs. Carr into captivity. Their captors exhibited a savage and inhuman spirit, and caused them to submit to many degradations. They were particularly severe in their treatment of Carr, and while crossing streams he was compelled to lie down in the mud and water as a bridge for the savages to cross upon.

They were taken to Canada, and there kept until the close of the war, when they were set free, and immediately retraced their steps to the Unadilla. But what a change met the gaze of the exiles as they reached the old location. Their home was in ruins, and the fields in which they had labored so hard to redeem from the forest were covered with briars and underbrush. No human voice in the wilderness to welcome them, and no relic left as a remembrance of the once happy home. "Hark! what is that noise? 'tis the snapping of brush under the tread of some animal which is coming in this direction." The sound comes nearer, nearer, and at last through the thicket and before the astonished exiles walks the old family horse. He had been overlooked by the marauding savages, and during these long years had lingered around the old home, living on wild herbage and buds.

Their home was soon restored to something of its original comfort, where they remained until the death of Colonel Edmeston, when Carr was neglected by the remaining heirs, and for some time suffered in want and poverty; at last, however, a piece of land was secured to him, upon which

* See page 16.

he remained until his death. Thus endeth the story of the pioneer of Edmeston.

Upon the death of Colonel Edmeston the estate fell to the heirs and minor children residing in England, from whom no secure title could be obtained for many years, which greatly retarded the settlement of the town.

One of the first settlers after Mr. Carr was Aden Deming. He was born in 1768, and lived with the Quakers in Pittsfield until twenty years of age, when he purchased his time for twenty dollars. In 1791 he married Martha Phelps, and after having purchased a farm in this town and made some improvements, sold it for \$125, and in 1792 settled with his family in the locality now known as "Graves' Flats." He soon after moved across Wharton creek. He was an industrious, hardy pioneer, and at the time of his death, in June, 1847, he was the owner of 1300 acres of land in Edmeston, and 400 in Pittsfield. His wife died in 1848. Of their family two reside in the county, —Lyman on the old homestead, and Betsey, wife of Edwin Phelps, in Edmeston Centre. Nelson lives in New Berlin, Chenango county.

The pioneers on the Unadilla were the De Forests,—Abel and Gideon.

James Kennedy was an active pioneer at Edmeston Centre, and he, together with William Kennedy, built the first grist-mill in the town, at the Centre in 1801, which occupied the site of the present mill, erected by William Stickney.

They also built the first saw-mill in town, at about the same time.

The first school was taught here, but no record or even tradition exists from which we can glean the teacher's name. Like most of the schools of those early days, it was undoubtedly held in a building where slabs answered the place of boards for desk and seat.

The "Gazetteer of 1860" states that the first inn was kept at this place by Rufus Graves. Possibly this was the first regular inn, but Pereifer Carr, mentioned on a previous page as the first settler in the town, many years kept a public-house, which was well known in the surrounding country.

The first regular store was opened in 1824 by Lyman White, which proved a great convenience to the settlers. This building has been added to from time to time, and is now used as a hotel, kept by Delos Davis. In the following year another store was opened across the street, by Silas Barleson.

Among other early tradesmen are mentioned the names of Erastus Waldo and Benjamin Peet.

In 1818, William Stickney and Samuel Simmons, two blacksmiths, built a forge and trip-hammer for the manufacture of axes, scythes, and wrought-iron plow-shares.

The first cast-iron plow seen here was in 1823.

A carding- and fulling-mill, a long-needed industry and convenience, was erected here in 1818 by a man named Stearns. In 1820 he disposed of it to Joseph Bootman, who operated it until his death, which occurred in 1844. The site has since been occupied by his son Truman as a planing-mill, etc.

The first tannery was built by John Bilyea, on the site of the present tannery.

The first physician was Dr. Gains Smith, who came with his family from Vermont in about the year 1800, and settled on the road leading from Edmeston Centre to West Burlington. He had a large practice, and was highly esteemed in the community. He died in 1819, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

A daughter named Rachel married David Brown, in Vermont, and moved to this town after her father's death. Another daughter, Diantha, married Benjamin St. John, in Saratoga county. A son, Hon. David B. St. John, became a resident of this town in 1820, and has done much to advance the interests of Edmeston, as well as the adjoining town of Pittsfield. He at one time resided in Pittsfield, and represented that town in the board of supervisors during ten successive terms, from 1835 to 1845.

His record in the board of supervisors, together with his general integrity and character, won him the esteem of the people, and he was subsequently chosen member of assembly in the years 1849-59-60, and was in the constitutional convention in 1846.

Another pioneer physician and prominent citizen was Dr. Halsey Spencer, who came from Greene county to Otsego in 1814, and located in West Exeter. He remained there two years, and removing to this town, settled on the turnpike, between the Centre and West Burlington, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he labored until his death in 1870. He was an esteemed and influential citizen of the county, and served in various official capacities. He was supervisor in 1835-37, member of assembly in 1828, and sheriff in 1838.

William M. Spencer, M.D., a son, was the first resident physician at the Centre, where he now resides, and is in the active practice of his profession. He has served several years as supervisor. Lewis Spencer, brother of Dr. Spencer, resides at the Centre, and Mrs. Mary Hull, a sister, in West Exeter.

Daniel Chapin and wife emigrated from Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass., in about the year 1800, and settled one and a half miles west of the Centre on lands of the Cooper patent. He died in 1837, aged sixty-three. His eldest son, Walter, remained on a portion of the old homestead until 1870, when he removed to Unadilla Forks, where he now resides.

John, the second son, occupies the homestead. His mother is living with him at the age of ninety-eight years. Alfonso is a resident of Sherburne, Chenango county.

Uriah Chapin was an early settler in Burlington. David Chapin settled near Edmeston Centre, where he conducted a tannery. A son, Lauretine, lives on the homestead.

Nathan Langworthy, wife, and family emigrated from Rhode Island about the year 1805 and settled in Brookfield, Madison county, about half a mile below West Edmeston village, where he died. Two of his children subsequently moved across the river into this county. William F. Langworthy, a son, settled on a farm in sight of his father's place. He married Desire A. Bass in 1832. Numerous representatives of this honored family are residents of the town. Hollum Langworthy, who now occupies his father's homestead, is an enterprising citizen and a successful apriarian.

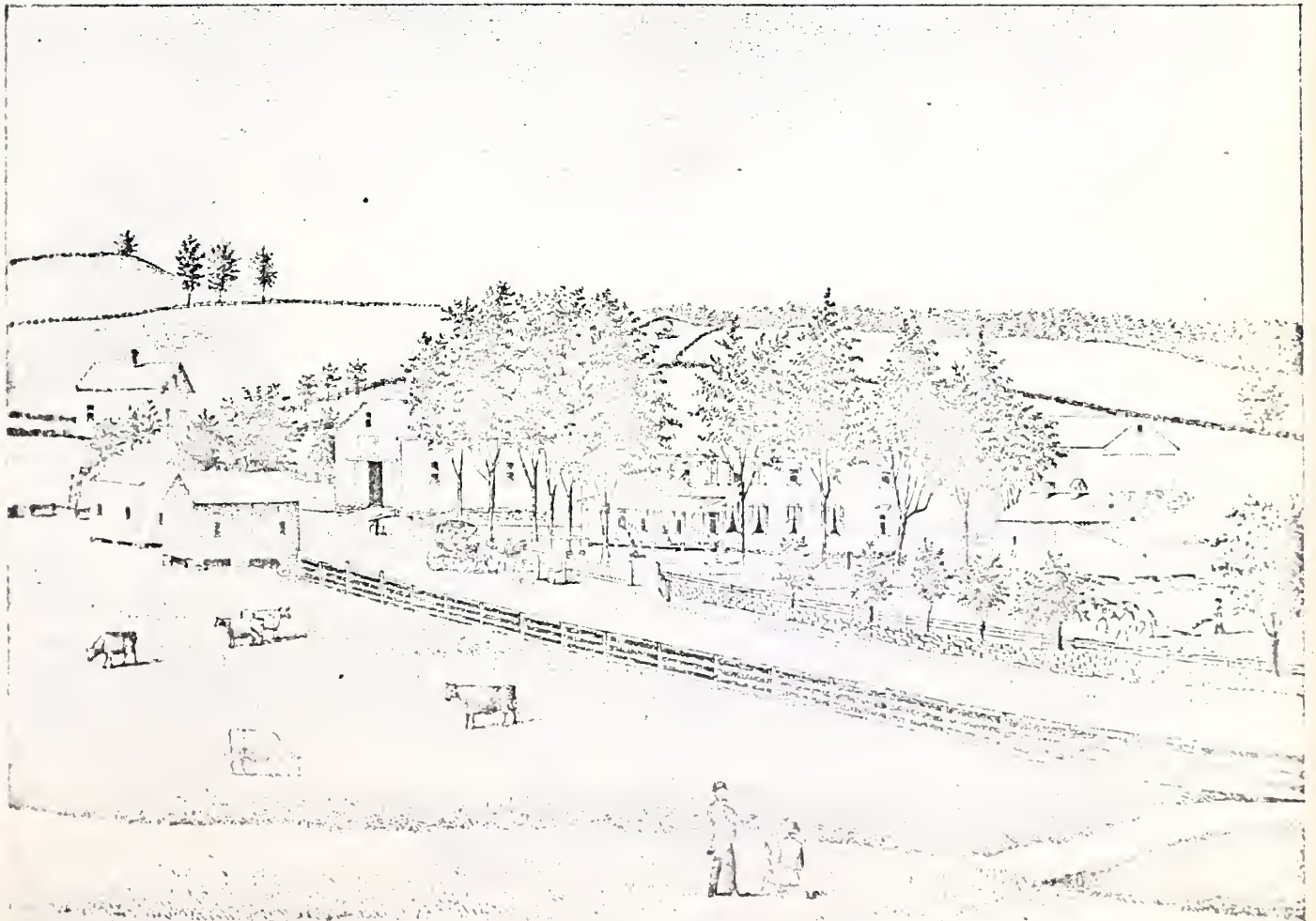


CHAS. F. GOODRICH

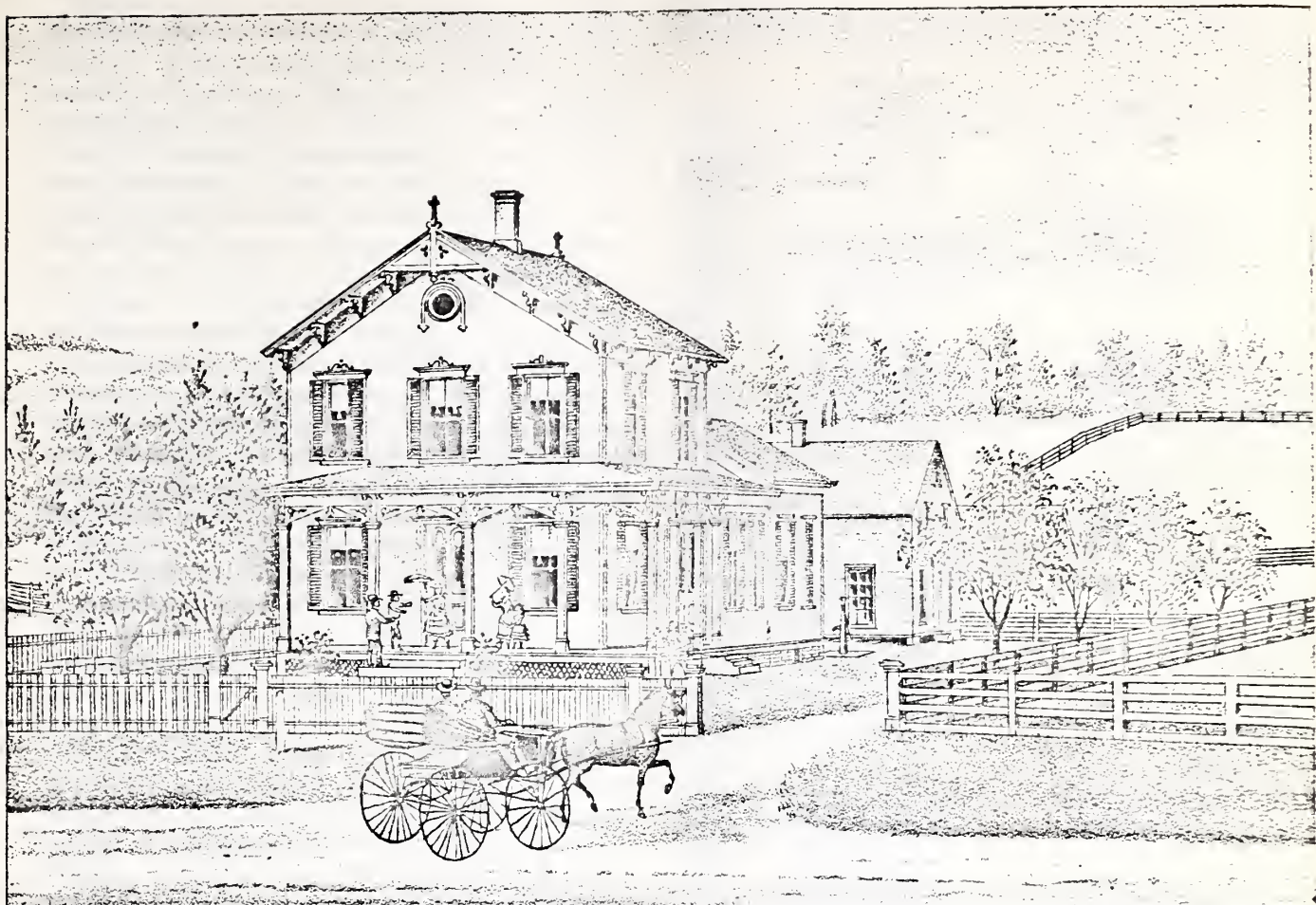


MRS. CHAS. F. GOODRICH

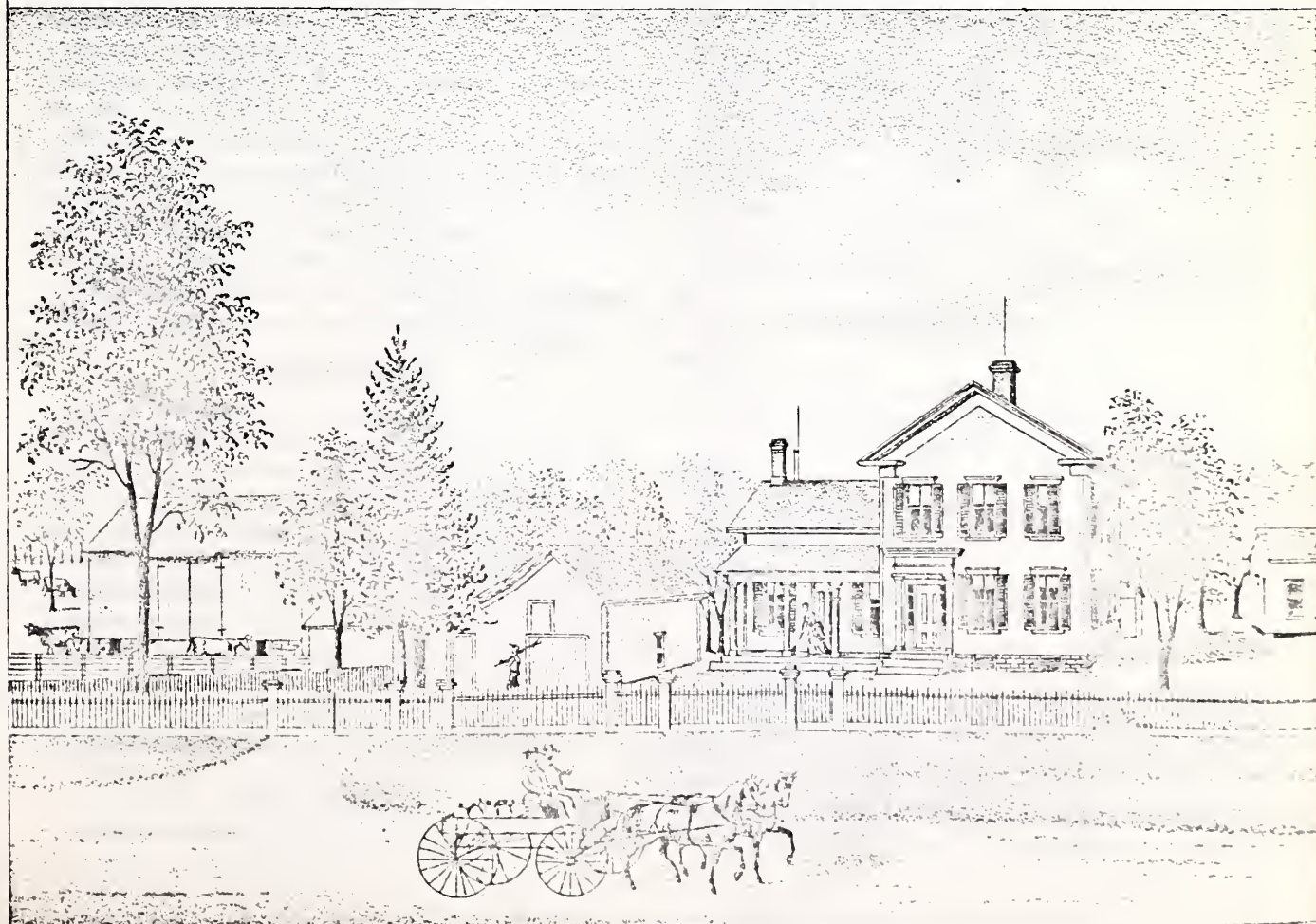
PHOTOS BY G. W. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN



RES AND FARM of CHARLES F. GOODRICH, EDMESTON N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY D. CRANDALL, WEST EDMESTON, NEW YORK.



FARM PROPERTY OF HENRY D. CRANDALL.

The Hoxie family were of English origin. The first of the family who came to this country located in Massachusetts. Stephen Hoxie, the great-grandfather of the present family residing in Edmeston, emigrated from Connecticut, and was among the first settlers in the Unadilla valley, at Leonardsville, upon premises now owned by his direct descendants. He was an honored pioneer, and lived to the advanced age of one hundred and one years. Nathan B. Hoxie, his grandson, and son of Solomon Hoxie, Sr., was born in 1801. In 1826 he married Eliza Langworthy, and in 1832 moved in this town, locating upon the Edmeston patent, which at that time, was a dense uninviting wilderness. The farm upon which he settled is now owned by his younger son, Samuel L. Hoxie. Nathan B. Hoxie had but two children, who grew to years of manhood,—Solomon, now residing at Whitestown, Oneida county, and Samuel L., who resides upon a farm adjoining the old homestead. The former married Lucy P. Stickney, of Edmeston, and has three children,—C. De Forest, Jennie L., and Franklin. Mr. Hoxie has been an active citizen of the town, and was supervisor four years during the War of the Rebellion. Samuel L. married Rosetta E. Pope, and their family consists of two children,—Arthur S. and E. Ellsworth. Agnes, a daughter, died at the age of three years. Mr. Hoxie is one of the substantial citizens of the town, and is ranked among the progressive agriculturists and stock-breeders of the country. He occupies over 400 acres of land lying along the Unadilla river, and is largely engaged in dairying, although he gives much attention to breeding of improved stock. His horses are of the Hambletonian and Goldust breeds. He is a leading member of the Unadilla Stock-Breeders' association, and was instrumental in its organization.

An early settler in Edmeston was Abel Matteson, who came from Pownal, Vermont. Two grandsons and a granddaughter reside in the county.

The Taylors were pioneers in the vicinity of "Taylor Hill," among whom are mentioned Benjamin B., William, Timothy, Thomas, etc. They were instrumental in organizing the first Baptist church of Edmeston. B. F. Taylor, the celebrated poet and writer, is a relative.

Charles Burlingham and John Bates were also pioneers, having settled in about the year 1800 on Taylor Hill.

EDMESTON VILLAGE

is pleasantly located, and contains four churches, Methodist, Free Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist, and the following business interests: physicians, Wm. B. Chambers, Wm. M. Spencer; general stores, J. J. Talbot, Wm. Talbot & Son, Truman Barrett; grocer, Geo. M. Pitts; postmaster, F. A. Bilyea; hotels, Delos Davis, S. W. Barton; harness-shop, Wm. H. Humphrey; hardware, etc., Chamberlain & Hopkins; tannery, Lewis Spencer; blacksmiths, Levi Brown, M. Smith; wagon-shop, Chas. Squire; furniture, Arthur M. Worden; foundry and machine-shop, Nelson L. Green; cooper, H. G. Talcott; grist- and saw-mills, Edgar Bassett; boots and shoes, Wm. Joslyn.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The records of this town are lost prior to 1831; from

that date to 1878 we give below the names of those who have occupied the offices of supervisor and town clerk:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1831.....Erastus Waldo.	Joseph Bootman.
1832.....Artemas Goodenough.	" "
1833....." "	" "
1834....." "	" "
1835.....Halsey Spencer.	" "
1836....." "	I. P. Brown.
1837....." "	" "
1838.....Artemas Goodenough.	Joseph Bootman.
1839.....Ephraim Chamberlain, Jr.	Silas Burleson.
1840....." "	" "
1841.....Abijah Beardsley.	Chas. Hammond.
1842....." "	" "
1843.....E. Chamberlain.	" "
1844....." "	O. W. Calkins.
1845.....Chas. Hammond.	Samuel Hopkins.
1846.....Abijah Beardsley.	Julius Lines.
1847....." "	" "
1848.....Lyman Deming.	" "
1849....." "	" "
1850....." "	" "
1851....." "	Lyman White.
1852....." "	" "
1853.....Wm. M. Spencer.	John Perry.
1854....." "	" "
1855.....Walter H. Chapin.	" "
1856.....Ephraim Chamberlain.	Oliver B. York.
1857.....Levi A. Beardsley.	" "
1858.....Daniel R. Barrett.	" "
1859.....Joshua Maxson.	" "
1860.....Levi A. Beardsley.	" "
1861.....Julius Lines.	" "
1862....." "	" "
1863.....Wm. H. Spencer.	" "
1864.....Solomon Hoxie.	" "
1865....." "	" "
1866....." "	Hamilton G. Talcott.
1867....." "	" "
1868.....Truman Bootman.	Julius Lines.
1869.....Wm. M. Spencer.	Ely Chamberlain.
1870.....Truman Bootman.	F. H. Bilyea.
1871.....Wm. M. Spencer.	" "
1872.....Nelson Matteson.	" "
1873.....Ely Chamberlain.	" "
1874....." "	Arthur A. Pope.
1875.....Lewis Spencer.	Edgar Bootman.
1876.....William Talbot.	" "

The present officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—William Talbot.

Town Clerk.—Edgar Bootman.

Justices of the Peace.—Truman Bootman, Orrin Howard.

Collector.—George Wright.

Assessor.—Thomas A. Page.

Commissioner of Highways.—Erastus G. Waldo.

Overseers of the Poor.—W. Burlingham, Samuel C. Bassett.

Trustees of School Fund.—G. W. Arnold, H. Langworthy.

Inspectors of Election.—Theo. C. Hinds, L. J. Dupree, Dr. F. Davis, Hollum Langworthy, John Page, Delos Silts.

Constables.—Lewis Lamb, D. C. Talbot, D. Silts, George Wright.

Game Constable.—Erastus G. Waldo.

Town Auditors.—M. Coon, C. W. Hopkins, W. B. Chambers.

Commissioner of Excise.—Moses W. Taylor.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 Edmeston had 19,664 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$868,800; in plowed land 2104 acres; in pasture, 13,381; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 206; bushels of winter wheat, 927; bushels of oats, 21,840; bushels of barley, 156; bushels of buckwheat, 716; bushels of corn, 13,825; bushels of potatoes,

19,739; bushels of peas, 196; bushels of beans, 302; bushels of turnips, 1120; pounds of hops, 116,250; bushels of apples, 21,544; barrels of eider, 454; pounds of maple sugar, 32,468; pounds of butter, 84,275.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 2258; in pasture, 11,004; mown, 6273; tons hay produced, 7711; bushels barley, 332; buckwheat, 562; corn, 14,391; oats, 38,834; rye, 17; spring wheat, 208; winter wheat, 243; beans, 127; pounds hops, 27,535; bushels potatoes, 41,197; barrels eider, 433; butter made, 76,250 pounds; cheese, 30,870; sheep shorn, 1687; weight of clip, 7271 pounds; pork made on farms, 124,927 pounds.

Area.—Edmeston has an area of 27,075 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$453,440, and the equalized valuation \$492,765.

POPULATION.

1810.....	1317	1845.....	1820
1814.....	1355	1850.....	1885
1820.....	1841	1855.....	1783
1825.....	1960	1860.....	1804
1830.....	2087	1865.....	1793
1835.....	2044	1870.....	1744
1840.....	1907	1875.....	1751

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The First Baptist Church—The Universalist Church—The Free Methodist—The Second Baptist—The Seventh-Day Baptist.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

of Edmeston, located on what is known as Taylor Hill, was organized March 8, 1794, by Rev. Stephen Taylor, who came from Rhode Island and settled in the town in 1790. He donated the land on which to erect the church, and assisted in the construction of the edifice. He died in 1841, aged seventy-one years.

Among those who joined at date of organization were Jonathan Pettit, Timothy Taylor, Jacob Talbot, Thomas Terry, Thos. Taylor, Daniel Green, Nehemiah Billings, Robert Fuller, Stephen Colegrove, William Scranton, Hugh Smith, Jos. Case, Lydia Taylor, Dorcas Scranton, Seviah Billings, Agnes Pettit, Hannah Green, Sarah Terry, Free-love Taylor, Rosannah Taylor, and Marey Phinney. The church building was erected in 1822.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

of Edmeston was organized at Edmeston Centre, Nov. 25, 1843, with thirty-nine members. Rev. Z. Cook was the first officiating pastor. The church building was erected in the year following the organization, at a cost of about \$2500. Only occasional services are now held.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH

of Edmeston was organized April 17, 1871, by William Southworth. The following were the first trustees: Artemus Welch, Wilber F. Walling, Ezra Wheeler, Daniel Colegrove, Stephen Winsor, Warren Colegrove, and Darling Stephens. The name of the first minister was William Southworth. The names of the first members were

Daniel Colegrove, D. Colegrove, Wilber Walling, Lorenda Walling, Esther Preston, Mary York, Phoebe Hopkins, Paulina Mitchell, Ezra Wheeler, Darling Stephens, Rhoda Stephens, David Walling, Esther Babcock, Stephen Winsor, Henrietta Winsor, Warren Colegrove, Mary Colegrove, S. S. Webber. The first church building was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1000. The present trustees are Daniel Colegrove, Albert Denison, Warren Colegrove.

The present minister is S. W. Cronk. The name and time employed of each minister was—David Denipsey, one year; Daniel Colegrove, one year; S. B. McVay, one year; Daniel Colegrove, one year; S. W. Perkins, one year; J. B. Stacy, one year; S. W. Cronk, one year. Number of present members, sixteen.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in Edmeston Centre, May 30, and recognized by council, June 11, 1846. Its first officers were L. B. Gregory, deacon, and Stanton Tefft, clerk. Rev. Justus H. Wells was the first pastor. Its constituent members were Silas Coats, Stanton Tefft, Perry Pope, L. B. Gregory, D. O. Church, Nelson Greene, Stephen Card, Harvey Pasco, with sisters Coats, Tefft, Pope, Gregory, Card, Caleb Perkins and Sarah his wife, Sally Brown, Emeline Potter, Hannah Spafford, Freeloove Kennedy, and two or three others, making twenty-one or twenty-two in all.

The first and only meeting-house was erected of wood in 1853. It cost about \$2500, and is 34 by 48 feet in size, and has a tower and a fine-toned bell. Previous to this time religious services were held in school-houses and in the Universalist house. The house was begun in May, 1853, and was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God in November, 1853. Its present deacons are S. A. Coats, J. T. Richards, and C. W. Hopkins; Eli Chamberlain is church clerk. The Rev. Lawson Muzzy was chosen pastor in April, 1874, and still continues to fill that office. Rev. J. H. Wells served the church as pastor nearly five years; Rev. Hewett Fitch, nine years; Rev. J. C. Foster, two years; Rev. S. N. Westcott, four years; Rev. G. H. Hogeboom, two years; Rev. G. E. Flint, three years; Rev. J. H. Chamberlain, one year. The present membership is one hundred and thirty.

This church has been blessed with an unusual degree of peace and harmony, and has for the most of the time enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Three of its number have been called of God, as we believe, to preach the gospel to the perishing. The Rev. J. D. Pope is worthily serving the Master in St. John's, Nova Scotia; his brother, Rev. D. B. Pope, is a faithful pastor in this State, and the third brother, John Greene, is pursuing his preparatory studies in the theological seminary at Hamilton.

The meeting-house was built during the pastorate of Rev. H. Fitch, who served the church acceptably and faithfully. The most remarkable and extended revival known in the congregation, or in this town, was enjoyed in the winter and spring of 1875, under the labors of their present pastor, Rev. L. Muzzy. Meetings were continued daily for three months, and were characterized by unusual solemnity, and striking exhibitions of divine power and



JOHN S. COON.



MRS. J. S. COON.

Photos. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

JOHN S. COON.

John S. Coon, of Edmeston, son of Daniel and Rhoda Coon, was born in Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1807. His father and mother were natives of Rhode Island, of English origin, and were among the early pioneers to Otsego County, and settled in Plainfield, at Loydsville, in 1793.

His business was farming, and he owned at one time nearly 500 acres. He reared a family of nine children, namely: Betsey, Ezra, Fanny, Clarissa, Laura, Polly, Daniel, John S., and Alanson, the last two of whom are the only remaining members of the family. In politics he affiliated with the old Whig party, and was always closely identified with public interest. He was justice of the peace for several years. For many years he was the sole owner of all the mills at West Edmeston.

He died aged about sixty-four, and his wife at about the same age, three or four years previously.

John S. was reared on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and then commenced to work at the clothier business, working in the falls and early winters, and during the summers he worked at the carpenter and joiner trade, continuing to work at the former trade till he was about twenty-two. He has continued to work at his carpenter trade more or less ever since. When he was about twenty-eight years of age he built him a furnace at West Edmeston, in which he made all kinds of farming implements, and continued to follow the same for some twenty years, and

connection with his carpenter trade, has been his principal business ever since.

He was married to Miss Aurilla Burdick, a native of Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 24, 1839. She was a daughter of Chas. L. and Rebecca Burdick, and was born Oct. 4, 1808. By this alliance three children were born, namely: Adelbert C., Almeron S., and Myron H. Adelbert C. was born Feb. 27, 1838, and died Jan. 18, 1859; Almeron S., born May 27, 1841, and died Feb. 5, 1842; and Myron H., born March 6, 1849, and died Oct. 4, 1850. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and when the Republican party was organized he joined it.

He and his wife are members of the Seventh-Day Baptist church at West Edmeston. Mrs. Coon died Feb. 24, 1877. Mr. Coon has been living on his present home about twenty-nine years.

Mrs. Aurilla Coon was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary Tract Society of West Edmeston. She was its first treasurer, and one of its most influential and efficient members. She is the first of that noble organization that is removed by death. By her sound judgment, with a mind endowed with superior graces, combined with dignity of character, and over all a loving heart imbued with the divine spirit, consecrated to His service, strong in faith, "rich in works," her whole life becomes a monument of grace.

Mr. John S. Coon is one of the most liberal of men, having contributed largely to the church of which he and his faithful wife were among the working members.

Over one hundred were hopefully converted. Some were added to the church during that year. Their Sunday-school is at present as well organized and as prosperous as any school in the county.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH AT WEST
EDMESTON, N. Y.*

This church is the only one of the kind in Otsego County. There are three in Madison, two in Chenango, and others in Oneida, Cortland, and several more counties of the State. They differ from the regular Baptists only in respect to keeping the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. They believe that there has been no change of the day by divine authority, as the Scriptures contain no proof of any, and accepting the Ten Commandments as God's moral and immutable law, they observe the day which he has blessed, sanctified, and commanded as the Sabbath to be kept holy by all mankind. In this view they feel confirmed because those passages in the New Testament which refer to the first day of the week do not seem to them to imply either the substitution of that day for the seventh as the Sabbath, or its appointment at all as a day for religious worship. Their practice, therefore, does not arise from any capricious or bigoted spirit, but from the conviction that it is their duty to strictly regard what God has definitely enjoined, until he definitely abrogates his law, or absolves them plainly from its requirements.

The church at West Edmeston was organized Sept. 28, 1823. It first took the name of the Third Church of Brookfield. The meeting-house, which was built some time before, was located about half a mile north of Babcock's mills, in the Beaver Creek valley. The first members were connected with churches at Leonardsville and Clarkville, in the same town. Believing that their convenience, as well as the interests of the cause of God required the formation of the new church, a council was called consisting of Elders William B. Maxson and Henry Clarke, Deacons William Utter and Ethan Clarke, of the First Church of Brookfield, and Elder Eli S. Bailey, Deacons Saunders Langworthy and Silas Spencer, of the Second Church. Elder Matthew Stillman, from Rhode Island, being present, was invited to a seat in the council. Eli S. Bailey was made moderator, and Silas Spencer clerk. After hearing the reasons, and the Articles of Faith and the Covenant, the council approved the movement, and proceeded with the organization, Elder Henry Clarke giving the hand of fellowship for the council, and Elder Daniel Coon receiving the same on behalf of the new church. The first officers were as follows: Daniel Coon, pastor; Samuel P. Burdick and Joshua Maxson, deacons; Adin Burdick, clerk.

Eighty names were enrolled at the organization, as shown by the following list of members: Daniel Coon, Joshua Maxson, Samuel P. Burdick, Elias Burdick, Lydia Burdick (widow of Elisha), Adin Burdick, Benjamin Burdick, Desire Burdick (daughter of Elisha), Thankful Maxson (wife of Joshua), David Maxson, Lydia Champlin (wife of George C.), Martha Burdick (wife of Rowse B.), Sarah

Burdick (wife of Robert), Prudence Stillman (wife of Benjamin), Nathan Stillman, Isaac W. Brown, Ethan P. Crandall, James Crandall, Augustus Crandall, Joel Maxson, Nathan Burch, Peleg Babcock, Samuel B. Crandall, John Maxson, Ephraim Maxson, Darius Chapin, Henry M. Crandall, Franklin Coon, Sanders Crandall, Rowland Coon, Joseph S. Crandall, Thankful Crandall (wife of James), Rachel Maxson (wife of Joel), Polly Crandall (wife of Sanders), Betsy Crumb (wife of Silas), Fanny Stillman (wife of Nathan), Sarah Burdick (wife of Charles), Olive Crandall (wife of James S.), Hannah Burdick (wife of David), Nancy Clarke (daughter of Luke), Prudence Clarke (daughter of Luke), Phebe Babcock (daughter of Jonathan), Clarissa Maxson (wife of Ephraim), Thankful Crandall (wife of Aldrich), Polly Burdick (wife of Samuel P.), Lavina Maxson (daughter of Joel), Damaris Burch (wife of Nathan), Nancy Babcock (daughter of Jonathan), Fanny Coon (wife of Daniel), Lucy Griswold, Sally Coon (wife of Rowland), Benjamin Edwards, Mary Edwards (wife of Benjamin), Abram Coon, Amy Coon (wife of Abram), Anna Coon (daughter of Abram), Elizabeth Brown (wife of J. W.), Philecta Crandall (wife of Ethan), Almira Maxson (wife of John), Daniel Brown, Charles Potter, Samuel H. Coon, Olive Coon (wife of Samuel H.), Joshua Maxson, Jr., Ezra Coon, Mary Burdick (daughter of Samuel P.), Eliza Potter (wife of Charles), Fanny Wilber, Kinyon Crandall, Mary Crandall (wife of Kinyon), Caleb Church, Esther Church, Ethan Stillman, Weeden Witter, Betsy Nye (wife of B. B. Nye), Mary Crandall (daughter of James), Luke Clark, Cyrene Coon (wife of Ezra), Patty Babcock (wife of Chas. B., Jr.), Ephraim Clark.

After fifteen years it was found that a majority of the members had become located in and near West Edmeston, and for their accommodation they built a meeting-house in 1843, which cost \$800. Subsequently it was enlarged so as to seat two hundred and fifty persons. Its present value is \$1200. For ten years after its erection the meetings were held alternately between the two chapels. They were all removed to West Edmeston in 1854, and soon after the name of the church was changed. Up to this date the terms of ministerial service only in part can be accurately ascertained. Daniel Coon, the first pastor, was employed several years. Samuel B. Crandall, his successor, also served for several years. He was followed by Varnum Hull, who preached for them only one year, during 1844. Eli S. Bailey, a resident minister and physician of Brookfield, preached during the time to 1844, when Giles M. Langworthy served one year. Samuel B. Crandall was re-employed, and continued his labors until 1850, the year of his death, which took place at South Brookfield. Eli S. Bailey was again secured, and labored five years, to 1855. He was succeeded by Libbeus M. Cottrell for three years, to 1858. Eli S. Bailey again served two years, to 1860. John P. Hunting from April 1, 1860, to 1863. Alexander Campbell three years, to 1866, from which time the present pastor has had the care of the church.

The following are the present officers: J. Bennett Clarke, pastor; Ransom T. Stillman, Ethan Stillman, and William H. Burdick, deacons; Amos S. Stillman, clerk. The present membership is one hundred and eleven.

* By Rev. J. Bennett Clarke.

It will be seen that this sketch covers a little more than half a century. Revival seasons from time to time have been enjoyed, and in the list of members for that period nearly five hundred different names have been enrolled.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who entered the War of the Rebellion to fill the quota of this town, as compiled by Oliver B. York in 1865:

Thomas C. Adams, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; in battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Wilderness; lost left arm; promoted to capt.; dis. in 1865.

Alonzo Adams, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 7, 1861; wounded at Five Forks; dis. Nov. 6, 1862.

William D. Ackerman, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., July 30, 1862; dis. July 28, 1865.

George M. Ackerman, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Henry A. Ackerman, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Dec. 29, 1861; wounded at Reams' Station; dis. in 1864.

Edwin O. Arnold, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.

Wm. H. Adams, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1861; dis. June 7, 1865.

Frederick Ackerman, enl. in Co. B, 22d Cav., Dec. 18, 1861; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.

Alvin H. Alger, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Oct. 1, 1862; dis. Dec. 2, 1862.

William Alger, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, Nov. 14, 1862; dis. June 13, 1863.

Thomas Burk.

Herbert L. Burdick, enl. in Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters, Aug. 26, 1862; died in 1862.

Michael Burk, enl. in the 176th Regt., in Nov. 1862.

Honore Burlingham, enl. in 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862.

Edgar Bootman, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. March 15, 1863.

Chas. D. Burdick, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, Nov. 14, 1862; killed at battle of Clinton, Miss., July 5, 1864.

Van R. Bennett, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; dis. in Nov. 1864.

Daniel Barrett, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; died in Maryland, Oct. 24, 1862.

Chas. H. Briggs, enl. in Co. I, 8th Cav., Aug. 9, 1864.

James Black, enl. in the regular service, in Aug. 1864.

Thos. Baker, enl. in the regular service, in Aug. 1864.

John Berg, enl. in the regular service, in Aug. 1864.

Michael Briggs, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862; dis. in 1863; re-enlisted, and died.

P. Barkley (sub. for Hollam Langworthy), enl. in the regular service, Aug. 24, 1864.

John Coman, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; in battle of Wilderness; taken prisoner; exchanged, and died at Annapolis, Md.

Henry Caspous, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862.

Chas. Cushman, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek in 1864; dis. June 3, 1865.

William Crandall, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; dis. in Nov. 1862.

Marvin Coman, enlisted in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, Nov. 14, 1862; dis. June 13, 1863.

Eli Conn, enl. in the 1st Art., in Sept. 1861.

Chas. Chamberlain, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, Nov. 1862; dis. June 13, 1861.

William Cribbins, enl. in the regular army in Aug. 1864.

Patrick Casey, enl. in the regular service in Aug. 1864.

Cyrus Covey, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 9, 1861; killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.

James A. Carrier, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., in Sept. 1861.

Chas. E. Chase.

Matthew Carpenter, enl. in Co. F, 114th Regt., Aug. 12, 1861; dis. June 21, 1865.

William Casady, enl. in the regular service, Feb. 9, 1865.

Warren Dening, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. in Aug. 1863.

Milo H. Denison, enl. in the 1st Art.

William W. Downs, enl. in the regular service, Aug. 29, 1864.

Wm. F. Davis, enl. Aug. 29, 1861 (sub. for Marcus Welch).

Samuel Davis, enl. in the regular service, Aug. 15, 1864 (sub. for Alvin Dutton).

Wm. L. Ellsworth, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1861.

Henry M. Eckerson, enl. in the 3d Cav., Jan. 18, 1861.

E. A. Edwards, enl. in the regular service in Aug. 1864.

Chas. S. Fisk, enl. in the 3d Cav., Jan. 13, 1864.

David Fant, enl. in the 2d Cav., in Jan. 1864.

Patrick Fooley, enl. in the regular service in Aug. 1864.

B. F. Fuller, enl. in the 1st Art., in Sept. 1861.

Simon Furbush, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 10, 1861; dis. in Jan. 1862.

Geo. W. Freeman, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1861.

Chas. A. Gray, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in July, 1862; dis. Jan. 12, 1863.

Lyman Gaddis, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., July 20, 1862; wounded at Wilderness; dis. Aug. 23, 1865.

James Grant, enl. in the 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862.

Joseph Gilmore, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 14, 1861; discharged; re-enlisted; dis. July 22, 1865.

John Goff, enl. in the regular army, Feb. 9, 1865.

Henry Herrick, enl. in the 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862.

Tracy Hopp, enl. in the regular army, Aug. 29, 1864 (sub. for Wm. E. Wahl).

Russell D. Harris, sergt., enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862.

John Hopkins, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; died in Maryland, in 1862.

E. P. Hickok, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Jan. 4, 1864.

Corvin Hawkins, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Jan. 4, 1864; mortally wounded in battle of Cold Harbor.

Androse R. Hodsell, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Jan. 1864.

William C. Hagle, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Jan. 1864; died in 1865.

Reuben R. Hammond, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Henry Henderson, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Francis W. Henry, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Chas. D. Hooker, enl. in Co. F, 114th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.

William Jones, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Hiram W. Jolls, enl. in the 1st Art., in 1862.

Edward Jones, enl. in the 176th Regt., in 1862.

Benj. E. Knowls, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 7, 1861; discharged and re-enlisted; dis. in 1865.

T. Kowolek, enl. in the regular army, Jan. 31, 1865.

John Killey, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Samuel E. Lambert, enl. in the regular service, in 1864.

Thomas Long, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

John T. Morton, lieut., enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; killed in battle April 6, 1865.

Eliphad Morton, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Feb. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1865.

William Murphy, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1863.

Henry Marsh, enl. in the 8th Cav., in 1861.

William Masters, enl. in the 176th Regt., in 1862.

Frank Morris, enl. in the 176th Regt., in 1862.

John Monies, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Geo. H. Mitchell, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., in Aug. 1861; died June 23, 1863.

Leak Nagle, enl. in 1864.

Geo. W. Nugent, enl. in 1864.

Henry Newman, enl. in 1864.

Alex. Newell, enl. in Co. B, 22d Cav., Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.

George Newell, enl. in Co. B, 22d Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.

Thos. O'Brien, enl. in the regular army, Sept. 1, 1864 (sub. for Wm. Joslyn).

Alvin Peck, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Jan. 1864; wounded at battle of Deep Bottom, Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 14, 1865.

Alonzo H. Preston, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., July 10, 1861; dis. Nov. 22, 1862.

Adelbert Payne, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Jan. 5, 1864.

William Pope, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Dec. 29, 1863; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor.

Edmund W. Pearsoll, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Jan. 1864.

Samuel L. Palmer, enl. in the 50th Regt., in Jan. 1864.

Franklin Perry, enl. in Co. E, 22d Cav., Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.

George Perkins, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862.

Samuel Phillips.

Edward E. Pelton, enl. in the regular service, Feb. 10, 1865.

Adelbert Reed, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. May 5, 1865.

Joseph Reed, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1861; taken prisoner Jan. 10, 1864; exchanged and died.

Geo. W. Reynolds, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Sept. 9, 1864; dis. in May, 1865.

Joseph Squires, enl. in Co. C, 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, in Nov. 1862; killed near Vicksburg.

Aaron Stevens, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in July, 1862; killed at Frederickburg, May 3, 1863.

John Scott, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in July, 1862.

Frederick Stanburgh, enl. in the 1st Art., Sept. 1, 1861; dis. Sept. 15, 1862.

John H. Sheldon, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in July, 1862.

M. Smith, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Dec. 29, 1863; dis. in July, 1865.

Henry Swan, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1863.

John Spurr, enl. in Co. F, 114th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862.

Thos. Shellman, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1864.

Jas. Shelly, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Edw. Stanton, enl. in the regular service, in Aug. 1861.

Wm. Snyder, enl. in the regular army, in Aug. 1864.

Marion F. Stevens, enl. in the 2d Regt., in Sept. 1861; dis. in May, 1863.

Albert D. Stevens, enl. in Berdan's Sharpshooters, in Aug. 1862.

Carl Stonger (sub. for Amos S. Stillman), enl. in the reg. service in Aug. 1864.

David C. Talbot, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., Jan. 5, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. June 16, 1864.

Henry M. Tefft, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in July, 1862.

Norman D. Tripp, enl. in the 1st Art.; dis. and re-enl. July 20, 1865.

Engene Timmons, enl. in Co. I, 2d Art., in Dec. 1863.

Martin L. Truesdell, sergt., enl. Nov. 12, 1863; dis. Aug. 17, 1865.

Patrick O. Tool, enl. in the regular army in 1865.

Engene Tiley, enl. in Co. D, 114th Regt., in Aug. 1862; mortally wounded.

Will Vandee, enl. in Aug. 1861.

Nathan S. West, enl. in the 2d Hawkins' Zouaves, Nov. 10, 1862; dis. June 5, 1863.

Chas. B. West, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; dis. in July, 1865.

Enos Wicks, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 22, 1862; dis. in June, 1865.

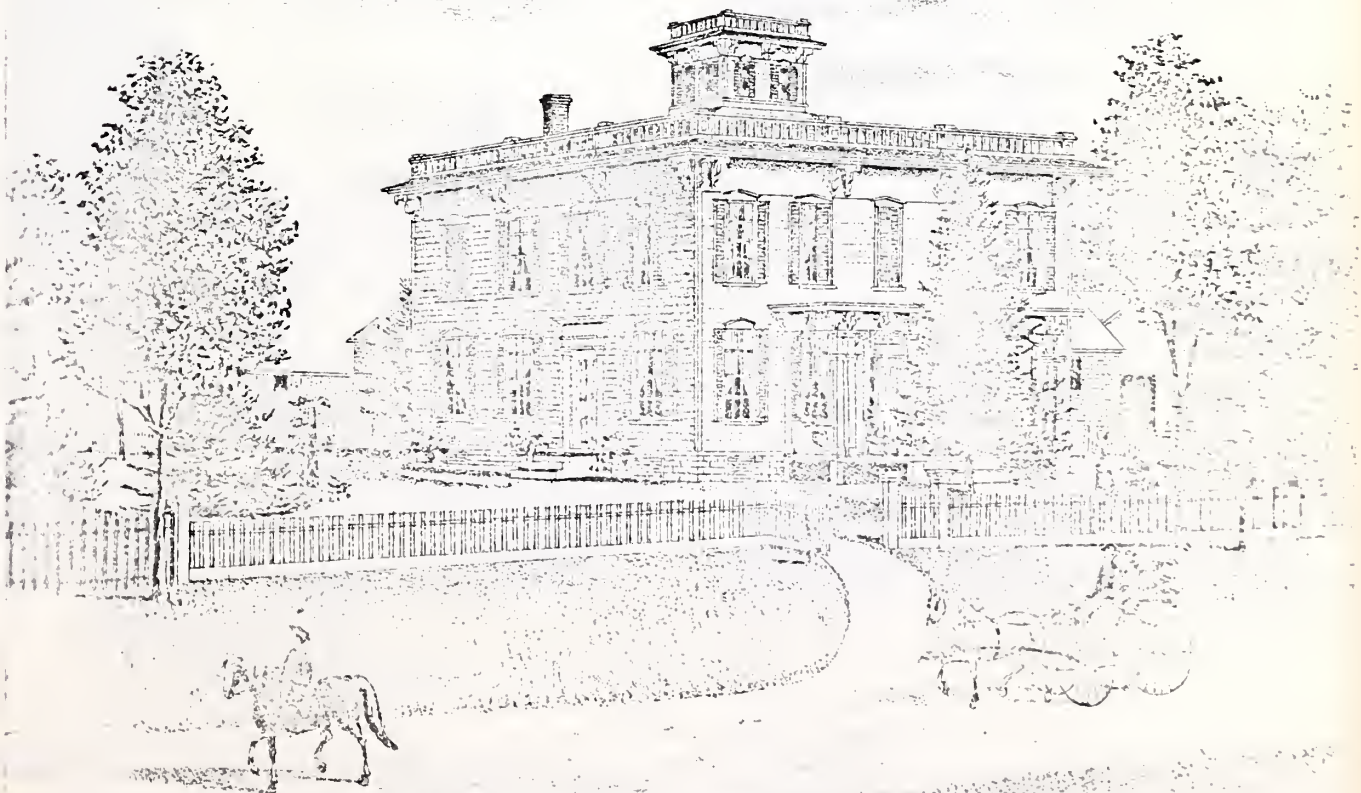


MRS. JOHN BARRETT.



JOHN BARRETT.

PHOTOS BY HITCHKISS, NORWICH, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN BARRETT, EDMESTON, NEW YORK



LEVI B. BANKS.



MRS. LEVI B. BANKS.

PHOTOS BY HOTCHKISS, NORWICH, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF LEVI B. BANKS, EDMESTON, N. Y.

John White, enl. in 20th Cav., in Dec. 1863.

Reuben Woodhull, enl. in the 152d Regt., in 1863.

Levi Weightman, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 7, 1861; dis. Oct. 9, 1864.

Nathan Willis, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., in Sept. 1861.

John Williams, enl. in Nov. 1862.

The following enlisted in the navy at New York in 1865, and were credited to this town:

James H. Barr, John O. Boyle, John Truman, James Morgan, Thos. McMin, Carl Myer, John McNulty, Wm. Williams, Samuel Phillips.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHAS. F. GOODRICH.

Among the early pioneers of this county may be mentioned the Goodrich family. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Hubbard Goodrich, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and married Miss Susan Graves, a native of the same State. They had eight children,—six sons and two daughters,—and Alpheus, one of their sons, was the father of Chas. F. Mr. Hubbard Goodrich and family emigrated to Otsego County and settled in the town of Pittsfield about 1793. He was one of the very earliest settlers of that town, and, with Dr. Cone and others of his native place, named and organized it. He was a farmer by occupation, and reared his family to industry and frugality. Later in life he removed to Otsego, Chenango Co., where he continued to reside until his death. Alpheus was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 29, 1789, and consequently was about four years of age when his parents removed to this county. His advantages for an education were very limited, as in those early days every one had to do what he could to aid in supporting the family. He was reared a farmer, and at one time was the owner of some 371 acres of good land. He married Miss Ruey Fairchild, a native of Fairfield Co., Conn., about 1810. She was born about 1794, and they had four children,—three sons and one daughter. The daughter died while yet an infant, but the sons are still living, namely, Alpheus D., David F., and Chas. F. In politics Mr. Alpheus Goodrich was a Whig and Republican. He died Jan. 28, 1852, and Mrs. Goodrich died Feb. 23, 1858. Chas. F. is of English origin, his ancestors having emigrated from England previous to the Revolution and settled in Connecticut. They espoused the cause of the colonists, and were strong advocates of the independence of the colonies. It is related that three brothers came over, and one of them returned for their property, but never was heard from. Chas. F. was born Feb. 23, 1818, in Pittsfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., and settled on his present farm, with his parents, in 1822. He has continued to reside here ever since. He was married to Miss Martha P. Winn, a daughter of Eliphalet and Lydia Winn, Aug. 22, 1847. She was born in Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 4, 1830. Her father was a native of Connecticut, and her mother of Schenectady. By this happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich six children were born,—one son and five daughters,—namely, Mary L., Josephine C., Emogene, Ella A., Chas. A., and Mattie W. Emogene died at the age of nine.

Mr. Goodrich is the owner of the "old homestead" of 371 acres, a fine view of which may be seen elsewhere, and portraits of himself and wife above. In politics he has

always been identified with the interests of the Republican party, and is a life-reader of Mr. Greeley's *New York Tribune*.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich are members of the Universalist society at Edmeston Centre.

LEVI B. BANKS,

son of Joseph and Abigail Oakley Banks, was born March 6, 1824. His father was a native of Redding, Fairfield Co., Conn., and his mother of Easton, Fairfield Co., Conn. His parents came to Otsego County, and settled two miles south of South Edmeston, in 1810, where they continued to reside on a farm till Mr. Banks' death, which occurred May 7, 1868. Mrs. Banks died Aug. 13, 1868. They reared five children,—Summers O., Peter O., Jeremiah A., Levi B., and Eliza E. Peter O. and Levi B. are the only ones now living. Levi B. was reared on the farm with his father till he was eighteen years of age, when he commenced to work out by the month on the farm, getting \$120 for the first year's service, and out of this he laid up \$110. He worked for ten consecutive years by the month, and during this time he laid up some \$1000, and then returned to his father's home, and in company with his father carried on the home farm, and continued till March 8, 1864, when he removed to his present farm, which at first contained 272½ acres, and to this he has kept adding until at present he owns some 425 acres of as good land as you will find in any part of Otsego County. It all borders on the Unadilla river, and is situated from a mile to two miles south of South Edmeston. He has three good farm-houses on his farm. A fine view of his present residence, and portraits of himself and wife, may be seen in another part of this work. He married Miss Polly L. Lottridge, a daughter of Bennitt and Phebe Lottridge, of Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1863. Mrs. Polly Banks was born Dec. 24, 1837, in Columbus. Her father was a native of Columbus also, but her paternal grandfather was a native of Albany, N. Y., and was one of the early pioneers of Columbus. Her mother was a native of Rhode Island. They had six children, of whom Mrs. Banks is the oldest. By the matrimonial alliance of Mr. and Mrs. Banks four children have been born, namely, Charlie L., born Jan. 22, 1865; Nellie E., born March 12, 1867; Lee B., born Jan. 26, 1872; and Josie Bell, born Aug. 27, 1875. Mr. Banks is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Banks are worthy members of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, at New Berlin. It will be seen by the above sketch that Mr. Banks began life by working out by the month, and that by close application to his business, combined with good judgment, he stands to-day in the front rank as one of the largest and best farmers in the town.

JOHN BARRETT,

son of D. R. and Cyrene Barrett, was born in Manheim, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1827. At the age of five he settled in Edmeston with his parents. As his father was a farmer, John was reared to habits of industry and economy on the farm, which principles he carried with him

throughout a successful business life. As soon as he was able to work he was hired out by his father on the farm, in order to aid in paying for his parents' home. He continued at this for several years. He was married to Miss Charissa Deming, of Edmeston, Sept. 19, 1852, by whom one son—Geo. D.—was born Dec. 4, 1864. Mrs. Charissa Barrett was born in Edmeston, July 8, 1832. Soon after marriage he commenced business for himself, and the fine property he accumulated shows the success which attended all his business operations. By his untiring energy and good judgment he became one of the foremost in his chosen occupation. Besides the duties of the farm he was engaged in the flour and lumber business with Edgar Bassett, at Edmeston, and it was not until Oct. 15, 1877, that he sold out his half-interest to his partner, conscious of the fact that his time on earth was short. He built his beautiful fine farm residence, in which his widow and son now reside, in 1860, and in that year settled on the home, where he continued to live till he was summoned, Jan. 8, 1878, to occupy a better "mansion" in the "Summer Land of Rest." As a citizen he was honest, trustworthy, respected, and esteemed; as a friend, sincere and true; as a husband and father, kind, faithful, and devoted. He had a very strong attachment for his family, and often did he express a desire that he might live to see his only son—George—grow to manhood's years, and well established in life. He had no apprehension of the future, and was firm in the faith that all would be well.

In politics he affiliated with the Republican party. In business circles, and as a son and brother, he will be missed.

A fine view of his residence, and portraits of himself and wife above, may be seen in another part of this work.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWN OF EXETER.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1799 to 1878—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1875.

THIS town was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is an interior town lying northwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows, viz.: on the north, by Plainfield and Richfield; on the east, by Richfield, Oaks creek, and Schuyler's Lake, which separate it from the town of Otsego; on the south, by Otsego and Burlington; and on the west, by Burlington and Plainfield.

The surface is generally hilly, some of the elevations reaching a height of five hundred feet above the valleys. It is drained by Herkimer and Sutherland creeks, which flow into Schuyler's Lake, and Butternut and Wharton's creeks, which empty into the Unadilla river. A small stream, called Rockdunder creek, rises in the southwestern part, and is a tributary of Wharton's creek. The soil of Exeter is a clayey loam mixed with gravel, and is well adapted to grazing.

The permanent settlement of this town was begun in 1789, by Major John Tunnicliff and William Angell.

Major Tunnicliff located near Schuyler's Lake, in the southeastern part of the town, on lands now owned by J. Fern. He was a prominent citizen, and did much toward the improvement of this locality. He reared a large family. One daughter, Mrs. Judd, now about seventy-five years of age, resides at Schuyler's Lake.

William Angell, who settled contemporaneously with Major Tunnicliff, came from Rhode Island, and located on what has subsequently been known as "Angell's Hill," in school district No. 3. His family consisted of six sons and several daughters. The sons were Caleb, Joshua, Prentiss, Stephen, Robinson, and William G., all of whom were esteemed citizens. William G. was an influential man, and represented this district in congress; Joshua settled on the farm where H. Fay now resides, and Thomas Angell on premises owned by Milton Taylor. David R. and Joseph, sons of Caleb Angell, are residents of the town. The former resides on the old homestead, and the latter at Exeter Centre, on the farm formerly owned by Dr. Buckingham.

Among the many worthy pioneers who left the "land of steady habits" and sought homes in what was then considered the "western wilderness," was Jonathan Angell, who located in Burlington in 1806, and a few years later in this town. He settled on the farm now occupied by Marvin T. Matterson. His family consisted of nine children, only one of whom survives, viz., Jonathan Angell, at the advanced age of seventy-five, who resides at Exeter Centre.

Other early settlers in this vicinity were Seth Tubbs, Jacob Goble, and Caleb Clark. At West Exeter the pioneers were Seth Tubbs, Bethel Martin, Amos and Hull Thomas.

On the Angell farm a little mound may now be seen which marks the remains of one of the first log houses built in the town. This primitive domicile was erected by Jacob Goble. It seems that Mr. G. forestalled the march of internal improvements, locating this house before the highway was surveyed. The survey and laying out of the road left it back about fifty rods.

A few years' occupancy of this building convinced him that he was too far "back in the woods," and in 1806 he erected a frame house on the road, 26 by 30 feet. This building is now standing, and on the chimney may still be seen the figures indicating the date of erection, "1806."

The early settlements in the vicinity of Schuyler's Lake were made by George, Harry, and Abram Herkimer, and William Lickell. On the place subsequently known as the "Herkimer farm" a small improvement had been made prior to the Revolution.

One of the prominent and early settlers of the town was Levi Beardsley, who came to the "Herkimer farm" with his father in 1790. He remained here one or two years, and then removed to Richfield.

We give the reader a glimpse of those early days, subsequently pictured by Mr. Beardsley. Their advent into this region he thus happily describes:

"We left our eastern home with a cart, one or two wagons, one or two yoke of oxen, three or four horses, and a few cattle, sheep, and hogs. The roads were excessively bad, and we took but little household goods with us. My

mother was left behind with a sick child. My sister, about two years younger than myself, was, with me, stowed away in the cart or wagon, among the chairs and furniture, and put under the care of a girl brought up by my grandfather."

Some distance this side of Canajoharie they abandoned their vehicles, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads, and proceeded on their journey:

"Some of the party drove the live stock, and went on the best way they could. My father put a saddle on one of the horses, and on another packed a bed and bedding, on which the girl was to ride. I was placed on the horse behind him, on a pillow tied to the saddle, with a strap under my arms buckled around his waist to prevent me from falling off, and carrying my sister before him, we pursued our journey, the girl, Sukey, riding the other horse on the top of the bed and bedding, and a yearly colt tagging after. This constituted the cavalcade so far as my father and his family were concerned."

Their destination was finally reached, and soon after Mr. Beardsley's father returned to the east and brought his wife and sick child to the new country. He says,—

"She rode the horse on a man's saddle, and carried the child, my father in a patriarchal manner walking by her side; and thus the family were at length reunited in the woods, at the foot of the beautiful lake, and by the side of the fine little stream known as 'Herkimer creek,' then full of fish, particularly the speckled trout."

It may not be uninteresting to the dwellers of to-day, who are favored by mills and railroads, and live in costly homes, surrounded by the comforts and improvements of the nineteenth century, to glance at an Exeter dwelling of 1790. Mr. Beardsley says,—

"The house that we moved into was a small log cabin, the body laid up, and part, though not the whole, of the roof was covered with black ash and elm-bark, which had been peeled from the trees at the season when bark is taken off easily. When opened out and put on the roof, and pressed down with poles or small timbers, the rough side exposed to the weather, it makes a good roof, that will last several years and shed the rain quite well. One house was partially covered, and when it rained we had to put our effects and get ourselves under that part which was sheltered. The floor was made of basswood logs, split and hewed partially on one side, and then spiked down, making a good substantial floor, but only about half of ours was laid. We had no fireplace or chimney, and till this was built the cooking must all be done out of doors. A place for the door was cut out so that we could go in, but no door had been made, nor had we any way of fastening the doorway except by barricading. There was, of course, no chamber floor, though this was supplied by loose boards subsequently obtained. A mud-and-stick chimney and fireplace were afterwards added as the weather became cool; and to get earth or clay to make mortar to daub the house and make the chimney a hole was dug under the floor, which was our only cellar, in which, in winter, we put a few bushels of potatoes and turnips, and took up one of the flattened logs from the floor whenever we wanted anything from below. I have said there was no door when we moved in. My father, on reaching the house with my mother and

family, suspended a blanket at the doorway to keep out part of the night air."

At this time there were no stores in the vicinity, and the settlers were obliged to journey long distances to a grist-mill, the nearest being located at Toddsville, about three miles from Cooperstown.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected on Herkimer creek by John Hartshorn, on premises now owned by Seth L. Bliss. He also built the first saw-mill, on lands now owned by John Sutherland.

The pioneers were compelled to travel many miles for the necessities of life, and it was no small acquisition to this new settlement when C. Jones, in 1810, opened a store at Schuyler's Lake.

The first hotel at Schuyler's Lake was kept by Eliphalet Brockway, on the site now occupied by Veber's hotel.

The pioneer merchant at Exeter Centre was Bailey Plumb.

The first tannery was erected near Exeter Centre by Ransom Comstock.

The first survey of roads in Exeter was made by Judge Peck, of Burlington, and the first frame bridge was built over what is known as the "gulf."

John Philipps was an early settler and pioneer carpenter and joiner. He erected one of the first frame houses in town, now occupied by Deacon Philipps.

Many years after the first settlements were made, each settler attended to his own horseshoeing, but as the population increased this was abandoned, and the demand for blacksmiths became a pressing necessity. Among the first at Exeter Centre is mentioned the name of Ira Perry, and at Schuyler's Lake, Samuel and Joseph Hartshorn.

One of the first schools in the town was kept by Azubah White, in a log building, in 1806.

Major Tunnell built the first distillery, on the Fern farm, soon after his settlement, and Eben Hartson erected the first tannery, on the premises now occupied by H. J. Baker.

One of the earliest settlers at Schuyler's Lake was Hendrick Herkimer, a member of the celebrated Herkimer family, which occupied such a prominent position during the border wars. In 1774 a rude cabin was erected on Herkimer creek by a family named Schuyler, who occupied it during the Revolution. This family succeeded in maintaining a strict neutrality during that struggle, and was not molested by the savages, who carried war throughout every other portion of the county where a white settler had secured a foothold.

This locality was often visited by scouts from Fort Herkimer during the Revolution, and it is related that when Brant and his dusky legion were prowling in the vicinity of Schuyler Lake, an intrepid scout, named Abram Herkimer, penetrated the forest as far as Deerlick creek. Here he found a band of the savages engaged in a triumphant war-dance, the woods resounding with their demoniac yell. He immediately returned to the fort, but too late to apprise the garrison of the movements of the Indians, and on the following day the dusky warriors attacked the settlement at Cherry Valley, where occurred the most inhuman massacre recorded in the annals of our country. Schuyler's lake

was a favorite haunt of the savages, and many scouts were sent from time to time to watch their movements. Soon after the adventure of Herkimer, one Smith, a scout of considerable notoriety, undertook the perilous task of visiting this point. He reached the cabins of the Schuyler family mentioned above, where he remained one night, and continued his precarious wanderings. The day following he came upon two savages, one of whom he killed, and upon returning to the cabin of the Schuylers he was told that a party of warriors were in the vicinity, and if he held his life at a farthing's value he would immediately fly to the fort. He ran nearly the entire distance to Fort Herkimer, and died two weeks afterwards from exhaustion.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held in 1799, and the following officers elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—Thomas Brooks.

Town Clerk.—Minerva Cushman.

Assessors.—Seth Warren, Agur Curtis, John Martin.

Commissioners of Highways.—Joseph Roud, Caleb Clark, Anderson Beekwith.

Overseers of the Poor.—Thomas Angell, Caleb Clark.

Constables.—Joel Cass, Garshom Palmer, Charles Lewis.

Collector.—David Hollister.

The following persons have served the town as supervisors and town clerks from 1799 to 1878, viz.: Thomas Brooks, Humphrey Palmer, Jared Munson, Jeremiah Roberson, Thomas Nedger, Agur Curtis, Elijah Babcock, Samuel Beekwith, Cornelius Jones, Seth Hubbard, Jedediah P. Sill, Allen Lidell, C. H. Brooks, George G. May, George C. Cushman, D. W. Patrick, D. F. Liddell, Edward Andrews, Martin Austin, B. W. Lidell, J. F. Gray.

Clerks.—Minerva Cushman, Humphrey Palmer, Anderson Beekwith, Cornelius Jones, Jenks S. Sprague, Naboth Buckingham, Cyrus Turney, L. H. Robinson, W. C. Harp, W. P. Jones, D. F. Lidell, John F. Gray, C. F. Thompson, John Chappell, L. O. Veber, E. A. Taylor, Judson Durfy.

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—John F. Gray.

Town Clerk.—Judson Durfy.

Justice.—W. P. Jones.

Commissioner of Highways.—J. Pope.

Assessor.—Milton P. West.

Collector.—Wm. A. Johnson.

Overseer of the Poor.—B. Rose.

Town Auditors.—Daniel Veber, N. H. Southworth, and A. P. Watson.

Constables.—Wm. A. Johnson, Wm. McGarity, J. Allen, Elias Palmer.

Excise Commissioner.—Geo. D. Bowers.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS, 1865.

Acres of improved land, 14,547; cash value of farms, \$721,320; acres of plowed land, 1604; acres of pasture, 6936; acres of meadow, 4941; tons of hay, 5220; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 211; bushels of winter wheat, 130; bushels of oats (1864), 15,596; bushels of barley, 462; bushels of buckwheat, 1373; bushels of Indian corn, 6264; bushels of potatoes, 12,936; bushels of peas, 286; bushels

of beans, 29; bushels of turnips, 465; pounds of hops, 103,628; pounds of maple sugar, 22,432; pounds of honey, 2027; pounds of butter, 53,781; pounds of cheese, 359,950.

Exeter has an area of 18,895 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$305,939, and its equalized valuation is \$347,658.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 1860; in pasture, 7947; tons of hay produced, 7349; bushels barley, 536; buckwheat, 2431; corn, 13,176; oats, 27,894; rye, 30; spring wheat, 73; winter wheat, 206; peas, 110; pounds of hops, 36,582; potatoes, 22,478; barrels of cider, 428; butter made, 66,310 pounds; cheese, 21,590; pork made on farms, 88,451.

POPULATION.

1800.....	712	1845.....	1487
1810.....	1418	1850.....	1526
1814.....	1421	1855.....	1540
1820.....	1430	1860.....	1570
1825.....	1588	1865.....	1445
1830.....	1690	1870.....	1256
1835.....	1462	1875.....	1526
1840.....	1423		

CHAPTER XL.

TOWN OF EXETER—Continued.

Congregational Church, Exeter—Methodist Episcopal Church, Exeter—Baptist Church, Exeter—Methodist Episcopal, of West Exeter—Free-Will Baptist Church, Schuyler's Lake—Richfield Lodge, No. 162, F. & A. M.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF EXETER

was formed July 11, 1806, by the Rev. Wm. Graves, missionary from the State of Connecticut. The first members were as follows: Asahel Williams, Samuel Seymour, Hope Hollister, Priscilla Cushman, David Bryan, Mary Plumb, Elknah Higgins, Wm. Abbel, Irena May, John Philipps, Elias Higgins, Azubah White, E. Dailey, Anna Cranwell, Hannah Morse, Nancy Child, David Hollister, Minerva Cushman, and Mahitable Philipps. The first officers were Ashael Williams, deacon, and Samuel Seymour, clerk. A church building was erected in about the year 1817, and rebuilt in 1859. The present organization is Presbyterian, and its officers are Alunzo Curtis and H. N. Wood, deacons. The last officiating pastor of the church was Frank W. Townsend.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT EXETER CENTRE

was organized Nov. 19, 1821, as the "Methodist Episcopal church in Otsego and Cooperstown." The following-named persons were chosen first trustees: Elijah Babcock, Calvin Huntley, P. Angell, Thomas D. Mitchell, and Elisha Shepherd. The first services of this society were held in a barn built by Thomas Angell, on the premises now owned by David Angell, on "Angell Hill." Among the first pastors were Revs. Geo. Gary, Chas. Giles, and a Mr. Chase. The present trustees are David R. Angell and John W. Ball; Oscar E. Angell, clerk. The present pastor is Rev. Truman F. Hall. Membership, 36.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST EXETER was organized in about the year 1830, and for many years was connected with the Exeter Centre charge of the Meth-

the Episcopal church. In the year 1873 it was annexed to the Edmeston charge, and remained two years, when it was attached to Exeter and Schuyler's Lake, and is at present known as the Exeter charge. Among the first members are mentioned the names of Calvin Huntley, Olive Huntley, Martha Huntley, Mr. Huntley (father of Calvin Huntley), John Harrington, Samantha Harrington, Noel Harrington, Hannah Harrington, E. Taylor and wife. The first church building erected was a frame structure 32 by 45 feet, and cost about \$1500. It was built in 1839. This building was destroyed by fire March 31, 1872, and rebuilt during the summer of 1873. It was dedicated Nov. 20, 1873, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. H. H. Wheeler. The new building is 32 by 45 feet, and was erected at a cost of about \$3700.

The present officers are as follows: William Johnson, Delevan Huntley, and Calvin Huntley, trustees, and Delevan Huntley and John C. Jones, stewards. Present pastor, Rev. Truman F. Hall. Membership, 34.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF SCHUYLER'S LAKE was organized as a Free Communion society in 1821 by Elder William Hunt. This organization was effected in the old Tunncliff house, about three miles below Schuyler's Lake, and consisted of the following persons, viz.: Chauncey Judd and wife, Amelia Judd, Henry E. Firman and wife, Henry J. Herkimer and wife, Harrison Underwood and wife, Mr. Mott and wife, Mr. Robinson, Patience Rose, Amelia Burk. The meetings of the society were held at the Tunncliff place until the erection of the union church at Schuyler's Lake in 1838. This church is of stone, and was erected by George Herkimer. The first sermon was preached by Bishop A. Russell. He was followed by the present pastor, Rev. S. Darrow. The following are the present officers: Henry E. Firman, Norman C. Judd, and Daniel Horton, trustees; A. C. Smith and Amos Underwood, committee; N. C. Judd, church clerk.

UNION CHURCH, SCHUYLER'S LAKE.

The Free Baptist church was organized Sept. 2, 1830, by P. W. Lake and Wm. Hunt, elders in said denomination, at the old Tunncliff house, about two and a half miles south of the village of Schuyler's Lake, in the ball-room, which place was used by the church as their place of worship until the union church was built.

The council was composed of the following delegates: Elder P. W. Lake, moderator; Henry Fitch, clerk; Elder Wm. Hunt and Deacon Crumb, from Plainfield; Deacon McCoon, from Burlington; Henry Fitch, from Columbia; Deacon Henry Lake and Deacon Gates, from Oneonta. After consultation they decided in favor of organizing a church, to be known as the First Free Baptist church of Exeter. Chauncey Judd and Henry G. Herkimer were ordained deacons, and Elder Wm. Hunt was chosen as pastor of said church. The first members whose names appear on the church record are as follows: Wm. Chappell, Nathaniel Mott and Abigail Mott, Ezekiel Robinson and Betsy Robinson, Chauncey Judd and Amelia Judd, John Rider and wife, Henry E. Firman and Rhoda Firman, Stafford Coats and wife, William Herkimer, and Freeclove Rose.

Elder Wm. Hunt preached to the church for two years, and then Elder Robert Hunt succeeded him, and remained nine years. The next pastor was Ransom Hunt, for two years, and at the time of the building of the union church Elder B. A. Russell was pastor.

The first meeting of the union society for the erection of the church was held Dec. 17, 1838, and a constitution adopted. The second meeting was held March 4, 1839, and Calvin Underwood, J. Tunncliff, Amos Fitch, N. Mott, and George Herkimer were elected as the building committee. The house was dedicated March 5, 1840, and the following officers were chosen: N. Mott, C. Judd, and H. Firman for the Free Baptists; David Steward and John Chappell, for the Methodists; C. Underwood and Alvin Barrus, for the Universalists. The dedication sermons were preached by Wm. Hunt, for the Baptists; Elder Job Potter, for the Universalists; and Elder Wright, for the Methodists. The time of occupation of the house was decided upon in the following manner: The Universalists to hold the first Sunday, the Free Baptists the second and fourth, the Episcopal Methodists the third Sunday, and the Christian order the fifth Sabbath, when one occurred.

The building is of stone, 32 by 46 feet, and cost about \$4000.

The present officers are N. C. Judd, Henry Firman, Amos Underwood, for the Baptists; and Daniel W. Clark, J. H. Vebber, for the Universalists; and C. Watson and I. L. Vebber, for the Methodists; and John F. Gray, society clerk. The present ministers are Elder S. Darrow, for the Free Baptist; Rev. S. R. Ward, for the Universalist; Rev. Mr. Hall, for the Methodist. The present number of the Free Baptists is nineteen; the Methodists, about fifty; the Universalists, about ten.

The church building was remodeled at an expense of about \$1200, and was dedicated by the respective societies and funds pledged to pay all arrears; at the same time a subscription was circulated, and an organ purchased, costing \$200. The church building is a neat and substantial edifice, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of the denominations interested.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EXETER

was organized in the early part of the present century. The exact date is unknown, but it was probably in about the year 1805 or 1806. The first pastor of whom we learn anything was Elder Haskell. He was followed by Elder Palmer, then Israel Hodge. The last was Elder Brazil King. Brethren Angell and Mattison are remembered as deacons of that church. In 1820 the Otsego association met with the church, and one of our present members, John Durfy, came as a delegate from the Whitestown church, which was then included in the Otsego association. The question of dividing the association was presented at this meeting, and the formation of the Otsego association resulted. The church above mentioned must have disbanded about 1823.

In 1825 forty-five persons, most of whom had been members of previous church, signed the confession of faith and the covenant of practice of the Burlington and Edmeston churches, and on December 24 held a meeting, at

which they resolved to ask their brethren of Burlington and Edmeston to consider the propriety of setting apart the brethren and sisters at the Lake into a church, and also of setting apart to the work of the gospel ministry Brother John Sawin. The result was a council met in the Baptist meeting-house, at Exeter, Feb. 8, 1826, composed of twenty-seven delegates from ten neighboring churches. The result of the council was the reorganization of the church, and the ordination of John Sawin, in the following order of exercises: sermon, by Elder Washington Windsor; hand of fellowship to the church, by Elder Benj. Sawin; ordaining prayer, by Elder Seth Gregory; Elder John Bostwick gave the charge; Elder Eben Loomis gave the hand of fellowship to the candidate; Elder Benj. Sawin addressed the church; Elder Jacob Knapp offered the concluding prayer. Elder John Bostwick was moderator, and Eben Loomis clerk. The first church meeting was held Feb. 17, 1826. Jonathan Babcock was moderator, and Gilbert Palmer clerk. The first covenant meeting convened February 25, at which two brethren—C. Palmer and L. Mott—were chosen deacons, and G. Palmer clerk, by the members approaching the clerk of the meeting one by one, and personally communicating to him their choice. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to look into the temporal concerns of Brother Sawin, but their doings were never recorded, and Elder Sawin removed from the church in November of that year. During the first year of its existence four were added to the church by baptism and one by letter. From November, 1826, to May, 1829, the church seems to have been without a pastor. During the year 1827 three were added by letter. In 1829, Elder Stephen Hutchins became pastor of the church, and during the year fourteen were baptized and two added by letter. In 1830 seventeen were baptized, and four received by experience, and three by letter. Aug. 14, 1830, is the first record of the doings of the church after Oct. 25, 1826, at which time it was voted that the Whitesboro' resolutions on Freemasonry be adopted. C. Turney was appointed superintendent of the Sunday-school, which, doubtless, was the first Sunday-school in the town. In 1831 twenty-seven were baptized, two added by letter, and two by experience. In March of this year the church voted to hold a four-days' meeting, immediately after which baptisms occurred every month, and sometimes oftener, during the year. This was also a year of discipline, showing that the pruning process tends to increase the fruit. Among other labors there was regular monthly distribution of tracts. During the year Elders Gregory and Curtis were called to sit in council with the church upon a difficult case of discipline; on April 4, in the following year (1832), a council consisting of N. Kendrick, S. Gregory, B. Sawin, W. Burch, and W. B. Curtis, convened to adjust a difficulty between the church and J. Hartson,—an assemblage of superior talent to put out a great fire kindled by a little matter. In November of this year Elder Stephen Hutchins was released from the pastorate to go to Mexico. During the year three were baptized and nine added by letter. In February, 1833, the church voted to adopt the plan of circuit preaching, as explained to them by Elder Curtis; raised \$80 by assessing eighteen brethren, the largest amount (\$12) being

paid by John Hartson. On August 18 the church adopted the covenant and articles recommended by the association. In November, Brother Nathan Bundy began to preach to the church; the only additions during the year were by letter, two. In September of the next year Brother Nathan Bundy was called to ordination. During 1834 one was baptized and five added by letter.

In April, 1835, Elder Bundy left the church to labor in Hartwick. The following November Elder R. T. Smith came to labor with the church, and two were baptized and four added by letter. The year 1836 was one of prosperity; twenty-eight were baptized, seven added by letter, and two by experience. It is recorded: "We appreciate, with gratitude to God, the final adjustment of the matter of misunderstanding and difference heretofore existing," etc. In December gave Elder Smith a call for one year, from Jan. 1, 1837, to pay him \$300, furnish his wood, and move a load of goods from New Haven, N. Y. The Burlington church wishing his services a part of the time, this church accepted his labors three-fourths of the time, and he labored in this way through the year, during which thirteen were baptized and four added by letter. At the last meeting of this year S. B. Beckwith was chosen clerk. In January, 1838, the church formed itself into a Bible society, and appointed proper officers for such a society. In the early part of 1838, Elder Lyman Wright began his labors with the church, and eight were baptized and five added by letter. Elder Wright continued his labors through 1839, and received \$250. During the year four were added by letter, and the following was adopted:

Whereas, The increasing light of the present day on the subject of temperance shows how imperative is every Christian's duty on that matter; therefore,

Resolved, That if any member of this church shall still continue to use intoxicating drinks as a beverage, or furnish it for those in their employ to be so used, they do it to the grief of the church.

The labors of Elder Wright continued through 1841 for \$250, and use of parsonage; E. N. Bradford was chosen deacon; three were baptized, eight added by letter. In November, 1841, Elder Wright closed his labors as pastor. A protracted meeting had been held in the early part of the year; twelve were baptized, four added by letter. In August another council to adjust difficulties was held, consisting of S. Gregory, H. A. Smith, and D. Cutler. From November, 1841, to April, 1842, the church was supplied by Elder Robinson, and during the remainder of 1842 Brother Z. Smith, a licentiate, supplied the church; eleven were added by letter. Brother Z. Smith continued his labors till April, 1843. After June, Brother J. W. Crumb supplied the church. July 12, the church passed the following:

Resolved, That American slavery, under all possible circumstances, is sinful: that its essential ingredients are those flagrant violations of God's law and the rights of man which the Bible everywhere condemns; and it becomes the duty of every Christian to labor, and constantly pray, for its speedy and peaceful abolishment.

About this time Abby Kelly found her way to this place, and to the ears and hearts of some of the people, and the year was one of anxiety to the lovers of Zion, and of exciting contention with the troublers of Israel; and on No-

member 20 a special church-meeting was held (Elders D. Cather and S. Hutchins being present), at which some ~~meeting~~ confessions were made, the resolution of July was ~~passed~~, and the church resolved, "That we will not fellowship the slave-holder, nor those that fellowship the slave-holder," and the aggrieved brethren expressed themselves ~~satisfied~~, considered the slave question settled, and so far, their difficulties removed. During the year three were baptized, and four added by letter.

In 1844 the church was supplied on communion seasons by neighboring pastors until May, when Elder H. Turner became pastor, continuing through the year; difficulties were experienced, growing out of the resolutions of the previous year; one was baptized and two added by letter. In 1845 one was baptized and two added by letter. H. Garlick supplied the church from the fall of this year until the following spring. At the first covenant meeting of 1846, C. V. Hartson was appointed clerk, in place of S. B. Beclwith, deceased. This was a year of much trial on matters arising from *settled questions* of two years before; no pastor; five were added by letter. In the beginning of 1847, Elder Pease labored successfully with the church; ~~wrong~~ were confessed and wanderers returned; eight were added by baptism and three by letter. In July, Elder Homer Clark began his labors as pastor, and continued until March of the following year. In July, 1848, Elder C. Preston became pastor, and so continued till laid aside by the sickness which resulted in his death, June 12, 1850; during the year one was baptized and eight added by letter. During 1849 four were baptized and one added by letter. Elder L. Bolton was pastor from June, 1850, to April, 1853. In 1850-51 three were added by letter each year. In 1853 two were added by letter and one by experience. From Aug. 20, 1853, to May 20, 1860, a period of over seven years, there were no additions, and for four years of the time no record of the church was kept. Elder O. Bennett labored with the church one year from May, 1853; after which, till 1860, preaching was had but occasionally. The church diminished in numbers and the lovers of Zion were in sadness. At the beginning of 1860, Elder S. P. Way came to labor with the church a part of the time, and continued so till June, 1863; during that time five were baptized and one added by letter. After April, 1864, there was no communion and but occasional preaching until January, 1869, when Elder O. N. Fletcher came to labor with the church. His labors, by the blessing of God, were successful in the revival of his work; nine were baptized, six added by letter, and one by experience, while the influence and condition of the church was greatly enlarged and improved. During the year the house of worship—which was built during the pastorate of Elder Lyman Wright—was repaired and refurnished. At the beginning of the year 1870, Elder Fletcher left for another field, and Elder H. Garlick began his labors with the church. He remained until 1872, and was succeeded by D. C. Potter, of Madison university. He left in 1872, and the church was without a pastor until January, 1874, when Rev. J. H. McGden began his labors. In 1875 he closed his pastorate, and the pulpit was vacant until 1877, when the present pastor, Rev. L. L. Rury, assumed the charge. The

church is prosperous and has a membership of thirty-three souls.

RICHFIELD LODGE, NO. 162, F. AND A. M.

On April 15, 1808, a convention of Free and Accepted Masons was held in Richfield, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a lodge of Masons to be held in said town. The convention, after considering the subject, adopted a resolution to petition the grand lodge for a dispensation, and recommended James Hyde for Master; E. Pringle, Senior Warden; and James Markham, Junior Warden. A dispensation was granted, and Elijah H. Metcalf, deputy Grand Master, installed the following-named persons as officers on Sept. 15, 1808: James Hyde, Master; E. Pringle, Senior Warden; James Markham, Junior Warden; Jacob Brewster, Secretary; John Dunsmore, Treasurer; Cyrus Robinson, Senior Deacon; Jabez B. Hyde, Junior Deacon; Roswell Starr and Daniel Randall, Stewards; John Miller, Tyler.

In April, 1857, a dispensation was granted by the grand lodge for the removal of Richfield lodge to Schuyler's Lake, where the first meeting was held May 6, 1857.

The present officers are as follows, viz.: B. W. Lideil, W. M.; L. S. Henry, S. W.; J. W. Fitch, J. W.; L. O. Veber, Secretary; G. D. Lathrop, Treasurer; W. I. Philipps, S. D.; R. D. Smith, J. D.; P. Anderson, Tyler.

The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of seventy-two.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following enlisted to fill the quotas of this town in the late Rebellion:

John Andrus, enl. in Co. D, 146th Regt., in 1863; died at Newbern, N. C.
 Halsey S. Arnold; died in New York.
 Horace Acker.
 John Arnold.
 Hiram Barber, enl. in the 152d Regt. in Oct. 1862; wounded.
 Robert Burke, enl. in 6th N. Y. Cav. in 1862.
 Chas. Brisbin, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 William Bliss, enl. in 1861.
 Thos. G. Burgess, enl. in the 6th Cav., Sept. 6, 1863; discharged for disability, broken shoulder; re-enl. in Co. K, 15th Cav.; killed at Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1864.
 John Bush, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art., Jan. 5, 1864; died.
 John Buckley, enl. in the navy.
 Edward Butler, enl. in the navy.
 John Brown, enl. in the regular army.
 Jacob F. Brunner, enl. in the regular army.
 John H. Chappell, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862.
 Frederick A. Chappell, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862.
 Charles W. Chappell, enl. in Co. F, 4th Regt.
 Jerome Carter.
 Taber Card, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 21, 1864.
 Clark W. Dickey, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862.
 George Doty, enl. in the 76th Regt.
 D. Dorr, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art., Dec. 30, 1863; died.
 James Evans, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Dec. 31, 1863.
 Chas. H. Fenton, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 William L. Fenton, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Lewis Fairchild, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art., Jan. 5, 1864.
 Sheaman Fay, enl. in 1st Eng.
 Patrick Franklin, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 Frank Fisher, enl. in the regulars, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Adelbert Green, enl. in the 2d Cav.
 John Griffith.
 Robert Hineck, enl. in the 11th Regt.
 Orville Hineck, enl. in the 21st Regt.; killed in battle.
 Andrew J. Huntley, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Damon Higbie, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862.
 Milt on Higbie, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862; promoted to 2d lieut.
 Emanuel House, enl. in the 4th Regt.; died.
 J. Hink, enl. in Co. B, 152d Regt., 1st lieut.; died.
 Thomas T. Haight, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art.

William D. Hadsell, enl. in Co. A, 12th Cav., Aug. 1862; died.
 William Hassett, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; wounded.
 Thomas Hassett, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; wounded.
 Charles Hadsell, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art., Jan. 5, 1864; died at Andersonville.
 John Hull, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. A., Jan. 5, 1865; died.
 Orion Haight, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. A., Dec. 30, 1864; lost leg at Farmville.
 Dennison Hassett, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. A., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Laurentine Higbie, enl. in Co. A, 1st L. A., Dec. 31, 1863.
 Ansen W. Johnson, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 23, 1862; in battle of Chancellorsville.
 Henry W. Jones, enl. in the 1st Eng.
 Richard Johnson, enl. in the regular army, Sept. 12, 1864.
 Edward Kiddler, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Jacob Kester, enl. in the regular service, Sept. 12, 1864.
 Thomas Kelley, enl. in the regular service, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Lorin Kriell, enl. in the 121st Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 John Heller.
 Sylvester Loomis, enl. in the 1st Regt. Cav.
 Leonard Love, enl. in the 2d Regt. Cav.
 Joseph Landsdale, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Michael Lawter, enl. in the navy, in 1864.
 Wallace W. Mattison, enl. in the 121st Regt., in 1863.
 Allen Mattison, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Joseph McArthur.
 Daniel Mott, enl. in the 2d Regt. Cav.; died at Andersonville.
 James A. Mason, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Chas. Morey, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Noel Myers, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Jan. 5, 1864.
 Erastus Merrill, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Jan. 5, 1864.
 John McLachlan, enl. in the navy, Sept. 3, 1864; substitute for W. W. Wood.
 Ceylon Niles, enl. in the 1st Eng.
 Chas. Noyes, enl. in the 34th Regt.
 George Norton, enl. in Co. D, 1st Eng., Nov. 10, 1861; died at Hilton Head, Aug. 2, 1863.
 Albert Norton, died April 22, 1862.
 Chas. Pickens, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Harlon Pickens, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.
 David Pratt, sergt., enl. in the 2d Cav.; died in New York.
 James Palmer, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Joseph M. Plans, enl. in 1st Art., Sept. 14, 1862.
 David Pullien, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 21, 1864.
 Nathaniel Pierson, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 24, 1864.
 John Phillips, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Thomas Pearson, enl. in the navy, Aug. 31, 1862.
 John Quinlan, enl. in the navy, July 30, 1864.
 Henry Rowell, enl. in the 26th Regt.
 Delos Rose, q.-m.-sergt., enl. in 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862.
 Griffin Reno, surg., enl. in the 66th Regt.
 Lee C. Stone, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 14, 1862; dis. in January, 1863.
 John Sweet.
 Chas. W. Scudder, enl. in the 1st Eng.
 Samuel C. Smith, enl. in the 1st Eng.
 William R. Sweet, enl. in Co. E, 152d Regt., Aug. 2, 1864; died in Washington, Sept. 16, 1864.
 Wallace W. Smith, enl. in 1st Eng.
 Edwin Small.
 Hiram Soule.
 Alexander Stanton, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 31, 1863; dis. for disability.
 Edwin D. Spoenburg, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; dis. for disability.
 Chas. Smith, enl. in the regular army, in 1864.
 James A. Taft, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; 2d lieut.
 Carlton Taylor, enl. in the 2d Cav.
 Elisha Town, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 30, 1863.
 Daniel Pomeroy Van Court, enl. in the 34th Regt.
 George H. Van Court, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Dec. 28, 1863; died in 1864.
 Eugene Van Court, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., in September, 1864; died in 1864.
 Henry Wakely, enl. in the cavalry.
 Jerome Wood, enl. in the 2d Cav.
 William Wilbur, enl. in the cavalry.
 Francis Waldron.
 John C. Walworth, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Jan. 5, 1864.
 Frederick Worthingel, enl. in the regular service; substitute for Delevan Huntley.
 P. Bliss, enl. in Co. L, 2d H. Art., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Herman H. Wood, enl. in 1st Cav., Sept. 21, 1864.
 Matteson W. Wallace.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWN OF HARTWICK.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Named in Honor of John Christopher Hartwick—Copy of Indian Deed—Land Conveyed—The Hartwick Patent—Hartwick's Eccentricities—Woman Hater—Climbing the Fence—He Visits the Cabin of a Tenant—Retires—Leaves Disgusted—His Death—Burial—Will—Early Settlers and their Locations—Incidents—Interesting Relics—Initial Events—First Town-Meeting—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1864 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1810 to 1876.

THE territory embraced within the boundaries of this town originally comprised a portion of the old town of Otsego, and was formed March 30, 1802. It is located near the geographical centre of the county, and bounded as follows: on the north by Otsego and Burlington; on the east by Otsego and the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Middlefield; on the south by Milford and Laurens; and on the west by New Lisbon and Burlington.

Its surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 350 feet above the valleys. The soil is well adapted to agriculture, and consists chiefly of a gravelly or sandy loam, in some localities intermixed with clay. The town is drained by several small streams, which flow into the Susquehanna, and the east branch of the Otsego creek. There are two miniature lakes in the town, one called Little pond, located in school district No. 11, in the east part, and Arnold lake, in the southern part, near Bowe Hill, in district No. 15.

This town derived its name from John Christopher Hartwick, who, on the 29th day of May, 1752, received a deed from the Indians, embracing nearly the whole territory lying within its present boundaries.

As a matter of interest, we reproduce below a copy of the Indian deed by which this grant was conveyed to Mr. Hartwick, now on file among the Indian deeds in the secretary's office:

To all whom these presents shall come or may in any wise concern, We, Abraham Petersen, Wilhelm Darghiores, Hendrick Sarighouna, Native Indians, and sole and absolute proprietors of Canjohare, in the county of Albany, and Province of New York, send Greeting: Know ye, that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pound to us in hand, paid and delivered before the Executing of these Presents, by the Hands of John Christopher Hartwick, for and in the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge ourselves to be therewith fully satisfied, Contented, and paid, have Granted, Bargained, sold, and released, and do by these Presents for us and our Heirs forever Grant, Bargain, and Sell, alien, Release, enfeof and confirm and forever quit Claim unto our most gracious Sovereign, King George the Second, All that Tract of Land situate, lying, and being on the south side of the Mohawks River, bounded in the manner following, viz.: Beginning on the West side of Sasquehanna River, at Northerly bounds of a Patent granted to Aaron Bratt, Volkred Van Veghten, and others, and running from thence up the said River Six Miles to a Young Lime Tree, standing near said River, marked with X W 1754, extending in Breadth from the said River into the Woods Six miles, together with all and every the Mines, Minerals, and Oares of what kind soever standing, growing, being or to be found in or upon any part or parcel thereof, and all other the Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the said Tract belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, and all the Estate, Right, Title,



DR WM. L. HURELLE.

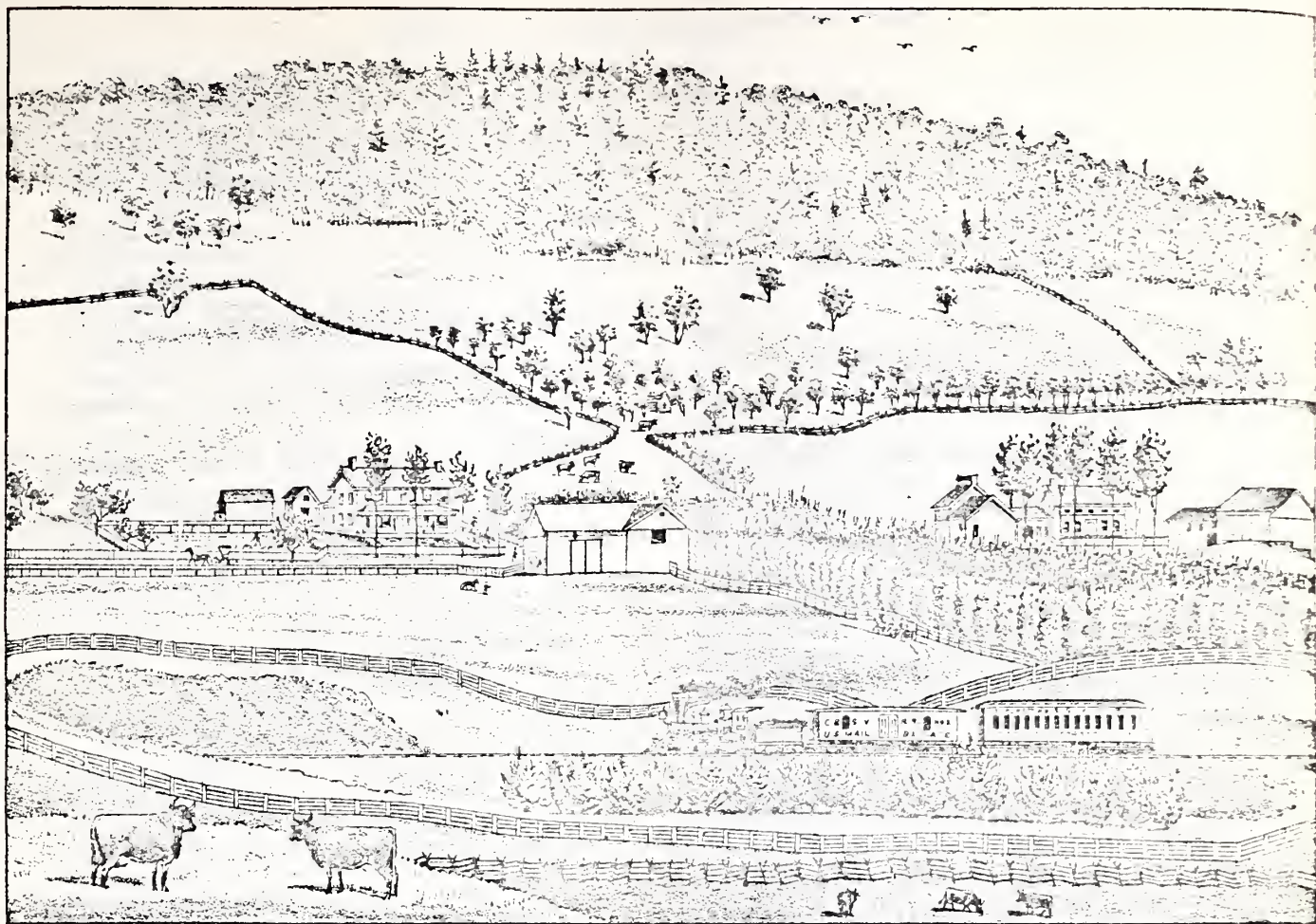


MRS. JANE HURELLE.

PHOTO BY G. W. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF DR WILLIAM L. HURELLE, SCHUYLER'S LAKE, OTSEGO CO., N.Y.



VIEW FROM HIGHLANDS EAST SIDE OF R.R.

RESIDENCE OF CYRUS SHORT, HARTWICK OTSEGO Co NY

TENAMENT HOUSE

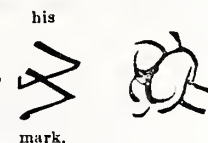


RESIDENCE OF B.W LIDELL, EXETER, OTSEGO Co, NY

Interest, property Possession, Claim and Demand whatsoever of us and each and every of us either in law or Equity, of in or to the said Tract or parcel of Land, or every part or parcel thereof, To have and to hold the said Tract of Land, and all and singular other the Premises aforesaid, With their and every of their Hereditaments and appurtenances, in and by the Presents mentioned or intended to be granted and Released, as aforesaid, unto our most Gracious Sovereign King George the Second, his Heirs and Successors, to and for his and their sole and only proper use, benefit, and Relief forever. In Witness whereof, We have hereunto set our Hands and seals, this Twenty-ninth day of May, in the Twenty-ninth year of his said Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

ABRAHAM PIETERSEN, ^{his} AS  [L.S.]
mark.

HENRY ^{his} X SARIGHOANA,  [L.S.]
mark.

WILHELM DARGHURER, ^{his}  [L.S.]
mark.

HENDRICK I P PETERSEN, ^{his} [L.S.]
mark.

NICHOLAS N CARAGHARTATLI, ^{his} [L.S.]
mark.

BRAND X ROGHISICKA, ^{his} [L.S.]
mark.

ABRAHAM X ROSENDAN, ^{his} [L.S.]
mark.

RUTH X DARAGHIONKA, ^{her} [L.S.]
mark.


PAULUS PETERSEN, [L.S.]

Scaled and Delivered in the Presence of

WHANNER X RAGSER, ^{her} [L.S.]
mark.

WILLIAM X CONNINGHAM, ^{his} [L.S.]
mark.

We, the Subscribers, in Behalf of the whole Castle of Canjoharee, do acknowledge to have received of John Christopher Hartwick the sum of one hundred pounds, York Currency, being the full consideration agreed for the within-mentioned Tract of Land. Witness our Hands and seals this 29th day of May, 1754.

NICKUS, ^{his}  [L.S.]
mark.

PAULUS,  [L.S.]

DAVID,  [L.S.]

I do certify that the Indian Proprietors of the within-mentioned Tract of Land, have acknowledged in my Presence the sale of said Land to Mr. John Christopher Hartwick; also, the Receipt of the Consideration Money; likewise scaled and Delivered the Within Deed in my presence, and seemed very well Contented therewith. Given under my Hand this 29th day of May, 1754.

WM. JOHNSON.

I do hereby certify that the Tract of Land mentioned in the within-written deed, was surveyed in the Presence of the above-mentioned Nickus, Paulus, and David, by Mr. Peter Van Drisen,

before the Executing said Deed. Given under my Hand this 30th of May, 1754.

CADR. COLDEN, JCKR., Dept. Supt.

The tract of land conveyed by this instrument contained 21,500 acres, lying within the following boundaries, viz: "Beginning in the northwesterly bounds of a certain tract of land granted by letters patent to Volkert Oothout, John De Witt, and others, where the river issuing out of the lake called Otsego crosses the aforesaid northwesterly bounds of the aforesaid tract of land granted to Volkert Oothout and others, and runs thence west four hundred and eighty chains; thence north four hundred and eighty chains; thence east four hundred and eighty chains to the said river issuing out of the said lake Otsego. Then along the west side of the said river as it runs to the place where this tract of land first began."

Mr. Hartwick now met an unexpected barrier. Although the deed for this land was executed, the purchase-money paid, and the tract surveyed, it was necessary, before he could enter into possession of the land, to obtain letters patent of King George II. In this he finally succeeded, and on April 22, 1761, he received the long-looked-for document.

About ten years before the Revolution, Mr. Hartwick commenced a clearing near the outlet of Otsego lake, but upon learning that it was not on his purchase he abandoned it. From this period until the close of the Revolution he wandered about the country as a missionary, preaching the gospel. At the close of the war he returned to his patent, and began the establishment of a colony. He intended to found a colony in which education and Christianity should be the rule, not the exception, and in furtherance of this scheme the following conditions were attached to each lease executed: "Be it remembered that among the conditions on which the validity of this instrument dependeth, the following is intended to be the principal one, viz.: That the grantee be, or become, within a year's time from the date of these presents, a parishioner to all intents and purposes, which consist in the following particulars, viz.:

"1st. To acknowledge the grantor, John Christopher Hartwick, or his substitute, for his pastor, teacher, and spiritual counselor.

"2d. To behave himself to him, with his family, agreeably to this relation.

"3d. To attend regularly, decently, attentively, and devoutly, Divine service and instruction, performed and given by the said J. C. Hartwick or his substitute.

"4th. To aid and assist, according to his ability, in building and repairing church, parish, and school-houses.

"5th. To keep his children and servants to school and catechization until they are fit to be confirmed, if baptized in infancy, and if not until they are fit to be baptized and admitted to the Lord's supper."

The letters patent of the tract of land mentioned above were issued to Mr. Hartwick and ten others, seven of whom relinquished their claims to him, thereby leaving him the owner of eight-elevenths of the entire property. The tract was divided into eleven shares, estimated to contain 2000 acres each. The sections farthest south, one and two

were allotted to Derrick Leffarts and Godfrey Bangor; the third to the tenth inclusive, containing 16,000 acres, to J. C. Hartwick; and the eleventh, near Cooperstown, to Theodore Frelinghuysen and Elizabeth Cooper.

May 13, 1791, he constituted Judge William Cooper as his agent, and before the close of the year nearly 13,000 acres were leased or sold to thirty-four proprietors, for ten years, at the annual rental of one shilling per acre, with the privilege of purchasing at fourteen shillings per acre.

In speaking of himself, he says, "My name is Johannes Christopher Hartwig, which the English, according to their dialect, pronounce and write Hardwick, a native of the dukedom of Sax-Gotha, in the province of Thuringia, in Germany, sent hither a missionary preacher of the gospel, upon petition and call of some Palatine congregations in the counties of Albany and Dutchess, etc."

He was a peculiar man and a determined woman hater. His life would seem to warrant the assertion that he regarded woman as

"A bosom serpent,
A domestic evil, a night invasion,
And a mid-day devil."

It was no uncommon thing for him, if he saw that he was about to meet a woman on the road, to cross over, or even to leap a fence in order to avoid her. It is said that on one occasion, when he was disturbed in preaching by the presence of a dog, he exclaimed, with much earnestness, that they had better keep their dogs and children at home, and it would not be much matter if they kept their women there too.

The following incident is also related by Dr. Pohlman: "I was told by a former resident of this valley that when this country had only begun to be inhabited,—and he was among the first to bring hither his household goods,—he was surprised one evening by a visit from his eccentric landlord. My informant was then a young man, and he and his wife occupied a log hut, in which there was only one bedroom and one bed. Their only sleeping accommodation they very cheerfully gave up to their clerical guest, and stretched themselves out on the floor before the kitchen fire. In the course of the night the wife awoke, and found that the weather had become much colder, and it instantly occurred to her that the occupant of her bed might not have a sufficient quantity of clothing over him. Her concern for his comfort led her to arise, and go silently into his room, and spread upon his bed a part of her own very simple wardrobe. But such a thing was not to be done by a woman and yet escape the observation of such a woman-hater. No sooner had the offense been committed than her guest arose, dressed himself, made his way out of the house to the stable, saddled his horse, and rode off."

This eccentric man died in the town of Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., on July 12, 1796, as the following extract shows, from a letter to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, from R. R. Livingston, bearing date "Clermont, 18th July, 1796."

"SIR,—It is proper that I should inform you that on Wednesday last the Rev. Mr. Hartwig landed here from a sloop going to Albany, being, as he said, fatigued with the sloop. He remained at my mother's till Sunday noon,

when, without any previous indisposition other than the asthma, after conversing much at his ease with me for an hour, he died, without pain, and perfectly in his senses." In J. Fenimore Cooper's "Chronicles of Cooperstown," page 11, it is erroneously stated that he committed suicide with a razor, in June, 1800. He was buried under the pulpit of Ebenezer church in the city of Albany.

He bequeathed lands for the purpose of founding a Lutheran theological seminary, and upon the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands "Hartwick seminary" was established, which is the oldest Lutheran theological seminary in the United States.

By the first codicil attached to his will he gives all the lands in Hartwick, Otsego County, not disposed of by him, or which were not granted away by his attorney before the revocation of his power, to be laid out into a regular town, closely built, to be called the NEW JERUSALEM, with buildings and a hall for a gymnasium, which he entitles a *Gymnasium Evangelicum Ministeriale pro propagatione Evangelicæ Christianæ religionis inter Gentiles*; and also devises one hundred acres to be laid out for a glebe of an Evangelical minister, who is to be called and appointed by the faculty.

Prominent among those sturdy pioneers who, at the close of the Revolution, left the comforts of an eastern home and sought an abode in the wilds of "Tryon county" was Nathan Davidson, who came from Massachusetts, and located in this town in about the year 1780. He was accompanied to his prospective home by his wife, and they came down the lake from Springfield on the ice. It was late in the spring, and the ice was covered with water, which rendered the journey, to one unaccustomed to the lakes, not at all pleasing. As he approached the shore, and at last found himself safely on *terra firma*, casting a backward glance, he exclaimed, "You'll never catch me on that ice again." At this time there was but one small house on the site of Cooperstown.

As an incident of those early days, illustrating the inconveniences and hardships encountered by the pioneers, it is related that at one time he journeyed to Schenectady to procure a bushel of potatoes, and brought them home on horseback. The potatoes were used for food, and the eyes were planted for seed. For many years the nearest grist-mill was at Cherry Valley. He was a blacksmith by trade, and during the Revolution assisted the colonial cause by shoeing the horses of the soldiery, making swords, etc. He was a useful man in the new settlement, working at his trade for the pioneers, who in turn assisted in clearing his land. The first clearing in this vicinity was made by John Davidson, and he built the first frame barn in the town. He was an early justice of the peace, and one of the trustees of Hartwick seminary. He died in 1821, leaving a son and daughter. His son, Mr. Clark Davidson, was born here March 14, 1795. He was a prominent and useful citizen, and many years held the position of justice of the peace and postmaster. He died March 11, 1873, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. A son, William C., and a daughter, Catharine L., reside on the old homestead.

John Davidson, a brother of Nathan, came to the town in the following year, and located on an adjoining farm.

One of the earliest settlers in the town was Lot Crosby, a captain, who came from Rhode Island and purchased one hundred acres of land east of Hartwick village. Some of his descendants are residents of the county.

A pioneer in the north part of the town was N. Lyon, who located prior to the year 1800.

Joseph Winsor, an honored pioneer, came into Hartwick from Rhode Island in about the year 1790, and settled on the N. Lyon farm. The incident of purchase is related as follows: Mr. Winsor was passing the clearing made by Lyon, and in answer to the question if he would sell out, the latter replied, "Yes; I want to move away." The bargain was made, and for an axe and twelve shillings in money the land was transferred to Mr. Winsor. He returned to Rhode Island, and two years after came to the town and located on his purchase. He died at the age of eighty-four years. Three children are residing in the town, viz.: Harris, at Hyde Park; Isaac, at Portlandville; and Mrs. Ada Field, in the vicinity of Toddsville.

The N. Lyon mentioned above, after disposing of his "interments" to Mr. Winsor, concluded to remove to the southern part of the county, and accordingly employed a man to move his household goods, and wife, baby, and a pig as far as he could go in one day and return. Near night, having, as he thought, gone far enough, he unloaded the goods at the foot of a hemlock-tree, and returned to the settlement. Mr. Lyon made a rude shelter for the wife and baby, and after tying the pig to a tree started off through the wood in search of another team to take him to his destination. It is a well-known fact that Bruin ever had a great propensity for making a meal on the "porkers;" and, when hearing the noise of the pig in the woods, he hastened to the spot and at once made an effort to capture it. Mrs. Lyon, upon seeing his majesty approach, seized a fire-brand and, by waving it in front of him, succeeded in keeping him from his prey. The bear remained during the night, and as daylight appeared retired into the forest.

Two worthy pioneers of Hartwick were William and Nathan Field, who emigrated from Rhode Island in 1787 and settled on lands about one mile northeast of Hartwick village. After selecting their land they returned to Rhode Island and married, and immediately thereafter started for their abode in the forest. Here they erected rude cabins, and christened them with the endearing title of HOME.

"Our forest life was rough and rude,
And dangers closed us round;
But here, amid the green old trees,
A home we sought and found.
Oft through our dwelling wintry blasts
Would rush with shriek and moan;
We cared not—though they were but frail,
We felt they were our own!"

William Field's family consisted of seven children,—three sons and four daughters. Elisha, aged seventy-eight, and William, aged sixty-seven, are living in the vicinity, and a daughter, Mrs. Murdock, in Cooperstown. Mr. Field died aged seventy-seven years. Of Nathan's family none are living. Mr. Elisha Field, mentioned above, has in his possession a dog-collar which was plowed up on his father's farm in about 1856, which bears the following inscription:

JOHN SLATER HIS DOG ALBANY MARCH 27 1757

It is supposed that the dog was stolen by the Indians, or that he was lost while hunting with his master through this locality.

Jerry Potter, a soldier of the Revolution, emigrated to Hartwick at the close of the Revolution, and soon after removed to this town, locating near Hartwick village. Seven children reside in the county, viz.: Irving Potter, in Hartwick village; a daughter, Mrs. A. E. Beaman, in Oneonta; another daughter, Mrs. Dorinda Boland, adjoining the old farm; and the following sons on the homestead: Alfred T., William H. H., Isaac L., and Asel W.

Jedediah Ashcraft was an early settler. He came from Connecticut with his wife and children, in 1796, and located on lands near the central part of the town. His sons settled on farms in the vicinity. Jedediah, a grandson, survives.

Joseph Marsh, of honored memory, came with his wife from Connecticut in 1807 and located in New Lisbon, and in 1821 moved to Hartwick village. He died on the farm north of the village now owned and occupied by Mr. H. K. Marsh, who was born in 1809.

Another pioneer was Nicholas Steere, who, with a wife and one son, emigrated from Rhode Island and settled in Hartwick in about 1794. He purchased land on the Cooper patent about three miles northeast from Hartwick village. His son, Ira Steere, grew to manhood here, married, and had a family of six children,—three sons and three daughters,—all of whom are living, viz.: Mrs. Martha Perry, resides in the village of Morris; Mrs. Hosea Winsor, in the town of Hartwick; Mrs. Minerva Jarvis, at Hartwick seminary; Delos, on his father's farm; Elizur, on the farm occupied by his grandfather; and Schuyler, in New Orleans.

A sturdy pioneer from Rhode Island was Elijah Hawkins, who, accompanied by a brother, Rufus, settled in 1790 on a farm about three miles northeast of Hartwick village. In 1793 he sold this farm to Amos Winsor, who had just arrived from Rhode Island, with his wife and children. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by Hosea Winsor, son of John and grandson of Amos Winsor. Nathan Winsor, son of Russell and grandson of Amos Winsor, resides in Toddville.

Noah Eddy, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in this town at the close of the war, on a farm about three miles west of Toddville. Some of his descendants are residents of the county.

Benjamin and Nicholas Camp were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and soon after located in Hartwick. Benjamin died in 1863, aged nearly one hundred years.

A prominent pioneer, and Hartwick's first supervisor, was Philip Wells, who came from Foster, Rhode Island. He was accompanied by two brothers, Joshua and John, and by a man named Rhodes Fry. They settled on lands about one mile east of the village. He died in 1812. A grandson, William Burlingham, now owns a portion of the old homestead. John and James, sons of Philip Wells, were in the war of 1812, and both participated in the battle of Queenstown, where the former was wounded.

Hopkins Burlingham, wife, and eldest daughter were pioneers from Connecticut, and settled southeast from the

village. Orman and William Burlingham, sons of William, and grandsons of Hopkins Burlingham, reside in the village.

Calvin Goodrich, a prominent pioneer from Sharon, Connecticut, came into the county in an early day and located in this town. His family consisted of four sons and five daughters. A son, Channeey Goodrich, born in 1806, is a prominent resident of Milford village, where he has lived thirty years, during which time he has held the office of postmaster seventeen years, and justice of the peace two terms.

Isaac Bissell, a commissary in the war of the Revolution, settled in this town in 1793, in the Bow Hill district. He died in 1824, aged seventy-seven years.

A prominent pioneer was Deacon Ziba Newland, who came from Norton, Massachusetts, and settled in what is now South Hartwick, in about the year 1792, then twenty-four years of age. Deacon Newland was a nail-maker by trade, and soon after locating set up a shop and forge, which business he followed in connection with farming. He married Lucy Henry, and had a family of nine children. A grandson, Henry Newland, resides in Otego village.

A prominent pioneer was Amasa Peters, from Connecticut, who settled on the present site of the village in 1796. He had a family of two sons and six daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Torrey J. Luce, resides in the village, on a portion of the old farm.

Among the earliest settlers in the county was Uriah Luce, who came from Rhode Island, and located near the lake in Otsego. A son, Uriah Luce, Jr., was sheriff in 1798. Torrey J. Luce, a son of John Luce and grandson of Uriah, was born in Cooperstown in 1798, and became a resident of this town in 1837; was a merchant and justice of the peace. Rufus P., a merchant, and the present supervisor of the town, and Henry J., sons of John Luce, are residents of the village. Stephen Ingalls was a pioneer in this town. He came from Cheshire, Mass., in about the year 1780. A son, Samuel M., was member of assembly in 1823.

Among other early settlers were David Mathewson, Abner Alger, John Davison, Joseph Skiff, Micah Robinson, Josiah Maples, Abner Adams, John Webb, Eliphalet Dewey, Perez Bradford, Thomas Johnson, Joel Holbrook, Edward Dowd, Reuben Bernard, Jeremiah Hopkins, Isaac Carr, Josiah Burgam, Joseph Clark, Squire Luther, Isaac Hedges, Ichabod Perkins, Joshua Hinman, Thomas Green, Jacob Allen, Nehemiah Burch, Daniel Murdock, Thomas Hall, Jr., David Cole, Benjamin Bissell, Joseph Ashcraft, Isaac Barnes, Jeremiah Rumsey, James Gray, A. Crosby, Joseph Porter, Lewis Adams, Moses Barnes, William Hughes, Stephen Reynolds, Hibbard Fuller, Asahel Whipple, Daniel Green, Samuel Carr, Rhodes Fry, Edmund Skiff, Peter Kendal, John Webb, Moses Bowing, Hibbard Pride, Thomas Cully, Joshua Monroe, Amasa Mudge, Ezekiel Jacobs, David Fisk, Jonathan Runyon, Aaron Rice, Alfred Haselip, Edward Bean, Jr., Dudley Loomis, Alford Hopkins, Isaac Barnes, William Campton, John Comstock.

In about the year 1866, while workmen were engaged in clearing a piece of land south of the village, they removed a stump five feet in diameter, under which, and intertwined by its roots, was found a stone hearth or fireplace, upon

which the brands or coals were still lying. They also found a number of stone arrow-heads. In counting the grains of the stump it was estimated to be eight hundred and fifty years old.

HARTWICK VILLAGE

is located in the northwestern part of the town, in a beautiful valley through which flows the Otego creek. The present (1877) business interests are represented as follows: general stores, Eldred & Ball, L. R. Sergeant, F. H. Robinson; dry-goods, groceries, and drugs, Luce Brothers; hardware, Robinson & Butler; grist-, saw-, shingle-, and planing-mills, Cassius Maples; foundry, etc., P. G. Williams. Three blacksmith-shops, two jewelers, two shoe-shops, two harness-shops, three milliners, and three cooper-shops.

SOUTH HARTWICK

in the southwestern part, Hartwick Seminary and Hyde Park in the eastern, and Toddsville in the northwest parts, are pleasant hamlets.

CLINTONVILLE

is a small hamlet in the southeastern part, on the Susquehanna. Here are located the Clinton cotton-mills, which were erected by Mr. Cockett in about the year 1815. The mills are now owned and operated by Mrs. William M. Clinton.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held in 1802, at the house of Joseph Lippitt. The first town-meeting of which any record exists on the town books was held March 6, 1804, at the house of Stephen Holden, and the following officers were chosen, viz.:

Supervisor.—Philip Wells.

Town Clerk.—Rufus Steere.

Assessors.—David Mathewson, Abner Alger, and John Davidson.

Collector.—Joseph Skiff.

Poormasters.—Micah Robinson and Josiah Maples.

Commissioners of Highways.—Abner Adams, John Webb, and Eliphalet Dewey.

Constables.—Perez Bradford, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Skiff, and Joel Holbrook.

Poundmasters (each man's barn-yard a pound).—Edward Dowd, Hopkins Burlingham, Nathan Davidson, and Reuben Bernard.

Pathmasters and Fence Viewers.—Jeremiah Hopkins, Nathan Davidson, Isaac Carr, Josiah Burgham, Jos. Clark, Square Luthm, Isaac Hedges, Ichabod Perkins, Amos Winsor, Joshua Hinman, Thomas Greene, Jacob Allen, Simeon Ingalls, Nehemiah Burch, Daniel Murdock, Thos. Hall, Jr., Charles Alger, James Brownell, Edward Barr, Jr., Reuben Barnard, David Cole, Benjamin Bissell, Jos. Ashcroft, Isaac Barnes, Jeremiah Rumsey, James Gray, Royal Crosby, Joseph Porter, Lewis Adams, Thos. Johnson, Philip Wells, Moses Barnes, William Hughes, Joseph Winsor, Stephen Reynolds, Hebbard Fuller, Asahel Whipple, Daniel Green, and Samuel Carr.

At a meeting held March 5, 1805, it was

Resolved. That the now present Town of Hartwick shall be to their equal expence by a town tax towards Prosecuting to obtain a donation from the Executors & curators of the late Reverend John C.



HARVEY MAPLES.



MRS. HANNAH MAPLES.

HARVEY MAPLES.

Among the old men now living in the town of Hartwick, there is none more worthy of having his life record placed upon the imperishable page of history than the subject of this sketch. He was born in the town Feb. 2, 1807, being the son of David and Lois Maples, they having emigrated from Connecticut and settled in this town about the year 1800. Like other pioneers, he struggled with the inconveniences, trials, and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, but he has lived to see cultivated fields take the place of the forest, swamps and marshes changed to fertile meadows, and the beautiful farm-house, with its modern conveniences, take the place of the rude log cabin, and villages grow up around him with their stores, mills, churches, schools, and comfortable residences. His early life was replete with hardship and toil; his education much neglected; but during his life he has complied

faithfully with the scriptural injunction of "Whatsoever your hands findeth to do, do it with your might." At the age of twenty-eight he was married to Hannah, daughter of Seth Robinson, the ceremony taking place Feb. 1, 1835. Her parents were originally from the New England States, and early settlers of the town of Hartwick, where she was born April 10, 1815. Their family consists of only two daughters, Lucinda, who was born March 5, 1836, and was married to Edwin A. Wells, March 26, 1856, and Mary Jane, born Jan. 27, 1838. Mr. Maples has been very successful in business, and by industry and frugality enjoys a well-earned competency. He always voted the Republican ticket. Not being a member of any church he has given largely of his means for the support of the various churches in the town. His wife is an active member of the Christian church of Hartwick.

deceased. And the now present town of Hartwick to be benefited by the profits that shall arise therefrom.

Resolved, The now present Town of Hartwick raise by a Town tax one hundred & fifty dollars to enable a committee to prosecute against the Executors and curators of the late Rev. John C. Hartwick.

Resolved, That Michajah Robinson, Stukely Ellsworth, Thomas Luce, be a Committee to carry into effect the above resolves.

At a special town-meeting legally warned at the house of Stephen Robbins on Saturday the 17th day of August 1805, Nathan Davison, Moderator,

Resolved, That the town will prosecute the business against the Executor of the Estate of the late Reverend John Christopher Hartwick, deceased.

Resolved, That the town will raise the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in addition to what was voted to be raised at the last annual town-meeting for carrying the above resolve into effect.

Resolved, That Henry Baker be a witness to see the inhabitants sign a power of attorney to authorize the Committee to prosecute agreeable to the foregoing resolves.

RUFUS STEERE, Town Clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1804 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1804.....	Philip Wells.	Rufus Steere.
1805.....	" "	" "
1806.....	" "	Stukely Ellsworth.
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	" "	" "
1809.....	" "	" "
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	" "	" "
1812.....	" "	" "
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	Stukely Ellsworth.	Isaac Burch.
1815.....	" "	" "
1816.....	" "	" "
1817.....	" "	" "
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	" "	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	Isaac Burch.	Chester Wright.
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	" "	" "
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	Samuel Todd.	Paris Pray.
1834.....	Chester Wright.	Robert W. Church.
1835.....	Henry Baker.	" "
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	Laban Mathewson.	Harkins Smith.
1838.....	Elisha Eldred.	" "
1839.....	Laban Mathewson.	" "
1840.....	" "	" "
1841.....	Rufus S. Peters.	" "
1842.....	John Diefendorff.	" "
1843.....	" "	Chester S. Harrington.
1844.....	Laban Mathewson.	Wm. G. Purce.
1845.....	" "	Thos. McIntosh, Jr.
1846.....	" "	Jarvis Caulkins.
1847.....	Thos. McIntosh.	" "
1848.....	Thos. McIntosh, Jr.	Chester S. Harrington.
1849.....	" "	" "
1850.....	" "	" "
1851.....	" "	" "
1852.....	George Clark.	Edwd. M. Card.
1853.....	L. J. Luce.	Chauncey T. Smith.
1854.....	Edward J. Almy.	" "
1855.....	Wm. Davison.	" "
1856.....	Thos. McIntosh.	" "
1857.....	Prentiss Brown.	Thos. Purce.
1858.....	Sheffield Harrington.	Edwin A. Bissell.
1859.....	" "	" "
1860.....	James Steere.	Delos W. Merrell.
1861.....	Ephraim Swartwout.	Theron E. Bissell.
1862.....	Peter S. Smith.	Frederick Wilcox.
1863.....	" "	Henry A. Almy.
1864.....	Ephraim Swartwout.	James H. Barney.
1865.....	" "	A. W. Stearns.
1866.....	Wm. C. Davison.	James Brownell.
1867.....	" "	Adelbert Wells.
1868.....	" "	Albert Fields.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1869.....	James S. Perkins.	Elisha Robinson.
1870.....	" "	Orrin Fitch.
1871.....	Eben M. Temple.	Dolphus S. Luce.
1872.....	" "	" "
1873.....	Solomon L. Robinson.	Geo. E. Lewis.
1874.....	" "	Henry D. Robinson.
1875.....	Eben M. Temple.	Nathan B. Harrington.
1876.....	" "	" "

The present (1877) town officers are as follows:

Supervisor.—Rufus P. Luce.

Town Clerk.—Henry K. Ball.

Assessor.—Wm. H. Shore.

Commissioner of Highways.—John M. Houck.

Overseers of the Poor.—Perry Barton, John T. Wilson.

Collector.—John W. Beekley.

Constables.—Robert B. Brownell, James K. Harrington, Robert W. Garduer, M. H. Mereer, Abner Dean.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 19,525 acres of improved land in Hartwick, and the cash value of farms was \$1,032,196. There were 3635 acres of land plowed; in pasture, 8116; in meadow, 6252; tons of hay, 5117; bushels of spring wheat, 576; of winter wheat, 909; bushels of oats, 28,622; bushels of winter rye, 471; bushels of barley, 1494; bushels of buckwheat, 2616; bushels of corn, 11,597; bushels of potatoes, 26,162; bushels of peas, 220; bushels of beans, 210; bushels of turnips, 1174; bushels of flaxseed, 113; pounds of hops, 166,643; bushels of apples, 32,484; barrels of cider, 905; pounds of maple sugar, 25,208; pounds of butter, 140,271; pounds of cheese, 136,686.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1875.

Acres plowed, 3808; in pasture, 8289; mown, 7376; tons of hay produced, 8428; bushels of barley, 424; buckwheat, 4354; corn, 16,572; oats, 50,149; rye, 25; spring wheat, 624; winter wheat, 602; beans, 70; peas, 205; pounds of hops, 76,696; potatoes, 43,428 bushels; pounds of butter made, 200,990; cheese, 1965; pork made on farms, 121,854 pounds.

Hartwick has an area of 25,980 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$472,725, and its equalized valuation, \$545,580.

POPULATION.

1810.....	2002	1845.....	2182
1814.....	2107	1850.....	2222
1820.....	2579	1855.....	2244
1825.....	2626	1860.....	2247
1830.....	2772	1865.....	2268
1835.....	2586	1870.....	2270
1840.....	2190	1875.....	2278

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWN OF HARTWICK—Continued.

Churches—Lodges—Hartwick Seminary.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF HARTWICK SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN C. HARTWICK, the founder of Hartwick Seminary, was the pioneer preacher of the gospel in that portion of New York State which is now known as Otsego County. Mr. Hartwick was a native of the dukedom of

Saxe-Gotha, in the province of Thuringia, in Germany; and, according to his own account of himself, was "sent hither, a missionary preacher of the gospel, upon petition and call of some Palatine congregations in the counties of Albany and Dutchess."

The precise date of his arrival in this country is not given. He was born Jan. 4, 1714, and, it is presumed, began his active life here as soon as he was able after his studies were completed. The first few years of his labors were divided between New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, and New England; and his restless spirit seemed to have no settled purpose, save the preaching of the gospel, until about the year 1750, when he bought from the *Mohawk* Indians a tract of land containing about thirty-six square miles. For this he paid £100; though, from some defect in the transaction, he never realized any benefit from this purchase. This tract was situated on the south side of the Mohawk river, and extended towards Schoharie and Cherry Valley.

Mr. Hartwick, however, was not discouraged by this failure; and, as the sequel shows, did not give up the intention of becoming an extensive land-owner. Four years later, in 1754, he obtained a deed for the tract which includes the present town of Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y. For this he also paid £100. It is not worth our while to discuss his motives in making these purchases; his version of the matter is that he wished to colonize the tract, to preach the gospel to the savages, and by education and religion to raise up barriers against the encroachments of tyranny and infidelity. This we know, that at his death he left all his worldly effects for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. From the proceeds of the sale of the estate was established the institution which still bears his honored name. It is our purpose to notice only such events as pertain to the preaching of the gospel here; the facts in connection with the establishment and progress of the seminary may be found on another page of this work.

Though for many years the church and seminary were almost identical, yet the church has a history peculiar to itself. After the death of Mr. Hartwick, which occurred July 17, 1796, Rev. John Fred. Ernst was appointed by the executors "to preach for the inhabitants and to assist in the education of their youth, with the intent to ascertain whether the land in the patent would prove an eligible spot for the seminary." He labored here till about the year 1800.

For fifteen years from this time affairs were very unsettled. The question of the location of the new seminary was continually agitated. Sometimes it was almost settled that it should be at Schoharie, then at Cooperstown, New York, and Albany, where the foundation was actually begun. Meanwhile the preaching of the gospel was largely neglected. The question of location at length being finally settled, the foundation of the seminary was laid on the present site in the year 1812, and the building was completed in the following year. On the 15th of December, 1815, Rev. Dr. Ernest Lewis Hazelius opened the school. From this time dates the regular and continual preaching of the word to the students and to those inhabitants who were willing to avail themselves of the privilege. Dr. Ha-

zelius labored here until 1830, when Rev. Dr. George B. Miller was elected as his successor in the institution. Dr. Miller continued the work till 1839, when he removed to Dansville. Although we have not been able to discover any account of the first organization of a church, yet we find as early as Sept. 28, 1817, an entry of this kind:

RESOLVES OF THE VESTRY.

Resolved, That henceforth every Lord's day a collection shall be made, as in other churches, for the wants of the room we meet in, which resolve was published by me October 5th.

ERNEST L. HAZELIUS, Pastor *pro temp.*

Another entry, bearing date of December 15, in the same year, says, "It being deemed improper that the election of church officers should be held on the day of sacrament, it was resolved by the vestry to hold our election for church officers on January 1st, and so on for time to come."

From these extracts we conclude that the organization was effected about the same time that the seminary began its operations. Drs. Hazelius and Miller were both members of the "Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York" (afterwards called the New York Ministerium), and the congregation sustained the same synodical relations. On the resignation of Dr. Miller as principal of the seminary, in the year 1839, the institution suspended operations for one year, during which time the buildings were enlarged and improved. Measures were taken, however, to secure the preaching of the word, and an item in the church record, in the handwriting of Rev. J. D. Lawyer, informs us that he "received a call from the Evangelical Lutheran church of Hartwick," and that he accepted the same, and entered upon his duties there on the 1st day of May, 1839.

Another record says, "Pursuant to previous notice, the male members belonging to the Lutheran church convened in the chapel of the academy in Hartwick for the purpose of organizing the church by choosing officers, and of incorporating the church under the statute. The meeting was held on the 10th of August, 1839. Br. John D. Lawyer, the pastor, presided. . . . Bros. Clark Davison and John Rich were elected elders; and Bros. William Davison, Philip Mielke, and — Swackhammer, deacons." Messrs. Dewey, Eldred, Derbyshire, Rolinson, and Govey were elected trustees, and steps were taken toward having the church incorporated. The act of incorporation bears date of Aug. 10, 1839, and was verified before the late Judge Samuel Nelson, of Cooperstown. On July 25 following, the discipline of the Franckean synod was adopted. During the summer they erected a house of worship, and Rev. N. Van Alstine, president of the Franckean synod, dedicated it to the service of God. The contract for building the church was let at \$1400, and that amount was raised by subscription to discharge the debt. By some mismanagement, however, when they came to settle accounts they found the cost to be \$1800, which, of course, left \$400 unprovided for. For this amount a mortgage was given; and this, as is so often the case with church mortgages, became a source of great annoyance to them. When it became due, there being no funds to meet it, the church was locked, and it was only after considerable trouble and contention that it was again opened for wor-

ship. In order to liquidate this debt, a sinking fund society was organized, and it held monthly meetings until it had raised not only enough to discharge the debt on the church building, but also contributed a similar amount for the other expenses of the congregation. The society afterwards reorganized into a "Foreign Missionary Society," and for many years contributed yearly a handsome sum for that department of Christian benevolence; indeed, it continued its operations until the death of its guiding spirit, the sainted Lottie Miller.

Rev. J. D. Lawyer continued his labors about four years—from 1839 to 1843. In 1840, Rev. W. D. Strobel, D.D., was elected principal of the seminary. Believing that his call to the institution also required that he should preach to the students, he felt called upon to perform his obligations to the letter. Mr. Lawyer, having a call from the congregation, held stated services in the church, and Dr. Strobel preached to the students in the chapel of the seminary. For a time, therefore, there was rival preaching, and it can easily be imagined that this state of affairs was not calculated to foster a kindly feeling. In 1844, Rev. Henry I. Schmidt, D.D., was elected principal of the seminary, and Rev. G. B. Miller, D.D., professor of theology. Rev. Mr. Lawyer having left the previous year, the congregation was virtually without a pastor for the next five years, though preaching was maintained by the professors. In 1849, Dr. Schmidt resigned; and following this event we find an item on the church-book to the effect that on Dec. 15, 1849, the congregation "unanimously invited the Rev. Dr. Miller to become their pastor." He accepted the relation, and continued the same till his death, which occurred April 5, 1869.

Although we can find no official record of the act by which the congregation resumed its synodical connection with the New York ministerium, we learn from the minutes of the synod that the congregation, after the resignation of Mr. Lawyer, again contributed as before to the various benevolent enterprises of that body, and from the time that Dr. Miller became the pastor it is regularly enrolled as a part of the synod. This connection continued until the formation of the present New York synod, when it followed its pastor, Dr. Miller, into that body.

Rev. Wm. N. Scholl, D.D., succeeded Dr. Miller as pastor, and continued the relation as long as he was principal of the seminary. In 1871, Rev. T. T. Titus, A.M., was elected principal, and also pastor of the church, but on account of physical weakness was unable to preach. Rev. James Pitcher meanwhile performed the pulpit duties, and continued to do so till October 1, 1873. Mr. Titus died Feb. 15, 1873. On Nov. 7, 1874, Rev. P. Bergstresser, A.M., the newly-elected professor of theology, was invited to assume the pastoral relations with the church.

It will be seen that during its history, except during the four years when it was served by Mr. Lawler, the congregation has been served by professors in the seminary. Its present active membership is only about twenty-five. Adding to this fifteen whose names still stand on the church-book, the number is forty—small, indeed, but when we take into account the fact that the duties of the pastors have been chiefly confined to the seminary, their legitimate call-

ing, it is an indication that a much larger congregation could have been gathered by a pastor whose labors could have been given entirely to the interests of the society.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

of Hartwick was founded on Jan. 9, 1814, by Elder Jonathan Newman and others.

Be it remembered that we, whose names are underwritten, on this 9th day of January, A.D. 1814, do unite ourselves in a church of Christ, by the name of the Christian church, and take Christ for our head and the Bible or New Testament for our law, and extend our charity to all that are born of his spirit, and open our arms of love to receive all true Christians to our communion and fellowship, praying God our Father to help us to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour, by a holy life and godly conversation for Christ's sake. Amen. Jonathan Newman, Jonathan Fisk, Eunice Fisk, Benjamin Rose, Judeth Rose, Nathan Fisk, Eleazer Bliss, Jr., Jesse Bliss, Charissa Bliss, Anthony West, Eunice Main, Ruth Clark, Mary Sims, Sarah Bliss, Sally Hedges, Lydia Fisk, Rachel Winsor, Daniel Winsor, Geo. Bishop, Mary Bishop, Hannah Weaver, Samuel Whaley, Jas. Steere, Mehitable Fisk, Louis Church, Elizabeth Church, Doreas Hawkins, Mary Barns, Phebe Winsor, Ira Steere, Lucy Steere, Patty Barney, Anna Ranford, Nathan Fisk, Jr., Jesse Squares, John Price, Julius Bissell, Hannah Cornwell, Mehitable Price, Lydia Wells, Mary Steere, Lucinda Comstock, Martha Hawkins, Hezekiah Bowen, Sabrina Wood, Cynthia Butler, Smith Steere, Polly Roberts, Celia Lippitt.

The first church building was erected in 1830. Here the society worshiped until the present church edifice was built and ready for occupancy in 1843. It was dedicated on the first Saturday and Sunday in September of that year; Elder John Spoor, John Ellis, John Cook, and others were in attendance. The church cost \$1100. Present officers: Deacons, Hosea Winsor and Edward Paine; Trustees, John M. Hackley, Walter Wood, and Delos Steere; Ministerial Committee, E. Knowlton, E. R. Carr, and C. R. Steere; Treasurer, Wm. Wood; Librarian, F. J. Steere. The church is at present in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. John Scott Cook.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is one of the oldest in the county. May 20, 1795, a few scattered individuals of the Baptist denomination in this region held a conference-meeting in a school-house, at which Rev. James Bacon was chosen moderator and John Bostwick clerk. This conference met several times until Aug. 19, 1795, when the church was organized, and consisted of twelve members. The first pastor was John Bostwick, who commenced his labors immediately after the organization of the church. He was soon after ordained, and served the church for a period of thirty years. The first deacon was Josiah Maples. In 1809 Ziba Newland was chosen deacon.

Elder Bostwick resigned the pastorate in 1830, and was succeeded by Elder Robertson, who remained about three years. In 1835, Rev. Nathan Bundy became pastor, and remained as such about five years. The next pastor was J. N. Adams, who officiated until 1846. He was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Bailey, who officiated four months, and met a melancholy fate by drowning himself in a well in a fit of mental derangement. Rev. J. B. Pixley became pastor in 1847, and was followed by Rev. Jacob Grants in 1850, who remained nearly two years, when Mr. Pixley returned to the charge, and officiated until 1859. It was during his pastorate that the church edifice was erected. The

following-named persons have officiated as pastors and supplies from 1859 to the present time, viz., Rev. J. W. Hammond, Russell Spafford, A. Maynard, H. Fitch, H. H. Fisher.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT HARTWICK VILLAGE

was organized by Rev. Samuel B. Hayward, assisted by Rev. Stephen Hitchcock, on the first day of February, 1853.

The following were the first members, viz., S. Harrington, Dana F. Harrington, Elisha Robinson, Daniel Tuller, Gorden Pierce, Lucitta Gardner, Thirza M. Morehouse, Fanny Harrington, Hartwick Tuller, Hannah Maples, Polly Harrington, Mary Mathewson, Eliza Potter, M. L. Harrington, Sally Johnson, Waity B. Harrington, Samantha Johnson, Sophrona Johnson, Lucinda Wells, Mary E. Garrett, Lydia Head, Ruth Sherman, Rocena Adams, Liberty Pierce, and Caroline Green. The first clerk chosen by the society was Dana F. Harrington. The first trustees were S. Harrington, Benjamin Downing, Elisha Robinson, Amasa Aldrich, Alanson Lynn, and Harvey Maples; first deacons were D. F. Harrington and E. Robinson.

The first pastor settled over the church was Rev. Samuel B. Hayward. He was followed by Rev. J. D. Lawyer, who was succeeded by Rev. A. Damon. Mr. Damon was succeeded in the pastoral office by Rev. C. E. Peak. The next officiating clergyman was Rev. H. Brown, who was succeeded by Rev. D. L. Pendell. The present pastor, Rev. Scott M. Cook, has served the society nearly two years. The following persons have served the church as supplies, viz., Revs. T. Taylor, A. Hayward, and W. H. Humphrey.

Prior to the erection of the church edifice, services were held in the Presbyterian and subsequently in the Baptist church.

Immediately after the organization of the society a movement was started for the erection of a church building, and on the fifth day of the following July the present structure was raised. It is 34 by 44 feet, and cost about \$2200. It was dedicated Nov. 24, 1853, by the Rev. John Ross, of Charlestown Four Corners, Montgomery Co., N. Y., assisted by Revs. John Cook, Stephen Hitchcock, G. Walker, and S. B. Hayward.

This church since its organization has numbered in its membership 385 persons. It is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 174.

The present organization of the church is as follows: Rev. Scott M. Cook, pastor; Mumford Aldrich, A. Hollister, and H. S. Bradley, trustees; E. Robinson and Renben Talbot, deacons; S. D. Willis, J. H. Northrup, M. Aldrich, R. Alger, and H. S. Bradley, ministerial committee; Mumford Aldrich, treasurer; H. S. Bradley, clerk.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

of Hartwick, N. Y., was organized May 30, 1800, by the Rev. Jediah Bushnell, a missionary from Connecticut. The constituent members were sixty-eight in number, twenty-four of whom presented letters of dismission from other churches, and forty-four united by profession of their faith. For six years the church had no regular pastor.

In 1806, Sept. 26, the first pastor, Whiting Griswold, was installed, who continued his labors nearly five years, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to request a dissolution of the pastoral relation.

In 1811 a second pastor, Rev. Henry Chapman, was chosen. He remained with the church from Nov. 18, 1811, until his removal by death, Aug. 30, 1823. His labors were attended with marked success. About one hundred and sixty were added to the church on profession of their faith during his charge.

In 1824 the church selected their third pastor, the Rev. John H. Prentice, who labored from Dec. 30, 1824, to Dec. 25, 1829.

From this time until the settlement of the Rev. Benjamin Gilbert Riley, on Feb. 25, 1840, the church employed stated supplies.

Mr. Riley remained until 1844, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Spencer, the last installed pastor, who served the church until 1848. During two or three years after the close of Mr. Spencer's pastorate the pulpit was supplied occasionally by Rev. Chauncey Lee.

The church building was erected in 1810, at a cost of \$250; size, 40 by 48 feet.

The following served this church as deacons: David Willard, Oct. 17, 1800; Daniel Potter, June 19, 1802; Jonathan Seymour, July 14, 1812; Sylvanus West, Dec. 18, 1812; Jacob Bliss, Oct. 11, 1817; Daniel Beebee, Aug. 31, 1826; Prentice Brown, March 31, 1837; Rufus C. Swift, March 31, 1837.

M. E. CHURCH AT TODDSVILLE

was organized in 1865 by the Union society, with twenty-five members. It was first under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. V. Talbot. The church edifice was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$2300.

HARTWICK LODGE, No. 271, I. O. O. F.

The lodge, of which this is a lineal successor, was instituted in this village Sept. 26, 1848, as No. 136. It became extinct, and was reorganized Aug. 24, 1871, as No. 271. Its first officers in 1848 were Thomas McIntosh, N. G.; C. L. Harrington, V. G.; W. G. West, Secretary; Wm. Perkins, P. S.; John F. Perkins, Treasurer. The present officers are as follows, viz.: James H. Jenks, N. G.; W. J. Kellogg, V. G.; E. R. Norton, Secretary; E. Robinson, P. S.; W. T. Weeks, Treasurer. The lodge has a membership of twenty-one persons.

OTSEGO VALLEY LODGE, No. 733, I. O. G. T.,

was instituted Aug. 7, 1874, by M. W. Russell, of Coopers-town, D. G. W. C. T. The first officers were John M. Eldred, W. C. T.; Ellen M. Field, W. V. T.; Rev. J. V. Newell, W. C.; Henry Walden, W. S.; Carrie Field, W. T. The present officers are Geo. Fields, W. C. T.; Miss Carrie Barney, W. S.; Mrs. Geo. Fields, W. V. T.; James Barney, W. C. Present membership, twenty-five.

HARTWICK SEMINARY

is the oldest Lutheran theological institution in the United States, having commenced its instructions in the year 1816.



JOHN WINSOR.



JOANNA WINSOR.

PHOTOS BY G. W. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN.



HORACE CHASE.



EDWIN A. WELLS.



LUCINDA M. WELLS.

PHOTOS BY HENRIETTA JENNINGS.



P. H. Marshall.
(Died 1888)



RES. OF CLARK DAVISON, (HARTWICK SEMINARY P.O.) OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.



Rev. Dr. H. N. Pohlman was its first graduate, since which time it has educated about one hundred Lutheran ministers. The institution is located in the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, in Otsego Co., N. Y., four miles below the pleasant village of Cooperstown, which lies at the foot of Otsego lake, a picturesque body of water, about two miles wide and eight long, surrounded, except at the south, by lofty wooded hills. The outlet of Otsego lake forms the Susquehanna river, which at Hartwick, four miles from its source, is but a slender stream.

The seminary is named after its founder, Rev. John Christopher Hartwick, a German Lutheran minister, who died in 1796, and left a tract of land in Otsego County for founding a theological school. From the proceeds of the sale of these lands enough money was realized to erect the buildings and retain an endowment fund of \$16,000. A few years ago the buildings were renovated and enlarged at a cost of \$21,500, which was collected in the churches by Rev. Dr. W. N. Scholl.



James Pitcher

Rev. Dr. Ernst L. Hazelius was the first principal and professor of theology, and served from 1816 to 1830, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. G. B. Miller, who labored from that time until 1867, except for an interval of a few years, when his place was occupied by Rev. Dr. D. Strobel. Since then Rev. T. T. Titus and Rev. P. Bergstresser have served in the theological department.

The institution has a classical as well as a theological department, in which, besides those already named, Rev. Dr. H. I. Schmidt, Rev. Dr. L. Sternberg, and Rev. Dr. W. N. Scholl have served as principals. Among the assistant professors appear the names of Gen. J. A. Quitman, Rev. Dr. J. Sanderling, Rev. H. Hayunga, Rev. C. B. Thuemmel, Rev. Dr. L. Sternberg, Rev. G. H. Miller, John Crafts, Rev. A. Martin, Rev. Dr. H. N. Pohlman, Rev. J. Berger, Rev. Dr. G. B. Miller, Rev. Dr. H. I. Schmidt, Rev. G. Neff, Rev. W. E. Snyder, J. B. Steele, Rev. J. Pitcher,

Rev. W. P. Evans, Rev. C. H. Traver, and G. H. Prentice. The present theological faculty consists of Rev. J. Pitcher and Rev. J. L. Kistler, with Rev. W. Hull as lecturer on ecclesiastical law. The classical department has a faculty consisting of Rev. J. Pitcher, Rev. J. L. Kistler, G. H. Prentice, and C. O. Barnard. The classical department comprises a four years' course of study, including all the higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, and the natural sciences. The theological course of study comprises three years, and covers the whole range of theological learning, and is as complete as that taught in any of our institutions.

Hartwick seminary has fulfilled an important mission to the Lutheran church in the State of New York in the past, and it will doubtless continue to do so in the future. It is located in the vicinity of four Lutheran synods, and is more than three hundred miles distant from any other Lutheran institution of theological learning. The trustees have had in contemplation the addition of a collegiate to the classical and theological departments. According to the last catalogue issued, the institution numbered seventy-six pupils. The expenses for the year do not exceed two hundred dollars for classical students, and one hundred and seventy-five for theological students; the latter have tuition free in both departments.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following list of men who entered the late Rebellion from Hartwick was compiled by Captain William J. Kellogg:

Theodoro W. Sternburg, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 E. D. Blanchard, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Abraham Cass, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Cyrus H. Clark, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Jonathan Childs, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Horace Field, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Kendrick Hecox, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Orrin English, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Lester Murdock, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 John H. Miller, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 W. Shoutler, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Caleb Sweet, Jr., enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Daniel J. Merrihew, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Alonzo Lyon, enl. in the 121st Regt., July 9, 1862.
 M. Flansburg, enl. in the 121st Regt., July 3, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Washington Joslyn, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Wm. G. Palmer, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 James C. Rogers, enl. in the 121st Regt. in July, 1862.
 John P. Burlingham, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862; killed at White Oak Church.
 Elliott Jones, enl. in the 121st Regt., and was wounded at Chancellorsville.
 Chester G. Alger, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.
 Hiram Freeland, 2d lieut., enl. in 6th Cav., Oct. 8, 1861; in battles of Wilderness, Cedar Creek, Winchester, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, etc.; mustered out with regt.
 C. B. Harris, enl. in 6th Cav., Oct. 8, 1861; in battles of Cedar Creek, Winchester, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, etc.; mustered out with regt.
 Glond Avery, enl. in Co. A, 152d N. Y. Vols., Oct. 4, 1862; discharged.
 Arnold, Mason D., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 25, 1862; rejected.
 Bishop, Minzo, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged.
 Burn, Chas. E., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 25, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.
 Combs, Wm., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 2, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.
 Davis, Earl H., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 10, 1862; wounded in battle of Cedar Grove; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.
 Henry Freeland, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 25, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.

Fearis, Aaron, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; wounded in battle of Spottsylvania Court-House; in battles of Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.

Gifford, Darius M., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 22, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.

Hall, Edwin G., enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 10, 1862.

Halden, Stephen, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 13, 1862; wounded in battle of Wilderness; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Reams' Station; prom. to 2d lieut.; prom. to 1st lieut. Nov. 30, 1863; to capt. Jan. 31, 1865.

Ingalsbee, Silas, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Aug. 28, 1862; discharged.

Jenks, Thomas, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 6, 1862; discharged Feb. 15, 1864.

Jenks, Milton, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., Sept. 16, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 3, 1863.

Joslin, Gilbert, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Kellogg, Henry J., enl. Aug. 25, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Kellogg, William J., enl. Sept. 28, 1862, in Co. I, 152d N. Y. Vols.; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 16, 1862; 2d lieut. June 3, 1863; to capt. Oct. 13, 1863; dis. April 16, 1864.

Kellogg, Melville N., enl. Feb. 1864, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Marr, Henry, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; absent without leave.

Mallory, Samuel, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Mills, Elisha R., enl. Sept. 6, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; received a furlough and failed to return.

Luce, Harry J., enl. Sept. 10, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Pickens, Edwin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Saisbury, Henry, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Sherman, Alanson, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Sherman, Elson, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Sherman, Delavan, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1864; discharged.

Stevens, Rozzel, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; discharged.

Stevens, Lucius W., enl. Oct. 6, 1862, in Co. I, 152d N. Y. Vols.; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.

Stevenson, Chas. W., enl. Sept. 3, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; mustered out with regt., July 13, 1865.

Richards, Philander, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; killed in battle of Wilderness, May 6, 1862.

Walker, Squire S., enl. Sept. 13, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; received a furlough and failed to return.

Weeks, John, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols.; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess' Farm; received a medal from President Lincoln for having captured rebel colors.

Weeks, John R., enl. in Co. H, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Oct. 8, 1861; in battles around Suffolk and Petersburg; mustered out with regt., 1865.

Weeks, James R., enl. in Co. H, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Oct. 8, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., March 18, 1862.

Heenl, Adelbert, enl. Sept. 1861, in Co. G, Serrell's Engineers; in battles of Roanoke Island, Morris Island, and Folly Island; discharged.

Roxford, Horatio N., enl. in Sept. 1861, in Co. G, Serrell's Engineers; died at Fortress Monroe, March 6, 1862.

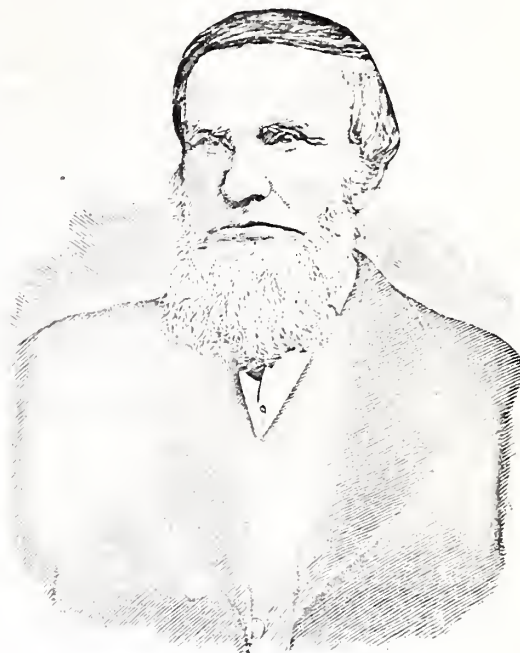
Downing, Arthur, enl. Sept. 1861, in Co. G, Serrell's Engineers; in battles of Roanoke Island, Morris Island, and Folly Island; dis. in 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER S. SMITH, M.D.,

was born in the town of Kortright, Delaware Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1812, being the son of Elijah C. and Elceta Smith. His father was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1788, and at seven years of age he came with his father to Kortright. In 1812 he was married, and settled on a farm in that town, where he endured all the dangers and privations incident to frontier life. In 1819 he removed to Meredith, in the same county, still carrying on the business of farming. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom can be said, no nobler sons or worthier daughters have gone forth to bless the world. Mr. Smith ended a busy life Oct. 29, 1874, at the age of eighty-six years.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life on his father's farm, and what education he received was obtained at the district school; but at the age of twenty-four he attended medical lectures at Fairfield college, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he remained for two courses of lectures. In the spring of 1838 he attended college at Woodstock, Vt., where he received his diploma in June of that year.



PETER S. SMITH, M.D.

The following year he commenced the practice of medicine in East Franklin, Delaware Co., and Oct. 10, 1839, was married to Betsey Tuttle, who was a native of the town of Meredith, Delaware Co. Their family consisted of four children, two of whom are now living,—Clinton, born Oct. 9, 1841; Charles L., born Jan. 8, 1847,—both being natives of Delaware county, the former still a resident there, and the latter residing in Nebraska.

Dr. Smith's wife quietly passed away from earth March 16, 1847. He was subsequently married to Mrs. Luey Seeley, Sept. 16, 1847, and in the following year he removed to the town of Hartwick, Otsego Co., where he has since practiced medicine. His second wife died Jan. 7, 1863. He again married, Sept. 7, 1864, choosing Lydia R., daughter of Isaac S. Ford, of Richfield, as his companion. She was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Their family consisted of only one child, who died in infancy.

Dr. Smith was originally a member of the Democratic party, but being opposed to the extension of slavery, in 1856 he joined the Republican ranks, of which party he has since been an active worker. He has held several town offices, having been supervisor during the years 1862 and 1863. He has regularly attended the Baptist church, and has given largely of his means for the support of various churches in his town. Dr. Smith is esteemed by his friends and neighbors not only for his skill as a practicing physician, but also for his good qualities of head and heart, which make him a worthy friend, a good neighbor, and an enterprising townsman.

TORRY J. LUCE

was a native of this county, being born in Middlefield, April 5, 1798, and was the son of John and Sally Luce. His father carried on the business of blacksmithing and farming. His life was passed in the mercantile business.

He was married March 14, 1825, to Huldah Eliza, daughter of Amasa and Sarah Peters, she being born in



Photo. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown, N. Y.

T. J. Luce

the town of Hartwick, April 2, 1807. Her father was one of the early settlers of that town, having removed from the State of Connecticut, of which he was a native, about the year 1790. Their family consisted of Rufus P., born in Middlefield, May 12, 1826; Caroline L., born June 13, 1828; Cynthia Ann, born May 17, 1830, who died in infancy; Dolphus Skinner, born March 17, 1832, died Oct. 17, 1876,—the last three were natives of the town of Butternuts; Henry James, born in Hartwick, March 5, 1847.

Mr. Luce was a member of the Democratic party, and held various town offices, having been supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. He was a member of the Universalist church, as was also his wife.

CYRUS SHORT

was born in Hartwick, Nov. 22, 1824, being the youngest of a family of fifteen children. Amasa, his father, was a native of Connecticut, born July 7, 1772, and emigrated to this town in 1794, and was married in 1799. His wife, Elizabeth, was born in Greenbush, Albany Co., Feb. 29, 1782. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and sacrificed his life to establish the independ-

ence of his country. He died Dec. 9, 1844; his wife survived him but a few years, she passing away Aug. 15, 1851. Cyrus passed his early life on his father's farm, and has pursued that business ever since, being located on the same farm at the present time which his father cleared and settled when he first came to this town. He was married Oct. 13, 1845, to Mary M., daughter of George and Polly Murdock, old settlers of the town of Hartwick, where she was born Aug. 24, 1827. Their family consists of nine children, seven of whom are living. Adaline A., born April 2, 1847, died Aug. 31, 1848; George M., born Sept. 15, 1848, died Oct. 31, 1851; William, born Oct. 25, 1850; Annie M., April 16, 1853; John H., Nov. 15, 1855; Charles D., June 19, 1859; Ella M., April 3, 1863; Fred. L., April 8, 1868; Gilbert C., July 31, 1872. All natives of the town of Hartwick.

For over twenty-five years Mr. Short and wife have been active members of the First Presbyterian church of Milford, and his children, William, John, Annie, and Ella, also are members of the same church. Politically, he belongs to the Republican party.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWN OF LAURENS.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Incidents—Initial Events—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of the Town to 1878—Present Town Officers—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population from 1814 to 1875.

LAURENS was formed from Otsego on the 2d day of April, 1810. It is an interior town, lying southwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows, viz.: on the north by New Lisbon and Hartwick; on the east by Milford and Oneonta; on the south by Oneonta and Otsego; and on the west by Morris. Otsego creek flows nearly south through a fertile and productive valley. With the exception of this valley the surface is a rolling upland, the soil consisting chiefly of a sandy and gravelly loam, and is generally productive.

Interest always attaches to those courageous spirits who leave the comforts of civilization, and threading their way into an uninhabited region, first erect the standard of civilization in the wilderness. To Joseph Mayall is the honor inscribed of being the first white settler within the boundaries of the present town of Laurens. He located, in 1773, about one mile north of the village of Laurens, on one hundred acres of land which had been given him by the proprietors of the patent. He was a man of great courage, and during the Revolutionary struggle became somewhat celebrated as an Indian fighter. In consequence of his numerous contests with the Indians they learned to respect him and his family. Although by birth an Englishman, he early espoused the cause of the colonists, and at the close of the war was singled out as a victim by the Tories, who resolved to inflict condign punishment upon him for the course he had pursued. While hunting he was accosted by three men, with a request to pilot them to the fording place on the Susque-

hanna. He cheerfully acceded to their wishes, and upon reaching the ford his gun was taken from him, the lock removed, and the barrel returned to him, and at the same time was notified that he was their prisoner, and must proceed with them to Canada. He remonstrated with his captors, telling them inasmuch as the war had closed they had no right to make him a prisoner. But all in vain, and he finally concluded to accompany them and watch his chance to escape. Upon crossing a branch of the Susquehanna, in order to better secure their prisoner, one crossed to the opposite shore, one was stationed in the middle of the stream, and the other was to accompany the prisoner. Quick as thought Mayall dealt his companion almost a death-blow on the head with his gun, which felled him to the ground, and at the same moment seized the gun of his prostrate foe and fired it at the one in the stream, whom he wounded. The one on the other side of the stream shot at Mayall, and missing his mark, fled into the forest. He wended his way to Cherry Valley, bringing with him the guns of his assailants, together with his own, and deposited them with Mr. Campbell. It is said that the barrel of Mayall's gun was bent nearly to a semicircle with the violence of the blow. His family subsequently moved to Alleghany county, Pa.

Soon after the advent of Mr. Mayall came John Sleeper, a Quaker preacher, who emigrated with his family from Mount Holly, N. J., in 1774, and settled on a tract of land embracing two hundred acres, which were donated to him by the proprietors of the patent, in consideration of which he was to build a grist- and saw-mill. This settlement was made with a view of founding a Quaker colony in the locality, which, however, was stopped by the war of the Revolution. Mr. Sleeper being considered neutral, his house was often the halting-place of both Indians and colonists on their way from Cherry Valley to Unadilla. In June, 1778, five months before the massacre, Captain McKean,—who at that time was in command of a body of rangers at Cherry Valley,—while on a scouting expedition to Unadilla, arrived at the house of Mr. Sleeper, who informed him that “Brant had that day been at his house with fifty men, and would return there that night.” McKean looked around the house with the eye of a soldier; observing that it was built strong and of logs, he remarked, “Your house, friend Sleeper, shall be my fort to-night; I have with me five good marksmen, and I am not myself deficient in that qualification of a soldier.” Sleeper remonstrated, saying, “he wished to remain neutral; that he would be involved in difficulty, and in the end would lose his property, probably his life.” McKean finally withdrew, and took possession of a vacant house a mile or two distant. It was on this or another scout, a short time afterwards, that McKean wrote a letter to Brant, and fastening it in a stick, placed the stick in an Indian path. He blamed him for his predatory warfare, and challenged him to meet him, either in single combat or with an equal number of men, adding that if he would come to Cherry Valley and have a fair fight they would exchange him from a *Brant into a Goose*. He received this challenge, as appears by a letter written soon after to Percifer Carr, a Tory, living in Edmeston.

The day before the massacre of Cherry Valley, Mr. Sleeper started for New Jersey, and upon arriving at Cherry Valley was urged by his friends to remain overnight. But he refused, and continued his journey to Bowman's creek, several miles distant, and thereby saved his life. The day following this butchery a party of savages passed through Laurens and robbed the family of Mr. Sleeper and burned their buildings. Brant came soon after and, finding Mrs. Sleeper still there, exclaimed, “My God! Mrs. Sleeper, are you alive?” She replied, “Yes, but they have taken all of our property.” Brant charged the destruction of the property upon the *Senecas*, saying “that they would kill their best friends,” and offered to pay for the loss, but Mrs. Sleeper being of the Quaker faith refused, as she believed that he had come wrongfully by it. The family soon after returned to New Jersey, suffering terribly on the way.

At the close of the Revolution in 1784, and when peace again reigned throughout Tryon county, Mr. Sleeper and family retraced their steps and settled on their old location, and rebuilt the mills which had been destroyed by the Indians and Tories.

The old mill mentioned above as having been burned by the Indians and Tories was a rude structure, located on the east end of Main street, in the village of Laurens. It was built of logs, and the lower stone was attached to the upright shaft, the upper stone being fast. When a man came to the mill he poured his grain into the hopper, took out the “toll,” raised the gate, and the mill began to grind. Mr. Sleeper would say, “When your grist is ground shut down the gate.” Every man attended to his own grist. Mr. Sleeper died in 1794, and Mrs. Sleeper in 1811. They reared a family of seven sons and five daughters. One son, Joseph H. Sleeper, settled on a portion of the original purchase. He died in 1830. A son, Hudson Sleeper, resides on the old homestead.

In the year 1794, Mr. Sleeper sold his grist- and saw-mills and 1000 acres of land to Griffin Crafts, of honored memory.

Mr. Crafts came from Cherry Valley. He was a man that manifested much interest in all matters concerning the public good, and did much to advance the general welfare of the county and the community wherein he resided. He opened the first tavern, and was the first supervisor of the town, in 1811. In 1815 he disposed of his mills, farms, distillery, etc., to his son, General Erastus Crafts, who was also a prominent man. He received his title from being in the old State militia. He was a soldier by nature, and so far excelled in military matters that he attracted the attention of General Harrison, who offered him the position afterwards held by General Scott. He was member of assembly in 1810, '13, and '14, the second supervisor of the town, and officiated in the latter capacity at various times for thirteen years.

He married a sister of Judge W. W. Campbell, of Cherry Valley, and their family consisted of four children, viz.: Julia, a daughter, married a son of David H. Little, of Cherry Valley, and is now deceased; a son, William, was killed in battle during the late Rebellion; a daughter, Caroline, married her deceased sister's husband, and resides in Rochester, N. Y.; a son, Laurens, resides in Toledo, O.

General Crafts died April 9, 1851, aged seventy-one, and was buried at Cherry Valley.

Richard Smith, a bachelor, is said to have been the third settler in the town. He came from Philadelphia, and purchased about 5000 acres of land, the most of which he subsequently disposed of in small lots. He erected the first frame house in the town.

Among the pioneers were Erastus and Ezra Dean, who settled in about the year 1805, and opened the first store. The former was a prominent man and was the first town clerk, in 1811. A son, Delos W. Dean, occupies the old homestead.

Chauncey Stroug, from Greene county, settled in about the year 1811, and was a furniture-maker.

Samuel Allen came from New Jersey in about the year 1793, and settled south of the village. The old homestead was subsequently owned by a son, Samuel, and a grandson, Albert, both of whom reside in the village.

In the south part of the town a prominent early settler was Nijah Griffith, who came from New Jersey. He took an active interest in the affairs of the town, was supervisor five years, and also served a number of years as justice of the peace.

In the locality known as Butts' Corners, Jacob Butts, an honored pioneer from Windham Co., Conn., settled in about the year 1790. He penetrated the wilderness alone, and, after building a log house, returned to Connecticut, packed up his household goods, and with his wife, a wagon, yoke of oxen, and a single horse, started for their forest home. It required no small amount of courage in that early day to undertake a journey of several hundred miles, over almost impassable roads and through a forest which at night resounded with the howls of wild animals; but Mr. B. and his companion were ready to face the hardships of pioneer life, and after a weary journey of twelve days arrived at their log cabin, and there erected the standard of "home."

"Our forest life was rough and rude,
And dangers closed us round;
But here, amid the green old trees,
A home we sought and found."

They reared a family of eight children.—five sons and three daughters. Two sons reside in the town, Harvey and Glen, who, with their children, occupy the old homestead.

Amos Preston was also an early settler in this vicinity. He came from Connecticut in 1789.

J. Whitcomb was a pioneer who located soon after Mr. Butts. A son, David, now at the advanced age of seventy-five years, is living in Morris.

Coincident with the settlement of the above was that of Nathan Newell, also from Connecticut. A son, Nathan, resides in the town of Middlefield.

A large land-holder and active pioneer was Solomon Harrison, who emigrated from the "land of steady habits" and settled on Otego creek, about two miles above Laurens, and subsequently moved to a location west of Laurens, where he had purchased one thousand acres of land from the Otego patent. He erected a grist- and saw-mill, and sold a portion of his land to settlers, and the locality became known as Harrison's Mills, now called Brewster's Mills.

A son, Wm. Harrison, lives on a farm between Butts' Corners and Laurens. A portion of the old homestead is in possession of a granddaughter, Mrs. John Ward, who resides in the village of Morris.

An old settler at Butts' Corners was a Revolutionary soldier, named Potter. In 1810, Ezekiel Benedict, also a soldier of the Revolution, located in this vicinity. In about 1800, Amos Mathewson, from the "Green Mountain State," "took up" land adjoining Jacob Butts on the south.

Among the first preachers of the Society of Friends who raised their voices in the wilderness of Laurens was Calvin Straight, who settled north of the village about the year 1800. Two sons, William and Samuel, are farmers in the vicinity of Butts' Corners.

Where Aaron Eldred now resides, his father, Solomon Eldred, was an early and respected settler from Vermont.

In the locality known as West Laurens, Daniel Weatherby, from Rhode Island, was a pioneer. He had four sons, Samuel, Henry, William, and Daniel; some of their descendants are residents of the town. Daniel Dunbar, the father of Delos W. Dunbar, came from Massachusetts in about 1800, and located between Laurens and Butts' Corners. Silas Gilbert settled in about the year 1800, and purchased land of Jacob Butts. James I. Thorn located in 1800, north of Butts' Corners.

Rufus Tucker, wife and children, came from Connecticut in 1792, and settled in West Laurens, on the Otego patent. Their family consisted of six sons and three daughters. Rufus, Jr., succeeded to the possession of the farm. Six children are now living, viz.: Ezra resides in this town, Eric in the village of Morris, Leroy is a merchant in the village of Laurens, Mrs. Eveline Perkins resides in the town of Morris, and Mrs. Maryette Hyatt and Mrs. M. Lull in West Laurens.

An early settler above Laurens, on the Mount Vision road, was Dr. Ezer Winsor, who came from Rhode Island in 1794. He had a family of nine children. Amos, a prominent citizen of the county, who was sheriff in 1842, resides in the town, on a farm adjoining the old homestead, and Morris in Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Winsor died in 1834, at the age of sixty-six years.

Harvey Kenyon, and Harvey Keyes and sons, Omer and Josiah, are old residents of Mount Vision.

Benjamin Tiffany was a worthy pioneer in the vicinity of Gilbert's lake, having settled in 1794. One son, Mr. Thomas Tiffany, is the sole surviving member of the family, and resides at Mount Vision.

Another honored pioneer of Laurens who settled in about the year 1793 was Daniel Eldred, who located about two miles west of Mount Vision. He, together with six sons, subsequently moved to New Lisbon, and in 1837 to Michigan, and settled on Climax Prairie, to which a nephew who was with them gave the name. One daughter, Mrs. Thomas Tiffany, is the only member of the family left in the vicinity.

Gilbert's lake derived its name from Benjamin Gilbert, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, who settled in its vicinity soon after the war. Two great-grandsons, Levi and Morris, live on the estate.

An honored pioneer in the village of Laurens was Dr.

Allen Harrington, who came from North Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., in about the year 1800. He was a successful practitioner, and his ride extended over a large territory. A son, Orlando, resides in Oswego Co., N. Y., and a son, Samuel H., is a practicing attorney in the village of Laurens. Mr. Harrington has in his possession an interesting relic, being the original parchment deed, with a map of the Otego patent, in which is conveyed 2000 acres of land by Thomas Wharton to John Smith, dated February 3, 1770, lots 25 and 50 embracing 1000 acres each. On this map the Otsdawa and Oneonta and Otego creeks are shown, and Oneonta is spelled *Onabrienton* creek.

A worthy pioneer is Cyrus Hudson, who came into New Berlin, Chenango county, from Rhode Island, in 1816, and in 1818 to Laurens, and settled two miles below the village, where he bought a tannery and five acres of land. He conducted this business until 1832, when he sold out and moved above the village, where he still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, with a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Curtis. Two sons, Stephen T. and Horace, are hardware merchants in the village; Henry resides in New Lisbon, Cyril in Oneonta, and one daughter lives in Chenango county, and one in Monroe.

A prominent and public-spirited man, and one who has ever manifested a lively interest in the public welfare, is Hon. William C. Fields. He came from Delaware county to Laurens in 1826, and has been largely engaged in the woolen and cotton manufacture, owning the cotton manufactory, which was erected in 1847. He was also many years engaged in the mercantile business. He has occupied many official positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He represented his town in the board of supervisors two years, was county clerk three years, justice of the peace seventeen years, and was a member of the Fortieth Congress.

An active pioneer was John Philips, who located a short distance above the village of Laurens, and operated the factory in connection with Hon. William C. Fields. He was prominently identified with the progress of the town, and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He died in 1877.

Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, now a prominent lawyer of New York city, came to this village in 1827, and studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel L. Bowne. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in this county until elected to the office of attorney-general of the State. He was also a member of the constitutional convention, a member of the assembly, and speaker of the assembly. He resides in Jersey City, and practices in New York.

Moses Powell, a Quaker, emigrated from Greene county in about the year 1800, and purchased the Mayall farm, upon which he resided until his death. He was killed at a raising. A son, Isaac Powell, came in with him and located below the village, on the east side of Otego creek. A son of Isaac, Mr. Erastus D. Powell, resides in the village.

John Sleeper, Paul Hoag, and his sons Isaac, Andrew, and Abraham, Thomas Haight, Moses Hoag, Samuel Allen, Jeremiah Gardner, with their families, were members of the Quaker society.

Other early settlers were Daniel Weller, Benj. Shepherd,

Rowland Carr, Michael, William, and Thaddeus Birdsall, Mrs. H. Hunt, Peter Seranling, Nathan Birdsall, John Smith, Chester Lamb, L. B. Packard, and Moses Bundy.

The following is a copy of the instrument which released 2000 acres of land in this locality:

This indenture made the Second day of June, A.D. 1770, between Thomas Wharton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, merchant, of the one part, and John Smith of the city and county of Burlington, N. J., Esquire, of the other part.

Whereas, King George the Third, by his letters patent under the great seal of the province of New Jersey, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1770, did Grant, Ratify, and Confer unto Charles Read and 63 others, that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk river, in the Province of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at three Butternut trees growing from one stump or root, the northernmost marked with the letters G. C. C. Y., and Figures 176, standing 4 chains and 2 rods from the north side of a brook that falls into Kounderrah River.

THOMAS WHARTON	}	Release for 2000 acres of land at Otego, in the county of Albany.
to		
JOHN SMITH.		

THE VILLAGE OF LAURENS

is pleasantly located in the valley of the Otego creek, and has a population of about 500. It was incorporated April 22, 1834, and the first meeting for the election of officers was held at the house of James S. Johnson, May 13, 1834, and the following-named persons were chosen:

Trustees.—Erastus Crafts, Samuel S. Bowne, Hiram W. Bostwick, Joel Lull, and Chauncey Strong.

Treasurer.—Thomas Boyd.

Constable and Collector.—Benj. F. Wakefield.

Clerk.—Levi S. Chatfield.

Assessors.—William Comstock and Gideon Cornell.

Overseer of Highways.—Samuel S. Bowne.

The present officers (1877) are as follows:

President.—Albert Allen.

Trustees.—J. B. Straight, Horace Hudson, Egbert Babcock, E. S. Fisher.

Clerk.—J. B. Shove.

Laurens contains three churches, viz., Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian.

The present business interests are as follows: general merchants, Leroy Tucker, J. B. Steere, D. S. Peet; hardware, S. T. & H. Hudson; grocery, George Randall; attorney-at-law, S. H. Harrington; physicians, A. P. Strong, H. T. Harris; hotel, M. Watson; jeweler, John Mewell; harness-shops, J. B. Shove, R. Hall; boots and shoes, J. Fuller, P. Brown, S. Gile, A. Benedict, N. Merrills; saloon, Wm. Harrington; carriage-shops, Kidder & Fisher, Gardner & Babcock; blacksmiths, D. H. Mead, M. C. Mead, A. Clark; grist-, saw-mill, etc., L. S. Elwell; tannery, L. H. Winsor; milliners, Mrs. Cooley, Harrington, and Hulburt; dress-makers, the Misses Shove; undertaker, R. V. Richmond; furniture, J. B. Straight.

MT. VISION

is a pleasant village located in the northeast part of the town, on Otego creek, and contains two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and about 250 inhabitants.

Present business interests: general stores, Bunn & Bard,

Allen Harrington, who came from North Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., in about the year 1800. He was a successful practitioner, and his ride extended over a large territory. A son, Orlando, resides in Oswego Co., N. Y., and a son, Samuel H., is a practicing attorney in the village of Laurens. Mr. Harrington has in his possession an interesting relic, being the original parchment deed, with a map of the Otego patent, in which is conveyed 2000 acres of land by Thomas Wharton to John Smith, dated February 3, 1770, lots 25 and 50 embracing 1000 acres each. On this map the Otsdawa and Oneonta and Otego creeks are shown, and Oneonta is spelled *Onabrienton* creek.

A worthy pioneer is Cyrus Hudson, who came into New Berlin, Chenango county, from Rhode Island, in 1816, and in 1818 to Laurens, and settled two miles below the village, where he bought a tannery and five acres of land. He conducted this business until 1832, when he sold out and moved above the village, where he still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, with a daughter, Mrs. Caroline Curtis. Two sons, Stephen T. and Horace, are hardware merchants in the village; Henry resides in New Lisbon, Cyril in Oneonta, and one daughter lives in Chenango county, and one in Monroe.

A prominent and public-spirited man, and one who has ever manifested a lively interest in the public welfare, is Hon. William C. Fields. He came from Delaware county to Laurens in 1826, and has been largely engaged in the woolen and cotton manufacture, owning the cotton manufactory, which was erected in 1847. He was also many years engaged in the mercantile business. He has occupied many official positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He represented his town in the board of supervisors two years, was county clerk three years, justice of the peace seventeen years, and was a member of the Fortieth Congress.

An active pioneer was John Philips, who located a short distance above the village of Laurens, and operated the factory in connection with Hon. William C. Fields. He was prominently identified with the progress of the town, and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He died in 1877.

Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, now a prominent lawyer of New York city, came to this village in 1827, and studied law in the office of Hon. Samuel L. Bowne. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in this county until elected to the office of attorney-general of the State. He was also a member of the constitutional convention, a member of the assembly, and speaker of the assembly. He resides in Jersey City, and practices in New York.

Moses Powell, a Quaker, emigrated from Greene county in about the year 1800, and purchased the Mayall farm, upon which he resided until his death. He was killed at a raising. A son, Isaac Powell, came in with him and located below the village, on the east side of Otego creek. A son of Isaac, Mr. Erastus D. Powell, resides in the village.

John Sleeper, Paul Hoag, and his sons Isaac, Andrew, and Abraham, Thomas Haight, Moses Hoag, Samuel Allen, Jeremiah Gardner, with their families, were members of the Quaker society.

Other early settlers were Daniel Weller, Benj. Shepherd,

Rowland Carr, Michael, William, and Thaddeus Birdsall, Mrs. H. Hunt, Peter Scramling, Nathan Birdsall, John Smith, Chester Lamb, L. B. Packard, and Moses Bundy.

The following is a copy of the instrument which released 2000 acres of land in this locality:

This indenture made the Second day of June, A.D. 1770, between Thomas Wharton, of the city of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, merchant, of the one part, and John Smith of the city and county of Burlington, N. J., Esquire, of the other part.

Whereas, King George the Third, by his letters patent under the great seal of the province of New Jersey, bearing date the 3d day of February, 1770, did Grant, Ratify, and Confer unto Charles Read and 63 others, that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk river, in the Province of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at three Butternut trees growing from one stump or root, the northernmost marked with the letters G. C. C. Y., and Figures 1768, standing 4 chains and 2 rods from the north side of a brook that falls into Kounderrab River.

THOMAS WHARTON
to
JOHN SMITH.

} Release for 2000 acres of
land at Otego, in the county
of Albany.

THE VILLAGE OF LAURENS

is pleasantly located in the valley of the Otego creek, and has a population of about 500. It was incorporated April 22, 1834, and the first meeting for the election of officers was held at the house of James S. Johnson, May 13, 1834, and the following-named persons were chosen:

Trustees.—Erastus Crafts, Samuel S. Bowne, Hiram W. Bostwick, Joel Lull, and Chauncey Strong.

Treasurer.—Thomas Boyd.

Constable and Collector.—Benj. F. Wakefield.

Clerk.—Levi S. Chatfield.

Assessors.—William Comstock and Gideon Cornell.

Overseer of Highways.—Samuel S. Bowne.

The present officers (1877) are as follows:

President.—Albert Allen.

Trustees.—J. B. Straight, Horace Hudson, Egbert Babcock, E. S. Fisher.

Clerk.—J. B. Shove.

Laurens contains three churches, viz., Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian.

The present business interests are as follows: general merchants, Leroy Tucker, J. B. Steere, D. S. Peet; hardware, S. T. & H. Hudson; grocery, George Randall; attorney-at-law, S. H. Harrington; physicians, A. P. Strong, H. T. Harris; hotel, M. Watson; jeweler, John Mewell; harness-shops, J. B. Shove, R. Hall; boots and shoes, J. Fuller, P. Brown, S. Gile, A. Benedict, N. Merrills; saloon, Wm. Harrington; carriage-shops, Kidder & Fisher, Gardner & Babcock; blacksmiths, D. H. Mead, M. C. Mead, A. Clark; grist, saw-mill, etc., L. S. Elwell; tannery, L. H. Winsor; milliners, Mrs. Cooley, Harrington, and Hulburt; dress-makers, the Misses Shove; undertaker, R. V. Richmond; furniture, J. B. Straight.

MT. VISION

is a pleasant village located in the northeast part of the town, on Otego creek, and contains two churches, Methodist and Baptist, and about 250 inhabitants.

Present business interests: general stores, Bunn & Bard,

Lyman Green & Son, Chauncey Wright, W. Keyes; hardware, A. Robinson; wagon-shop, Chester Wentworth, Daniel Barnard; blacksmiths, Peter Couse, Levi Peck; shoe-shop, Willard Cutler; hotel, D. H. House; physician, Dwight Kenyon; grist- and saw-mill, Harry Gardner. There are also two milliners, one dress-maker, a harness-shop, and a cooper-shop.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

held in the town of Laurens was at Griffen Craft's house, on March 5, 1811, and the following officers chosen:

Supervisor.—Griffen Crafts.

Town Clerk.—Erastus Dean.

Assessors.—Jacob Butts, Nijah Griffith, Isaac Boughtman.

Commissioners of Highways.—Isaac Powell, Nathan Eldred, Jonathan Gilbert.

Overseers of Poor.—Russell Johnson, Abel Hoag, Esq.

Constable and Collector.—Holden Cook.

Constable.—Peleg Coon, Jr.

Poundmasters.—Nathan Eldred, Isaac Powell, Asa Griffith, Nathaniel Newell, Jared Gorton.

Pathmasters.—Daniel Johnson, James Hoag, Isaac Powell, John Lane, James Parsons, William Luther, Amos Preston, Jonathan Griffith, Daniel Tucker, Solomon Harrison, James I. Thorn, Jesse Dunbar, Jr., Nathaniel Newell, Ebenezer Richardson, Caleb Clark, Richard Gardner, Butler Gilbert, Amasa Grover, Jonathan Johnson, Christopher Staikes, George Fewlston, Joshua Morrise, Andrew Hoag, Justus Goodrich, George W. Rouse, Bezall. Washburn, Thomas Eldred, Joseph Allen, Jr., John Brown, King Hathaway, Amos Wood, James Haight, John Smith.

Robert Barton, 1st surveyor.

Ezra Dean, Charles Matteson, Philip Sweet, Philip Gardner, Thompson Keyes, Amasa Grover, Henry Eldred, Ziba Tucker, Henry Weatherby, Walter C. Rathbun, Thomas Stanton, Benona Weatherby, John Willson, Jonas Hodgkins.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1811.....Griffen Crafts.	Erastus Dean.
1812.....Erastus Crafts.	" "
1813.....Nijah Griffith.	" "
1814....." "	Amasa Harrington.
1815....." "	" "
1816....." "	" "
1817....." "	" "
1818.....Caleb Eldred.	" "
1819.....Erastus Crafts.	" "
1820....." "	Erastus Dean.
1821....." "	" "
1822.....John Blood, Jr.	" "
1823....." "	" "
1824.....Erastus Crafts.	Hervey Strong.
1825.....Samuel V. Dunbar.	" "
1826....." "	" "
1827.....Erastus Crafts.	" "
1828....." "	Hiram W. Bostwick.
1829....." "	" "
1830....." "	" "
1831....." "	" "
1832....." "	" "
1833.....Hervey Strong.	Joel Lull.
1834....." "	Samuel H. Harrington.
1835....." "	Delos W. Dean.
1836....." "	" "
1837....." "	" "
1838.....Erastus Crafts.	Gideon Cornell.
1839.....Rufus Steere.	James F. Dean.
1840.....Wm. Comstock.	" "
1841....." "	Orville Rockwell.
1842.....Samuel V. Dunbar.	" "
1843.....Jonathan Johnson.	Samuel S. Hoag.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1844.....Samuel V. Dunbar.	E. B. Steere.
1845....." "	" "
1846.....Jeremiah Gardner.	" "
1847.....Samuel M. Harrington.	" "
1848.....Wm. Comstock.	" "
1849....." "	" "
1850....." "	" "
1851....." "	D. S. Sitser.
1852....." "	John L. Comstock.
1853.....Jeremiah Gardner.	Wm. A. Strong.
1854.....E. B. Steere.	Horatio N. Drew.
1855.....Samuel Allen.	James C. Hulbert.
1856....." "	Wm. Comstock, Jr.
1857.....W. T. Bassett.	" "
1858.....P. W. Day.	" "
1859.....William Comstock.	Milton Gurney.
1860.....William Comstock, Jr.	" "
1861.....Samuel S. Gardner.	H. R. Wellman.
1862.....Silas Marlett.	Richard Cooley.
1863.....Wm. Comstock.	" "
1864.....Addison P. Strong.	Orman Potter.
1865.....Wm. C. Fields.	Chas. S. Kenyon.
1866....." "	" "
1867.....Leroy Tucker.	" "
1868....." "	" "
1869....." "	E. S. Fisher.
1870....." "	" "
1871....." "	H. N. Drew.
1872....." "	" "
1873.....J. D. Keyes.	" "
1874....." "	M. T. Ward.
1875.....H. T. Harris.	John Newell, Jr.
1876....." "	" "

The present officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—Henry T. Harris.

Town Clerk.—John Newell, Jr.

Justice of the Peace.—Hamilton D. Carr.

Assessor.—Geo. W. Marlett.

Commissioner of Highways.—W. C. Wing.

Overseers of the Poor.—Stephen F. Straight and Ezra Marlett.

Inspectors of Election.—Morrell Grant, Cornelius E. Lane, Howard S. Briggs, and I. C. Rouse.

Collector.—Leonard Frink.

Game Constable.—E. Fuller.

Town Auditors.—James N. Kenyon, Anson Weatherly.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865, Laurens had 19,863 acres of improved lands, and the cash value of farms, \$861,978; acres plowed, 2961; acres in pasture, 9992; acres in meadow, 6680; bushels spring wheat harvested in 1864, 253; bushels winter wheat harvested, 187; bushels of oats, 19,558; bushels of barley, 199; bushels of buckwheat, 3061; bushels of corn, 11,838; bushels of potatoes, 15,736; bushels of peas, 48; bushels of beans, 292; bushels of turnips, 205; pounds of hops, 64,084; bushels of apples, 25,789; barrels of cider, 529; pounds of maple sugar made, 20,738; pounds of butter, 150,688; pounds of cheese, 4900.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 3371; in pasture, 9833; mown, 7357; tons of hay produced, 7849; bushels of barley, 110; buckwheat, 3924; corn, 29,753; oats, 44,782; rye, 483; spring wheat, 330; winter wheat, 778; beans, 48; peas, 20; pounds of hops, 71,329; potatoes, 39,389; pounds of butter made, 221,033; cheese, 2448; pork made on farms, 109,188 pounds.

Area.—The area of Laurens is 26,116 acres, and its assessed valuation, \$447,670; and its equalized valuation, \$522,320.

POPULATION.

1811.....	1873	1850.....	2168
1820.....	2074	1855.....	2106
1825.....	2148	1860.....	1936
1830.....	2231	1865.....	1885
1835.....	2235	1870.....	1919
1840.....	2173	1875.....	1874
1845.....	2208		

CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWN OF LAURENS—Continued.

Churches and Lodges.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian church of Laurens was organized on the 16th of January, 1844, with the following first trustees, viz.: Erastus Crafts, Levi S. Chatfield, Channeey Strong, Hudson Sleeper, James F. Dean, Harvey Strong, Daniel D. Comstock, Martin Bridges, and J. Harrison Baker. The first pastor of the church was Rev. E. Vine Wales, who received and accepted a call to become the pastor July 9, 1844.

The present church building occupied by the society was originally erected as a union church by the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. General Crafts, who manifested a great interest in matters concerning the church, purchased the shares of the church owned by the Methodists and Baptists, with the intention of giving them to the Presbyterian society. Before this project was consummated General Crafts died, but his purposes were carried out by his heirs, who gave to the society a deed of the property. The church has enjoyed a long season of usefulness, and is now in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Hiram W. Lee. The present trustees are John Smith, Hudson Sleeper, and S. S. Elwell. The following have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time: Rev. E. V. Wales, commenced preaching Feb. 7, 1844, closed May 6, 1855; Rev. H. Herrick, commenced preaching June 3, 1855, and closed May, 1857; Rev. Wm. Baldwin preached three years; Rev. E. V. Wales, commenced May 1, 1862, and served three years; Rev. R. A. Clark, commenced his services in 1866, and served three years; Rev. H. W. Lee, present pastor, commenced Sept. 1, 1871. Present elders, Samuel Harrison and Albert Benedict.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Laurens was organized at Jacksonville, Nov. 29, 1837. The first church edifice was built in the summer of 1838, under the direction of the following trustees, viz.: Auren Wilcox, Caleb Armstrong, Dennis Barnard, Henry Mosher, and Hervey Keyes. The church building has since been improved by the addition of a steeple and basement. The following were members at the time the church was built: Auren Wilcox, Thompson Keyes, Henry Mosher, Caleb Armstrong, Elisha Armstrong, Benjamin Green, James Eaton, Erastus Gardner, Robert Templeton, Judson Gardner, Willis E. Gardner, Daniel Boe, Asahel Brooks, Joshua Duley, Adam

G. Bratt, John L. Keyes, Betsey Wileox, Mary Keyes, Diantha Mosher, Betsey Armstrong, Ponind Armstrong, Marian Boe, Mary Brooks, Sally L. Eaton, Betsey Green, Miss Duley, Miss Bratt, and Catharine Kenyon. Elder Calvin Hawley organized the first church, and held his meetings in the district school-house at Jacksonville until the edifice was built, which cost \$950. Addition of steeple, bell, and basement cost about \$2000. Size of first building, 31 by 44 feet; the size of house after repairs, 31 by 54 feet. The name of the present pastor is A. J. Cook. The trustees at this date are Seth A. Gardner, Henry Van Beuren, Landen King, Peter Couse, Daniel Wilber. The present number of members is 115.

BAPTIST CHURCH, MOUNT VISION,

was organized June 4, 1844, by Rev. Seth Gregory, of New Lisbon, with the following members, viz.: Joshua Matterson, Jacob Bunn, Jane Bunn, Ephraim Mann, Lydia Mann, Ira Kenyon, Hannah Kenyon, Thomas Tiffany, Sally Tiffany, Phebe Wright, Nancy Brooks, Sarah Stevens, Lemuel C. Pettingill, Mary G. Pettingill, James R. Fitch, Lydia Fitch, Jonathan Card, Polly Card, Fanny Sweet, Julia Cutlar, Polly Templeton, Polly Kenyon, Isaiah C. Wright, Rosanna Wright, Samuel Mack, Mary Mack, Louisa Wright, Clementina Wright, Lucina Wright, Harry Gregory, Harriet Gregory, Hannah Foulston (dismissed by letter while a branch), Sally Kenyon, Lucy Newell, Orson J. Crane, Sarah A. Crane, Amanda Bowdish, Martha Aspinwall, Maria Mann, A. Mann, Susannah Clark, Alonzo Matterson, Nathaniel Matterson, Abijah Matterson, Asa Gardener, Nancy Gardener, Cynthia Clarke, David Snedeker, David, Sally, Zimry, and Almira Mead.

The first officers were as follows, viz.:

Deacons.—James R. Fitch and Nathaniel Matterson.

Trustees.—Thomas Tiffany, Asa Gardener, Nathaniel Matterson, Jesse B. Kenyon, and Peleck Sweet.

Clerk.—James R. Fitch.

The first pastor was Rev. Lemuel C. Pettingill. Soon after the organization of the society measures were adopted for the erection of a church edifice, which was built in 1844, and dedicated in February, 1845, Rev. Mr. Westcott preaching the sermon. The church building is 36 by 50 feet in size, and cost about \$3000; it was subsequently repaired and remodeled at a cost of about \$3000.

The following have served the church as pastors from its organization to the present time, viz.: Rev. Lemuel C. Pettingill, eight years; Rev. John Smith, six years; Rev. Seth Gregory (supply), six months; Rev. Abner Maynard, three years; Rev. George R. Burnside, ten years; Rev. Robert Booeock, nearly two years; Rev. P. C. Bently (killed), nearly two months; Rev. James D. Webster, present pastor.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-seven persons. The present officers are as follows:

Deacons.—Mathew Robinson and Isaiah D. Wright.

Trustees.—A. Robinson, George Robinson, M. Gregory, E. E. Beals, and Arnold Carr.

Clerk.—Dr. Dwight Kenyon.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF LAURENS

was organized Dec. 24, 1836, by Charles I. Butler, with the following members: Rufus Steere, Eliza Ann Steere, Esther L. Steere, Rial Briggs, Margaret Briggs, Isaac G. Briggs, Polly Briggs, Abigail Strait, Martha Aspinwall, Philo Fenton, Delos Carpenter, William N. Clark. The first church building was erected in 1837, at a cost of about \$800.

The following have officiated as pastors of this church: William Roberts, E. G. Holland, — Hitchcock, J. Ellis, Kingsley Walker, — Stearns, — Taylor, — Walker, Charles E. Peake, Henry Brown, Allen Hayward, William H. Humphreys, G. A. Beebe, present pastor. The church has a membership of thirty-two persons.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF LAURENS.

We understand that there is a prosperous Methodist church located in the village of Laurens, and although we have made *repeated* requests for its history, and have as often received a reply from Rev. Benjamin Ripley, stating that he would send data, he failed to do so.

LAURENS LODGE, NO. 548, F. AND A.M.,

was granted a charter in the year 1864, and held its first communication April 9, 1864. The charter members were as follows: Harvey Gregory, Samuel H. Harrington, Milton Gurney, Charles Culver, Samuel Straight, Harvey Strong, Delos W. Johnson, Thomas W. Bassett, Chauncey Wright, Orman Potter, and Peter Barton, Jr.* The first officers were as follows: Harvey Gregory, W. M.; Harvey Strong, S. W.; D. W. Johnson, J. W.; Peter Barton, Treas.; Milton Gurney, Sec.

The following persons have officiated as Master, and Senior and Junior Wardens, from the organization of the lodge to the present time, viz.: 1865, Harvey Gregory, M.; Harvey Strong, S. W.; Richard Cooley, J. W. 1866, Harvey Gregory, M.; Milton Gurney, S. W.; Morris Butts, J. W. 1867-68, Milton Gurney, M.; Morris Butts, S. W.; Peter Barton, Jr., J. W. 1869, Morris Butts, M.; Delos W. Johnson, S. W.; Leonard P. Richmond, J. W. 1870, Morris Butts, M.; Leonard P. Richmond, S. W.; Nelson B. Gardner, J. W. 1871-72, Leonard P. Richmond, M.; Nelson B. Gardner, S. W.; Elisha S. Fisher, J. W. 1873-74, Nelson B. Gardner, M.; Albert S. Allen, S. W.; E. B. Miller, J. W. 1875, Nelson B. Gardner, M.; E. B. Miller, S. W.; Damon H. Mead, J. W. 1876, Morris Butts, M.; E. B. Miller, S. W.; D. H. Mead, J. W. 1877, Elijah B. Miller,† W. M.; Addison Gardner, S. W.; Robert E. Goewey, J. W.; Albert S. Allen, Treas.; Marzy J. Ware, Sec.; Nelson B. Gardner, S. D.; Henry L. Rathbun, J. D.; James D. Rathbun, S. M. C.; Damon H. Mead, J. M. C.; Delos W. Johnson, Tyler.

MILITARY RECORD.

John S. Kidder, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 18, 1862, capt.; pro. to maj., Jan. 24, 1865, and to lieutenant-col., April 27, 1865; participated in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, 1862 and 1863; Salem Church, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Funktown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek; wounded at Spottsylvania.

* Present sheriff.

† Deceased.

Erasmus C. Weaver, capt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Inf., Aug. 23, 1862; res. Maren, 1865; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and others.

Rolinson F. Fox, enl. in Co. I, 121st Inf., Aug. 15, 1862; killed at Salem Church.

James F. Hall, enl. in Co. I, 121st Inf., Aug. 5, 1862; in battle of Crampton Pass; died at White Oak Church, Dec. 23, 1862.

Mason S. Jenks, enl. in Co. I, 121st Inf., Aug. 8, 1862; he took part in all of the battles the regiment was in until wounded at Cedar Creek.

Charles W. Deau, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg; deserted Aug. 1864.

Samuel G. Snediker, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; in battles of Salem Church, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Wilderness; killed at Spottsylvania, May, 1864.

Samuel A. Babcock, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; in battles of Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Deep Bottom; killed near Charlestown, Va., Aug. 20, 1864.

Henry D. Snediker, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg and Salem Church; dis. June, 1863.

Charles Thurston, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; absented himself without leave, Oct. 27, 1862; afterwards reported and was discharged.

George Richardson, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, and Salem Church, at which he was wounded; after recovery he participated in all the battles of the regiment; dis. at close of the war.

Zebulon Bowen, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in all the battles of his regiment; dis. at close of war.

Nelson Curry, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; discharged as worthless in 1862.

Sherman Peet, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; dis. March 16, 1863.

James C. Gardner, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862, corp.; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Funktown, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, and Wilderness; killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.

Clark E. Rouse, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and Lee's surrender.

Henry Heniker, sergt., enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Salem Church, and many others; wounded at Salem Church, 1863.

Charles Nichols, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 3, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, and Salem Church, where he was wounded; dis. Aug. 27, 1863.

Samuel A. Fenton, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 30, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, and Salem Church; killed at Salem Church, May, 1863.

Moses Wright, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 28, 1862; in battles with regiment until Cedar Creek; was court-martialed for misbehavior before the enemy; pardoned Aug. 1865; killed at South Mountain.

James H. McIntyre, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 26, 1862; dis. April 11, 1863.

Richard Bennett, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in all the battles of the regiment till killed at Cold Harbor, June, 1864.

Henry B. Potter, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Salem Church; dis. May 16, 1865.

Leroy Hall, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 13, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and Lee's surrender; taken prisoner May 4, 1863; exchanged Oct. 1863.

William M. Swart, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May, 1864; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.

Peter Wilde, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862; in most of the battles of the regiment.

William Gardner, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.

George Teel, sergt., enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Fisher's Hill, and Winchester; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 9, 1863.

Wm. L. Hopkins, 2d lieut., enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 22, 1862; resigned Jan. 1863.

John George, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. Dec. 1863.

Jacob H. Chrisman, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; wounded near Suffolk, Va.; died Nov. 13, 1863.

Albert Gammet, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 30, 1862; in battles of Blackwater, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Stony Ridge, Salem Church, Petersburg, Boynton Plank Road, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, and at Lee's surrender.

Augustus J. Steere, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Sept. 1, 1862; died of sunstroke, May 6, 1864.

James W. Hubbard, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Sept. 1, 1862; shot on picket duty, 1864.

Hiram Carr, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; dis. for disability.

Wm. H. Merrill, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 30, 1862; deserted Oct. 1863.

Chester Pierce, enl. in Co. II, 152d Regt., Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Nov. 1863.

Franses Ripley, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 4, 1862; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1864.

Horace Hill, corp., enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Aug. 23, 1862; in battles of Mine Run, Martin's Ford, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, where he was wounded May 12, 1864; dis. May 11, 1865.

Wm. B. Beaman, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; wounded at Wilderness.

L. D. Brown, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; deserted Oct. 1863.

Hiram Whitmarsh, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; in battles of Mine Run, Martin's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, South Anna, and Cold Harbor; wounded in the arm and hip; dis. June 18, 1865.

Galen H. Tull, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; in battles of Mine Run, Martin's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg, where he was captured; died in prison, Oct. 18, 1864, at Andersonville.

Freeland Gardner, enl. in 3d Artillery.

John Mills, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; deserted Oct. 1863.

Wm. Muckle, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; discharged.

Allen Green, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., March, 1864.

James K. Straight, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., March, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.

Jacob Woolhart, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., March, 1864; deserted.

David H. Hilsinger, enl. in Co. G, 176th Regt., Dec. 1, 1862; in battle of La Fleck Crossing, La.; dis. Nov. 1863.

George W. Couse, enl. in Co. G, 176th Regt., Nov. 10, 1862; dis. Nov. 1, 1863.

Garrett Snediker, enl. in Co. G, 176th Regt., Nov. 10, 1862; in battle of La Fleck Crossing, La.; dis. Nov. 1, 1863.

Warren C. Gardner, enl. in Co. M, 3d Light Art., Oct. 1861.

Wm. M. Mann, enl. in Co. H, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. for disability.

William Graves, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Nov. 22, 1863; dis. April 12, 1864.

Adelbert C. Fassetto, enl. in 2d L. Bat., Nov. 15, 1861; in battles of Suffolk, Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, Northeast Station, Fair Oaks, Fort Fisher, Wilmington, Raleigh; pro. to 2d lieut.; res. July 8, 1865.

Edward Graves, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Nov. 22, 1863; dis. April 12, 1864.

Allen Dickerson, enl. Nov. 22, 1863.

George Belcher, enl. Nov. 22, 1863.

Theodore E. Varce, enl. Nov. 22, 1863.

Samuel H. Hurlins, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Nov. 22, 1863; in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Reams' Station, Petersburg, and Deep Bottom, where he lost his right arm; dis. Nov. 22, 1864.

George W. Graves, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 3, 1864; in battle of Spottsylvania; wounded.

Henry Crandall, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 3, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864; died June 18, 1864.

Calvin McClarg, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 1, 1864.

Addison A. Gilbert, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864.

George Smith, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 15, 1864.

Benjamin Smith, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 15, 1864.

Wm. K. Wakefield, enl. in Co. G, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 15, 1864; wounded at Deep Bottom.

Lewis Green, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; wounded.

James A. Harris, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; died at Washington, May 11, 1865.

Damon H. Mead, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 3, 1864; in battle of Spottsylvania; wounded and dis. Dec. 15, 1864.

Henry Gardner, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; a member of reg. band, and in all the battles.

Henry Aekley, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 18, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor; died June 18, 1864.

Horace C. Richmond, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Wilderness; wounded June 17, 1864.

Olney Bailey, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 16, 1864; dis. May 16, 1864.

James L. Blatchley, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and Lee's surrender; dis. Oct. 1, 1865.

Daniel G. Smith, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 15, 1864; died June 17, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

Elisha A. Cooke, enl. in Co. B, 44th Regt., August, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, and Gaines' Mills; taken prisoner at Malvern Hill; paroled and dis. Nov. 20, 1862.

Elisha S. Fisher, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 29, 1864; sent to post land at Hart's Island; dis. May, 1865.

Wm. C. Olin, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek, where he was wounded; dis. June 10, 1865.

Charles N. Merrill, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 29, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and Lee's surrender; dis. July, 1865.

Egbert Richardson, enl. in Co. L, 22d N. Y. Cav., Jan. 5, 1864; dis. June, 1865.

Charles H. Goodsell, enl. in Co. L, 22d N. Y. Cav., Jan. 5, 1864; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 25, 1864; exchanged Feb. 15, 1865.

James St. John, enl. in Co. D, 42d Regt., June 1, 1862; dis. Aug. 20, 1862.

Philip Gardner, enl. in Co. D, 124 Regt., Jan. 1, 1862; dis. July, 1863.

Charles S. Mattson, enl. in 76th N. Y. Regt., Dec. 10, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; dis. Oct. 19, 1863.

Samuel A. Clark, enl. in Co. L, 22d N. Y. Cav., Jan. 5, 1864; in battles of Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Winchester, and Waynesboro'.

Orlow W. Coy, enl. in Co. E, 157th Regt., Sept. 1863; dis. Oct. 1865.

Alonzo Jenks, enl. in Co. C, 61st Regt., Sept. 5, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Fair Oaks, where he was killed, May 31, 1862.

Oran Cooke, enl. in 1st N. Y. Eng., Sept. 1, 1861; dis. July, 1865.

Nelson Bowdish, lieut., enl. in 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1861; resigned, 1863.

Emory Bowdish, enl. in 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1861; deserted.

George W. Varce, enl. in 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1861; dis. Dec. 1862.

John Herring, enl. in 43d Regt., Aug. 1861; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.

Wm. Hilsinger, enl. in 43d N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1861; in battles of Yorktown and Williamsburg; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.

Elmer B. Straight, enl. in 161st Regt., Jan. 1862; wounded at Bull Run; died on steamboat.

George Woolhouse, enl. in 17th N. Y. Inf., May, 1861; dis. Feb. 1862; re-enlisted in regular army.

John Kelsey, enl. in 17th N. Y. Inf., May, 1861.

Edward Record, enl. in 16th N. Y. Bat., Nov. 15, 1861; discharged.

Flann Spoor, enl. in 16th Battery, Nov. 18, 1861; dis. for disability.

Philip Decker, enl. in 43d Regt., Aug. 1861; dis., and re-enlisted.

Wm. S. Hubbard, enl. in 76th Regt., Aug. 1861; killed (place not ascertainable).

Benjamin Perley, enl. in 76th Regt., Dec. 1861; dis. Jan. 1862.

Addison Spoor, enl. in Co. L, 22d N. Y. Cav., Jan. 5, 1864; dis. 1865.

Wm. J. Green, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

Edwin H. Wing, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

Eden Slawson, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

John M. Brown, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

Segmore Knap, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

George Patterson, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

H. Richard Cooley, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

E. T. Merrill, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

Addison Gardner, enl. Jan. 1864; no record.

Wm. Ellis, enl. Sept. 1861; no record.

George Johnson, enl. 1864; no record.

Robert Huston, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

John Willis, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Alfred Franklin, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

George Washington, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Henry Woodhaw, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Wm. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Daniel Harris, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Robert Heleins, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Shadrack Henderson, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Samuel Gibson, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Joseph Watts, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

John W. Thomas, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

John Menon, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Wm. A. Allen, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

John Middleton, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Jack Logwood, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

James Roberts, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Lemuel S. Potter, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Joseph Wicks, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Henry Williams, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Joshua Jenkins, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Wm. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Francis Smith, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

James W. Hopkins, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

George Fears, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Grover Williams, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Allen Davenport, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

George Park, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Wm. Brown, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Wm. Hancock, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Willis Smith, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Thomas E. Ross, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Henry Starts, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Christopher Young, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Elisha Gibson, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Isaac Leggett, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

Michael Kost, enl. Sept. 1864; no record.

John Froden, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

Thomas Tente, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

August Meyer, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

Wm. Jones, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

Wm. Blake, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

Michael Handun, enl. Sept. 1865; no record.

Wm. Kelly, Sept. 1865; no record.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Daniel Sheldon, enl. Jan. 1865; no record.

Wm. Picket, enl. Jan. 1865; no record.



Hudson Sleeper

HUDSON SLEEPER.

Hudson Sleeper was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y., July 28, 1802. His father, Joseph Sleeper, was born in New Jersey, Burlington county, in 1765. Irene Frisbee was born in Connecticut, Litchfield county, August, 1773. His grandfather, John Sleeper, was born in New Jersey, Aug. 14, 1731. Hannah Sleeper was born March 13, 1735.

He came to Otsego County about 1774, he being one of the family of nine children. His father was influenced by Reed & Co. to come to Otsego County, and settle upon a farm of 300 acres, which they gave him to come and build mills. During the Revolutionary war he was driven from his home by the Seneca Indians. After an absence of six years he returned to his original location, and added to his farm 1700 acres more, making in all 2000 acres. He lived in the wilderness until his death, Nov. 24, 1794. Joseph H. Sleeper came with his father to Otsego County about 1774; lived with his father until the age of twenty-



MRS. HUDSON SLEEPER.

one; then commenced clearing land where Hudson now lives; kept bachelor's hall three years.

In 1790 was united in marriage to Miss Irene, daughter of Captain Greekson Frisbee, of Cherry Valley. Of this union were born nine children, viz.: Cynthia, Jonathan, Lucy, Reuben, Lydia,—Lydia, the second,—Morris, Hiram, and Hannah; of whom three are living, viz., Hiram, Hannah, and Hudson.

The subject of this sketch now lives on the old homestead where he was born. He was united in marriage to Miss Manda, daughter of Daniel Weller. Of this union were born three children, viz.: Caroline Eliza was born Jan. 9, 1833; Charlotte was born Nov. 12, 1838; Julia was born Jan. 14, 1840; only one of whom are living. Julia was married to Elias Cosseller, May 2, 1863.

Hudson Sleeper is in good health at the age of seventy-five, and respected by all. Politically a Democrat. Has voted fifty-four times.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWN OF MARYLAND.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers—Their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1808 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population.

THIS town was formed from the old town of Worcester, which was set off from Cherry Valley in 1797. Maryland was organized March 25, 1808. It lies on the south line of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north, by Westford; on the east, by Worcester; on the south, by Delaware county; and on the west, by Milford. The principal stream is the Schenewus creek, which flows southwest through the town. Elk creek and several smaller streams are tributaries. The surface consists chiefly of a hilly upland, broken by ravines. The soil is a sandy loam, and well adapted to grazing.

The settlement of the town dates back to 1790, eight years prior to its organization, when those sturdy pioneers, Israel, Elephas, and Phineas Spencer, and Elisha Chamberlain, threaded their way into the wilderness, and located in the vicinity now known as the Maryland Station on the railroad.

The first settlers near where Chaseville is now located were Jotham Houghton and two sons, Jerchamel and Daniel. The latter was a captain in the war of 1812.

Two sons of Daniel reside in the town. Daniel D. resides at Chaseville, and Eliphalet E. is a physician in the village of Schenewus, where he has practiced nearly a quarter of a century.

Wilder, Ezekiel, and John Rice came in soon after, and located in this vicinity. Coincident with this settlement was that of Caleb Boynton, who located in the eastern portion of the town, and Joseph Howe, who settled in Elk Creek.

Early settlers and large land-owners were Josiah Chase and Joshua Bigelow. These active pioneers came into the town in 1791, and purchased a tract of land containing 1000 acres. They each erected a log house; the former on the site now occupied by the house of Albert Barney, and the latter on the premises owned by S. R. Slingerland. The Chase lot was subsequently divided by a line extending north and south, and a portion of the western part was sold to John Tuthill, a pioneer, who settled soon after Chase, and south of him, on the same lot, located Daniel Seaver, who married a daughter of Chase.

Other early occupants of the Bigelow tract were Asa Houghton, Peter Roman, and Edward Goddard.

The year 1794 witnessed the arrival of many pioneers, prominent among whom were John Thompson and his two sons John and James, from Columbia county. They located near the foot of "Crouhorn." A son of John Thompson, Jr., named John T., resides in Schenewus. He has represented his town in the board of supervisors four terms, the first of which was in the year 1848. James M., a son of John T., is a merchant in the village of Schenewus; has officiated as supervisor six terms, four of which were in succession.

One of the greatest inconveniences met by the pioneers in almost every portion of the country was the want of mills for grinding grain. In this town, however, this want was felt but a few years, for as early as 1794 those enterprising pioneers, Israel and Eliphas Spencer, erected a mill, which stood near the site now occupied by the mills at Maryland Station. The erection of this mill occasioned much rejoicing, as the long and wearisome journeys to Cherry Valley and Schoharie, in "going to mill," were no longer necessary. This was the first substantial improvement in the new settlement, and the pioneers, who had left the comforts and conveniences of eastern homes, no doubt felt that with such enterprising men the embryo settlement would not long be without those improvements which betoken a progressive advancement, and such was the result. The tide of immigration set in, clearings were made, taverns, saw-mills, and other evidences of civilization soon became numerous, and not much time elapsed ere that portion of the old town of Worcester now embraced within the boundaries of Maryland was peopled by a sturdy and intelligent population.

At about the time of the erection of the Spencer mills, Jotham Houghton built a saw-mill near Chaseville. This, however, was abandoned, as water could not be obtained at this point without doing damage to surrounding property, and he finally erected it near the grist-mill of the Spencers.

The grist-mill was built under the supervision of Phineas Spencer, a cousin of Israel and Eliphas, who was the pioneer carpenter. He was a useful man in the vicinity, and was not only the first carpenter, but the first mason, chair-, cabinet-, plow-, and coffin-maker. It is said that during a number of years he made the coffins for the surrounding country, and would receive no remuneration for his labor. These primitive burial-cases were usually made of pine boards, and colored black by a solution of water with the ashes of straw. The first death in the town was that of a step-daughter of Phineas Spencer, the first wife of Josiah Chase. Her death occurred in the summer, and the remains were borne on a bier by neighbors to the cemetery near Maryland Station, a distance of seven miles. James Wilsey, who died in 1872, aged ninety-two years, was one of the bearers. This was the customary practice, as hearses were unknown, and it was withal considered an act of respect.

In the early times the lath-string of almost every cabin was out, where the traveler might find accommodation for a night's rest, but the first regular public-house was kept by Josiah Chase, familiarly known as "Landlord Chase." This was a log building, and occupied the site of the present residence of J. T. Thompson, Esq. It is said that the strength of "Landlord Chase's" lungs was such that he could be distinctly heard a distance of three miles or more. In corroboration of this statement, it is said that a little son of his one day mounted a tame colt that was running loose in the pasture, and after making several circuits of the field, much to the amusement of the youngster, it redoubled its pace, and seemed about to enter the adjoining woods. The father, witnessing the scene, shouted, "Stick to him, 'Siah! Stick to him! Stick to him, 'Siah!" and his voice was heard by those living three miles distant, in the present town of Worcester.

Samuel T., a grandson of Landlord Chase, was a merchant in the village of Schenevus nearly a quarter of a century. He died in 1876, and his family are residents of the village.

Prominent among the pioneers who came into this locality in 1795 were Nathaniel Rose and Samuel Hotchkin. The former opened a public-house near the Maryland station. His sons were Jesse, Warren, Elon, Ithamer, Jacob, and Nathan. Only one survives, Ithamer, who resides in this town. Jesse was a leading citizen, resided at Chaseville. He was supervisor as early as 1829, and officiated in that capacity five years, and was also county clerk.

The locality known as Chaseville, originally called Roseville, was first settled by Jerahamel Houghton, who built the house subsequently known as the Carpenter House, in the basement of which he opened a store as early as 1794. He soon after built an ashery, and manufactured potash, and was an active business man. He was colonel in the militia, and his house was a popular rendezvous for the general trainings, which were held on a clearing near by. He disposed of his interests at Chaseville, in 1814, to Nathaniel Carpenter, and removed to Ohio.

An honored pioneer was Amos Spencer, who, with his father, came from Columbia county in about the year 1798, and settled on the farm known as the Spenceer homestead, west of Maryland station, now occupied by two grandsons, Israel and Joseph Spencer. His family consisted of the following, viz.: Ithamer, Simeon, Deborah, Isaac, John, Nathan, Uriah, and Desire, the wife of Sanford Babcock, and the only surviving member of the family. The following children of these early settlers are living: Horace, son of Simeon; Catherine, wife of E. S. Burnside; Olive R., wife of the late Henry L. Marble; Amos D.; Caroline, wife of Hiram Banner; and Mary, wife of John M. Talmadge,—children of Nathan. Children of Uriah are Philip D.; Israel; Martha A., wife of Sanders Gurney; George M., John U., and Joseph.

The old house on the Spencer homestead, which was built by Deacon Amos Spencer in a very early day, and occupied by him as a tavern, is still standing, and the old sign is in the possession of the family. It is of wood, about three feet square, painted red, with white figures. On one side is a sword, and the inscription, "*A. Spencer's Inn*," and the other side is ornamented with an "eagle" and the inscription, "*A. Spencer, 1802*." Amos Spencer was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, having entered the service at sixteen years of age.

Edward Goddard came into the town in about the year 1793, and located on lands now owned by Peter Bedeau, north of Schenevus. He was an active and influential pioneer; was the first supervisor of the town, and officiated in that capacity successively until 1816, and at various times fourteen years. His family consisted of the following, viz.: Warren, William, Samuel, Betsey, and Hannah. Warren is deceased. A daughter of his, wife of Samuel Hubbard, resides near the old homestead. William is a resident of New Jersey; a daughter, Lorancia, wife of I. Snackhammer, lives in this town, one in New Hampshire, and still another in New Jersey. Samuel resides in Oneonta, and has two children, Warren and Elvira. Betsey

married Reuben Fellows; their children are Edward R. Fellows, Mary, wife of Samuel H. Dunham, and Diania, wife of Woodbury K. Cook. The children of Hannah, who married Levi Y. Boardman, are Edward, who resides in Philadelphia, Levi, deceased, and Eliza, wife of S. H. Gurney, Esq., the present postmaster at Schenevus. Mr. Gurney has discharged the duties of postmaster nearly twenty years, is a present justice of the peace, and has represented his town in the board of supervisors. Levi Y. Boardman resides in Schenevus, and was supervisor of the town as early as 1846. Levi, deceased, had also served as supervisor.

Stephen Brown was an honored pioneer who came from Albany county in 1806, and located on lands now owned by Warren Bennett. His family consisted of Stephen, David, Amos H., Lucy, Abbey, and Elmina. David died in Pennsylvania; Stephen and Amos H. resided here until their death. The former died in 1872, and the latter in 1875. Amos H. Brown was one of the leading men of the county. He was supervisor of Maryland several years, and was also one of the judges of the court of common pleas. He was one of the first merchants in Schenevus, in copartnership with Hon. George W. Chase. His family consisted of the following members, viz., Carlton, Harvey W., Hamilton, Emily A., Maria, and Elizabeth. Carlton and Harvey W. are residents of the town, and both have served as supervisors; Harvey W. has also been sheriff of the county; Hamilton is deceased; Emily A. was the wife of Hon. E. E. Ferrey; both are deceased; Maria married Julian Ferrey, of Schenevus; and Elizabeth is the wife of Chas. S. Brown, of Detroit, Michigan.

Ebenezer Houghton was an early settler. His sons were Ebenezer, Rufus, Jonas, and Joel. Edward, a son of Jonas, resides in the town.

The first house erected within the corporation of the present flourishing village of Schenevus was in 1793, by one Sisko. It was a log building, and opened as a tavern, occupying the site of the upper hotel.

Silas and Luther Follett were worthy pioneers who emigrated from the "Granite State" to this town in about 1794. Luther settled in Schenevus, where a son, Halsey, still resides. The latter has two sons and two daughters, viz., J. Henry Follett, a surgeon-dentist, residing in Schenevus; Ashley, a physician in Earleville, Madison county. One daughter is the wife of Fred E. Page, and the other of Hon. Azro Chase. Mr. Chase was supervisor in 1874-75, and is a present member of assembly from this county.

The Burnsidees were also pioneers.

James Burnside was a captain in the War of the Revolution, and died from fatigue in battle. He had two sons, Evert and Samuel. They owned a farm together in the town of Bethlehem, Albany Co., which they sold, and moved to Otsego County in 1800. Evert settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, W. H. Burnside, two miles east of Cooperstown Junction, where he (Evert) died in 1834. Samuel moved into Milford, near the Susquehanna, at Colliersville, and was the father of General S. S. Burnside, of Oneonta. When these brothers came there lived between the now village of Maryland and the Susquehanna river Jonathan Milks, James Morehouse, Nathan

Harber, Deacon Amos Spencer, and Cyrus Brown. When Deacon A. Spencer came, in about 1794, there was but one house, that of James Morehouse. Evert Burnside had seven children,—Deborah, wife of Leonard Baker, of Milford, deceased; Nicholas, deceased, of Illinois; James E., deceased, of Iowa; Evert S., now a farmer adjoining the old homestead, where his son, W. H. Burnside, lives; Margaret, wife of H. D. Spencer, deceased; Ann, wife of Jacob Dietz, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; and Amos, deceased, of Maryland. Evert S. has four sons. All live in town near the *Evert Burnside* homestead.

John Burnside came from New Scotland, Albany Co., in 1802 or 1803, and located on the Worden farm, now occupied and owned by Joseph Blanchard. He had three sons,—“Big” Gloud (a hunter), Samuel, and John. Gloud lived to old age, and died in the State of Pennsylvania. A daughter, wife of Edward Houghton, lives in this town; Samuel died in 1836, on the farm now occupied by his son, J. C. Burnside; John, Jr., had a large family; Samuel had a large family; James C. and Sally, wife of J. T. Thompson, of Schenewus, reside in town. Ephraim, father of De Witt Burnside, lived north of the village of Maryland; was a cousin of Evert. Gloud T. (son of Thomas, who settled near the Susquehanna soon after 1800) settled near the Worden farm; had six sons,—Thomas, now of Otego, Otsego Co.; Isaac, of the State of Pennsylvania; Claudius, now of the State of Wisconsin; and Wilson, of the State of Illinois; John and Washington, the last two, now live in town, north of Maryland village.

“The first marriage,” says A. Hotchkin’s History, “was that of Amizi Whitney to Sally Boynton, and the next, Daniel Seaver and a daughter of Landlord Chase; but the earliest record found of a marriage is that of Samuel Hotchkin and Mary (then called Polly) Spencer, in January, 1804.

“The earliest records of a school taught was by Mary, or as then called Polly Spencer, near Maryland Station, and the second by Luna Chamberlain.

“The first birth is claimed to have been that of Warren Goddard, and the next that of Hannah Seaver; but it is also said that Leafy Seaver was the first birth after the town was set off from Worcester, and that she received her appropriate name from the fact of her having been born in a leafy forest.

“The first death was that of John Rhee, who was killed by the falling of a tree.”

A prominent pioneer, and one closely identified with the interests of the locality, was David Benedict, of honored memory, who came from Danbury, Conn., and settled here in about 1803. He was a large land-owner, being the proprietor of 1000 acres of land in this vicinity. His son, Philor Benedict, was also an enterprising man, and left an honored posterity. His family consisted of the following: Clarissa,* wife of E. Boardman; D. E.*; Sarah A., widow of Seth H. Case, who resides in Schenewus; Elvira B., wife of Nathan Clark, resides in Illinois; Emily became the wife of L. W. Kelley, both of whom are deceased; Philor is a practicing attorney in the village of Schenewus, and present

district attorney of Otsego County; Ada A., wife of M. M. Clark, resides in Missouri. The name of Benedict has been honorably associated with the history of this place from the commencement of the present century, and the house known as the Eastern or Benedict tavern was kept by David Benedict in 1805, and prior thereto by his brother Obadiah, from whom it derived its name, and retains it to the present time.

The first physician in Schenewus was Joseph Carpenter, who settled in about the year 1812. Since that time the following have practiced medicine here: Thomas Lawyer, E. E. Houghton, Peter Simmons, and H. W. Boorn. Drs. Houghton and Boorn are resident practitioners.

The first attorney† in Schenewus was E. E. Ferry, who commenced practice in about 1840, and continued in the active duties of his profession until within a few years of his death, which occurred in 1877. The next attorney was Hamilton Brown, now deceased. The present attorneys are Philor Benedict, Chas. H. Graham, Julius R. Thompson, and Geo. M. Spencer.

Schenewus was originally called Jacksonboro’, and in 1829 a post-office of that name was established here, and Joseph Carpenter appointed postmaster. The name of the office and village was changed to Schenewus some time prior to 1840, and E. E. Ferry appointed postmaster. Postmasters from that time to the present have been as follows: George W. Chase, Amos H. Brown, Carlton Brown, Levi Boardman, and S. H. Gurney, the present incumbent.

A pioneer merchant was Peter Johns, who came from Hudson, Columbia county, in 1816, and opened a store in the Benedict House.

The following glimpse of this mercantile establishment, and its clerk, Isaac Slingerland, is taken from A. Hotchkin’s History of Maryland, as related by Mr. Slingerland:

“Five wagons brought the goods from the city, and himself, a lad of about fifteen years, had charge of the goods and the store for some months afterward. Arriving at Todd’s tavern, four miles east from their destination, near night, they were told by the tavern functionary that they were on the wrong road, some twenty miles from Benedict’s tavern; that it was over South Hill, and the nearest inn was twelve miles away. But, mistrusting it a falsehood to detain them, they drove on and arrived at Benedict’s in the evening, putting their wagon and goods in a yard for the night. A change from city to country life soon produced homesickness, and a change of diet nothing bettered it. A standing dish at table was salt pork, fattened on ‘mast’ (beechnuts), and the landlady (four years after his mother-in-law) was unable to get it on the table in little better shape than rinds and grease.

“In the sugar season he was told that trees yielded a sap which produced sugar, and, on eating molasses made from sap, his marvelousness was further excited, and to such a degree that he inquired the process of obtaining the sap, and being informed, and furnished with tools and implements to tap the trees and vessels to catch the sap, he bounded forth in high glee, and in time returned and joy-

* Deceased.

† It is stated in Hotchkin’s History that S. S. Burnside was the first attorney.

fully reported the number of trees he had tapped. But wet blankets sometimes dampen or put out the flames of joy. Philo Benedict, who had given him the molasses, and so greatly elevated his spirits and his joys, when he returned from the woods where his and the other trees were tapped, reported the fact that the trees tapped by Isaac were all hemlock, *dead and dry*. Slingerland, after his marriage, for a short time had a store in Westford; but his mother soon after purchased a portion of the Roman farm, and in 1825 erected a dwelling on the corner formed by the Elk creek and Schenevus creek roads, in which Isaac kept goods for sale. 'On this farm,' he says, 'I was intending to have a fine piece of corn, and when planting it Mary (his wife) came, and in a surprised manner asked how I planted it. I replied that I put a handful of corn in each hill; whereupon she, taking the hoe, placed four and five kernels in a hill and covered it.'

The building in which John's store was opened was purchased by Daniel Houghton, in 1822, and removed.

The next regular merchant who offered his wares for sale in this village was Colonel Magher, of Cherry Valley, in about the year 1830, in the building now occupied as a dwelling by the family of the late E. E. Ferrey.

Ezekiel Miller and Amos H. Brown commenced mercantile business in about 1831, in the building now occupied by J. Carpenter as a dwelling on Main street, west of the Methodist church. In 1832, Miller & Brown erected a store on the site now occupied by the post-office, where they continue their business.

Various small enterprises in those early days, such as cooper- and tailor-shops, etc., sprang into existence from time to time, but the first substantial improvement in the manufacturing line was the erection of the grist-mill, in 1827, by Eli Howe and Philo Benedict, which occupied the site of the present mills owned by Guy & Follett. John Howe soon after built a saw-mill near by. The first hardware- and tin-shop was opened in 1844 by Hotchkin & Swarthout.

Schenevus gradually improved, and the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad ushered in an important epoch in its history. The business of the village rapidly increased, and it soon became one of the leading towns on the line of the road. June 6, 1870, it took upon itself the privileges and immunities of an incorporated town, and is the only incorporated village within the State that is free from debt. Notably among those who labored for its incorporation was Charles H. Graham, Esq.

The first trustees were E. E. Ferrey, president; A. C. De Long, Chas. Sterer, Wellington E. Crippen; Philo Benedict, clerk.

1871.—E. E. Ferrey, president; Chas. Stever, Chester Gurney, John Fields, trustees; Philo Benedict, clerk until June, when Chas. H. Graham was appointed.

1872.—A. C. DeLong, president; H. M. Hanor, W. J. Merrihew, Julian Ferrey, trustees; Chas. H. Graham, clerk.

1873.—L. T. Brown, president; John Fields, L. Waterman, Jos. Robinson, trustees; Julius R. Thompson, clerk.

1874.—Timothy Parsons, president; J. E. Tyler, W. J. Merrihew, Geo. E. Guy, trustees; S. H. Gurney, clerk.

1875.—Philo Benedict, president; Jos. B. Robinson, Julian Ferrey, Oscar P. Toombs, trustees; S. H. Gurney, clerk.

1876.—W. J. Merrihew, president; A. C. DeLong, Chas. H. Graham, Thos. Page, trustees,—the two latter were elected for two years; O. F. Lane, clerk.

1877.—Joseph B. Robinson, president; R. C. Wilson, trustee, two years; O. F. Lane, clerk.

The village has a population of about 800, contains two churches,—Methodist and Baptist,—and the following business interests: attorneys-at-law, Philo Benedict, Chas. H. Graham, J. R. Thompson, and Geo. M. Spencer; physicians, E. E. Houghton and H. W. Boorn; surgeon-dentist, J. Henry Follett; bank, Peter H. Mitchell & Co.—bank founded by Thompson, Chester & Co. in 1870; *Schenevus Monitor*, S. J. Douglass editor and proprietor; postmaster, S. H. Gurney; dry-goods and general stores, J. M. Thompson, J. McHarg, C. M. Wade, S. Strauss; drugs, J. M. Thompson, J. McHarg; hardware, Mills & Gleason; clothing, W. H. Bennett; groceries, books, etc., A. J. Bates; boots and shoes, Cleveland & Wright; justice of the peace, S. H. Gurney; jewelry, J. T. Welton; photographer, E. E. Brownell; music-teachers, F. E. Page, Milo Kelley, and Mrs. J. Mills; marble-works, Aylesworth & Gurney, Toombs & Lake; furniture, etc., S. H. Walker, Ferrey & Butts; bedstead-manufacturers, Ferrey & Guy; mills, Guy & Follett, E. E. Ferrey estate; boots and shoes, G. H. Spencer, H. Wilcox, and E. Flynn; harness, L. Waterman; carriage-manufacturers, P. Brown, T. L. Brown, F. T. Starr, H. E. Carpenter; carpenters, J. P. Manning, John Chase, F. Rurey; tannery, R. H. Gleason; blacksmiths, H. Follett, Seward & Noonan, W. O. Mills, P. Brown, M. O'Brian; cooper, P. J. Brady; meat-markets, Hawver & Griffen, Julian Hubbard; painters, W. J. Merrihew, M. Kelley, W. Kelley, John Wright; livery, P. W. Brown; milliners, Mrs. G. C. Guy, Mrs. G. Wright, Miss A. D. Gilland, Mrs. B. S. Morehouse, Schermerhorn Tice; bakery, J. W. Sullivan; barber, T. W. Enories; there is also an excellent band of music in the village, called the Schenevus Valley band.

The citizens of Schenevus have ever manifested a laudable interest in educational matters, and their graded school ranks among the best educational institutions in the county.

The school-building is a neat and substantial two-story frame structure, pleasantly located on Arch street. The present faculty is as follows: Floyd S. Lowell, principal; Amelia Speneer, assistant principal; Mary R. Kelley, intermediate department; Clara Hubbard, primary department.

The flood of July 29, 1873, will long be remembered by those who witnessed the terrible storm and saw the deluge of water which came pouring down upon Schenevus, carrying destruction in its train. The storm broke upon this locality at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned, and although much damage was occasioned to the surrounding country, its greatest fury was spent upon the village. Mr. A. Hotchkin, in speaking of this flood, says, 'Some idea of the deluge and its destruction may be gathered from the fact that the water commenced to fall at four o'clock P.M., and at five—one hour—the stream,

on the ground back of the writer's house (before dry), was caused at a rate of forty miles an hour, was from four to six feet deep, and twenty rods wide." Every gorge road, and an area of about eight miles long and three wide, up and down the creek from Schenectady, was torn to pieces, and the amount of \$10,000. The estimated damage caused by this deluge, including farms, roads, and other property, was from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The principal sufferers in the village were Lane & Hotchkin, Chas. H. Graham, F. H. Cleveland, Wm. E. Carpenter, German Wright, and Christina Hotchkin.

CHASEVILLE, located near the centre of the town, contains a Baptist church, store, post-office, etc.

MARYLAND has two churches,—Lutheran and Christian, —two stores, two hotels, blacksmith-shop, etc.

ELK CREEK, in the northern part, is a hamlet. Has one church—Methodist Episcopal—and a store.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held in 1808, at which Edward Goddard was chosen supervisor. There are no complete records of the town until 1810, when the following officers were chosen, viz.:

Supervisor.—Edward Goddard.

Town Clerk.—John Chase.

Assessors.—John Tuthill, Caleb Crandall, and Oliver Chappel.

Collector and Constable.—Daniel Houghton.

Commissioners of Highways.—Daniel Platt, Ezekiel Rice, and John Gun.

Overseer of the Poor.—Daniel Platt.

Constable.—George Tubbs.

Fence Viewers.—Roger Kelley, David Benedict, Daniel Platt, C. I. Bresee, and Adam Simmons.

Overseers of Highways.—C. I. Bresee, B. Simmons, John Smith, E. Holmes, Samuel Burnside, Amos Spencer, Isaac Howland, E. Spooner, Jr., Josiah Chase, R. B. Wetmore, Jr., Curtis Catlin, Simeon Houghton, James Thompson, James Walling, E. Burnside, James Baker, James B. Roe, Ephraim Boardman, Jr., Jesse Spencer, Ezekiel Palmer, Sylvester Richmond, Leander Chamberlain, and Andrew Van Allen.

Among the ear-marks recorded in the old town-book are the following:

"Amos Spencer's ear-mark, a sloping crop off the under side of each ear."

"John Burnside's ear-mark, a crop off the left ear and a slit in the same."

"Elisha Chamberlain's mark, a crop on the right ear and a slit in the left, and a 'happenny' on the upper side of the left."

"Josiah Chase's mark, a square crop off the right ear and a slit in the end, and a halfpenny in the foreside of the same."

The following have served as supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1808.....Edward Goddard.	No record.
1809....." "	John Chase.
1810....." "	" "
1811....." "	" "
1812....." "	" "

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1813.....Edward Goddard.	John Chase.
1814....." "	" "
1815....." "	" "
1816.....Daniel Platt.	Nathaniel Carpenter.
1817.....Edward Goddard.	John Chase.
1818....." "	Nathaniel Carpenter.
1819.....Daniel Houghton.	" "
1820.....Edward Goddard.	" "
1821....." "	John Chase.
1822.....Daniel Houghton.	Enos I. Spencer.
1823....." "	John Chase.
1824.....Edward Goddard.	" "
1825....." "	" "
1826.....John Chase.	Nathaniel Carpenter.
1827....." "	" "
1828....." "	" "
1829.....Jesse Rose.	Russel Chappel.
1830.....Amos H. Brown.	" "
1831....." "	N. Carpenter.
1832....." "	Daniel Houghton.
1833.....Jesse Rose.	N. Carpenter.
1834....." "	" "
1835....." "	" "
1836....." "	" "
1837.....Nathaniel Carpenter.	John Chase.
1838.....Claudius Chamberlain.	N. Carpenter.
1839.....Geo. W. Chase.	John Romans.
1840.....Daniel Platt, Jr.	S. T. Chase.
1841.....Geo. W. Chase.	Isaac Stringerland.
1842.....Samuel Cass.	F. B. Carpenter.
1843....." "	Albert Wilcox.
1844.....Hudson Burnside.	Josiah G. Chase.
1845.....Jesse Gurney.	John T. Thompson.
1846.....Levi Y. Boardman.	J. G. Chase.
1847.....F. B. Carpenter.	J. T. Thompson.
1848.....John T. Thompson.	Robert Wilson.
1849.....A. H. Platt.	" "
1850.....Levi Y. Boardman.	H. W. Brown.
1851.....Jacob Follett.	S. B. Wilson.
1852.....Carlton Brown.	" "
1853....." "	H. W. Brown.
1854.....John T. Thompson.	Philor Benedict.
1855.....E. E. Ferrey.	S. B. Wilson.
1856.....John T. Thompson.	Henry Wilcox.
1857.....S. B. Wilson.	S. H. Gurney.
1858....." "	Levi Boardman.
1859.....S. H. Gurney.	Milton Walling.
1860.....J. T. Thompson.	" "
1861.....S. H. Gurney.	" "
1862.....John R. Boyce.	" "
1863....." "	" "
1864.....S. B. Wilson.	" "
1865.....John R. Boyce.	James M. Thompson.
1866.....H. W. Brown.	" "
1867.....Samuel T. Chase.	W. S. Hotchkin.
1868.....James M. Thompson.	P. W. Brown.
1869....." "	T. E. Cornish.
1870....." "	A. J. Bates.
1871....." "	L. Glazier.
1872.....Levi Boardman.	Thos. Page.
1873.....James M. Thompson.	" "
1874.....Azro Chase.	Benj. Manzer.
1875....." "	P. R. Young.
1876.....James M. Thompson.	F. H. Cleveland.

The officers elected in 1877 were as follows:

Supervisor.—Timothy Parsons.

Town Clerk.—Oscar F. Lane.

Justice of the Peace.—Milton Walling.

Assessor.—M. R. Bulson.

Overseers of the Poor.—Byron Cass and E. D. Burnside.

Commissioner of Highways.—A. H. Platt.

Collector.—B. Mauzer.

Town Auditors.—German Wright, Geo. W. Hardy, and B. F. Van Zandt.

Inspectors of Elections.—Sandford Brown, Chas. H. Wightman, and Jerry P. Barnes.

Game Constable.—Albert Olds.

Constables.—P. G. Schermerhorn, A. E. Tallmidge, Joseph Swartwood, Geo. Bennett, and David Bostwick.

Commissioner of Excise.—Geo. Tator.

Town Sealer.—William Arnold.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 Maryland had 15,072 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$714,480. There were 3117 acres of plowed land; in pasture, 6521; in meadow, 4689; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 239; bushels of winter wheat, 180; bushels of oats in 1864, 17,164; bushels of rye, 2060; bushels of barley, 377; bushels of buckwheat, 5682; bushels of Indian corn, 3775; bushels of potatoes, 18,402; bushels of peas, 30; bushels of beans, 94; bushels of turnips, 467; pounds of hops, 163,264; bushels of apples, 18,703; barrels of cider, 648; pounds of butter, 103,635; pounds of cheese, 850.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 4319; in pasture, 5966; mown, 6561; tons of hay produced, 7544; bushels of barley, 260; buckwheat, 5420; corn, 5840; oats, 45,829; rye, 6771; spring wheat, 161; winter wheat, 110; beans, 67; peas, 105; pounds of hops, 73,004; bushels potatoes, 63,389; pounds of butter made, 167,625.

Maryland has an area of 29,873 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$493,525, and the equalized valuation, \$544,286.

POPULATION.

1810.....	1106	1845.....	2128
1814.....	1314	1850.....	2152
1820.....	1439	1855.....	2177
1825.....	1749	1860.....	2228
1830.....	1834	1865.....	2197
1835.....	2015	1870.....	2402
1840.....	2085	1875.....	2265

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWN OF MARYLAND—Continued.

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—The Schenevus Baptist Church—Church of Christ—Methodist Church of Elk Creek—Baptist Church at Chaseville—Methodist Episcopal, Crumhorn Valley—Methodist Episcopal, South Hill—Zion's Evangelical Lutheran—Schenevus Lodge, F. and A. M.—Schenevus Lodge, I. O. of G. T.—Brown Post, G. A. R.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SCHENEVUS
was organized April 25, 1842, in the school-house at Schenevus, then called Jacksonboro', by Rev. A. E. Daniels. The first trustees were Warren C. Smith, G. E. S. Draper, Geo. W. Chase, Silas and Jacob Follett. The first minister was Rev. Mr. Daniels. Services were held in the school-house until the church building was completed, which was erected in 1842; 32 by 52 feet in size. A comfortable parsonage and barn was erected in 1867-68. Cost, \$1800.

In 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Wells, the church was enlarged and beautified at a cost of \$3000, and has a present seating capacity of four hundred. The valuation of church property is \$4000.

The present officers of this church are as follows: Samuel Hubbard, Richard Wilson, and Frank Gleason, trustees; Nelson Lane, Almond Reynolds, Frank Gleason, John Seward, Henry Howland, Harvey Haynor, Augustus Bush, Richard Wilson, and Dr. W. H. Boorn, stewards; Joseph Manning and A. Reynolds, class-leaders.

Among the pastors who have served this church are the following: Revs. A. E. Daniels, Martin Marvin, Joseph Shank, Luke C. Queal, R. S. Lent, E. H. Orwin, S. H. Hill, H. V. Talbott, J. B. Weeks, Geo. Parsons, D. C. Mead, H. V. Van Deusen, Hubbard Flox, J. V. Newell, Andrew Colgrove, J. L. Wells, Joseph Hartwell, A. S. Clark, present pastor. The present membership is one hundred and ten.

Rev. Mr. Clark serves another church on what is known as Maryland Hill. Membership, fifteen; valuation of church, \$1000.

THE SCHENEVUS BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The Schenevus Baptist church was organized in the village of Schenevus, in the year 1871, by Rev. Albert Martin, who was also the first pastor.

The first officers were A. C. Delong, Rev. G. W. Howe, and Wm. E. Wright, trustees. The first members were Frederick Snyder and wife, Rev. G. W. Howe and wife, Levi Haines and wife, James D. Thompson and wife, Milton Wright and wife, Rev. A. Martin and wife, Aaron Swarthout and wife, Mary E. Brownell, Sarah Kelley, Emily Bice, Mary Cunningham, Wm. E. Wright, Moses Bennett, Hannah Wilcox, Joanna Hubbard, Clide A. Hotelkin, Emma Howe, and Susan Clark.

The first church building was erected in 1868, and cost \$4200. The size was 40 by 55 feet. Previous to the erection of their edifice the Baptists of Schenevus worshipped in a school-house on the east end of Main street.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid by Geo. B. Snyder, of Philadelphia, Pa., in which was placed copies of the minutes of the Worcester Baptist association, various coins of money, *Schenevus Monitor*, *Examiner and Chronicle*, and other papers, and a Bible, etc. The services on this occasion were conducted by Rev. Mr. Corwin. The present trustees are W. H. Bedeau, Warren Bennett, and Henry Wilcox; Clerk, W. H. Bedeau; Deacons, W. H. Bedeau and Warren Bennett.

The church at present is without a pastor. The following clergymen have served the church as ministers, viz.: Rev. A. Martin, three years; Rev. C. H. Babcock, nine months; Rev. A. K. Batchelder, two years; Rev. C. H. James, one year and three months; Rev. S. J. Douglass, nine months; and licentiate G. C. Charles, ten weeks. The present membership is fifty. They have an interesting Sunday-school.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT MARYLAND

was organized March 10, 1875, with thirteen members, as follows: Louis Wilber, Cynthia Wilber, C. T. Bush, Anna Bush, S. O. Butler, Mary A. Butler, Wm. Wightman, Catharine Wightman, Sarah A. Wightman, C. Tillapaugh, Mahala Tillapaugh, Polly Gurney, Eleeta Clark. Deacons, C. T. Bush, Lewis Wilber; Clerk, C. Tillapaugh; first pastor, H. Brown; Trustees, Lewis Wilber, S. O. Butler, Wm. Wightman.

The church edifice was erected at a cost of \$960. The present membership of the church is thirty-one. The present pastor is Rev. Wm. Olin.

* By Rev. S. J. Douglass.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT ELK CREEK

was organized in about the year 1830, and Rev. Lyman J. Martin was the first officiating pastor. The church building was erected in about the year 1857. The present value of church property is \$2500. The present trustees are William Bradley, Walter Chase, John Page, Samuel Webster, and Philo Beers; Stewards, F. W. Perry, Daniel Palmer, D. A. Palmer, Dow M. Webster; Sunday-school Superintendent, F. W. Perry. The present pastor is Rev. Albert F. Brown, who has served the church three years. Present membership, ninety-one.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT CHASEVILLE.

The first church organized in the town was by the Baptist denomination, and their house of worship was erected in 1816, and was situated near Maryland Station. The first pastor was Rev. N. D. Wright, who officiated in that capacity about twenty-five years.

This denomination erected a second church edifice at Roseville, now Chaseville, in 1834. It has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Denton.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT CROMHORN VALLEY

was organized in 1840, with a membership of fifteen persons. In the following year, 1841, a church edifice was erected, with a seating capacity of about three hundred. This was repaired in the year 1867, and the church property is now valued at about \$2000.

THE METHODIST CHURCH ON SOUTH HILL

was organized in about the year 1840. The society worshipped without a church edifice until 1850, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$2000. Seating capacity, 200.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MARYLAND

was organized in 1866 by Rev. George W. Enders, the first pastor, with a membership of thirteen. Their church edifice was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$3400.

SCHENEVUS VALLEY LODGE, NO. 592, F. AND A. M.

The first regular communication of this lodge *under dispensation* was held Sept. 21, 1865. It was chartered in June, 1866, with the following charter members: C. H. Graham, S. B. Wilson, W. W. Houghton, Wm. Stewart, John R. Boyce, John Walker, S. H. Gurney, J. E. Peebles, and Azro Chase. The first officers under dispensation were the following: C. H. Graham, W. M.; S. B. Wilson, S. W.; W. W. Houghton, J. W.; S. H. Gurney, Sec.; H. K. Morss, Treas.; Azro Chase, S. D.; J. E. Peebles, J. D.

June 25, 1866, the lodge was constituted under the warrant by District Deputy C. W. Tomlinson, and the following officers installed, being the first under the warrant: C. H. Graham, W. M.; S. B. Wilson, S. W.; Nelson Lane, J. W.; S. H. Gurney, Sec.; L. A. Chamberlain, Treas.; Azro Chase, S. D.; J. W. Peebles, J. D.; Julian Ferrey, S. M. of C.; J. Mills, J. M. of C.; J. B. Robinson, Tyler.

The officers installed in December, 1866, were as follows:

C. H. Graham, W. M.; Julian Ferrey, S. W.; Azro Chase, J. W.; S. H. Gurney, Sec.

Officers installed Dec. 26, 1867: S. B. Wilson, W. M.; S. H. Gurney, S. W.; L. A. Chamberlain, S. W.; H. T. Oatman, Sec.

The following is a list of the Masters, Senior and Junior Wardens, and Secretaries, from 1867 to 1877:—1867. S. B. Wilson, W. M.; S. H. Gurney, S. W.; L. A. Chamberlain, J. W.; H. F. Oatman, Sec. 1868. C. H. Graham, W. M.; W. H. Leonard, S. W.; Chester Gurney, J. W.; W. W. Cone, Sec. 1869. Julian Ferrey, W. M.; W. J. Sloan, S. W.; O. D. Ball, J. W.; S. H. Gurney, Sec. 1870. W. H. Leonard, W. M.; O. D. Ball, S. W.; C. B. Robbins, J. W.; Nelson Lane, Sec. 1871. W. H. Leonard, W. M.; S. H. Gurney, S. W.; B. Manzer, J. W.; N. Lane, Sec. 1872. O. D. Ball, W. M.; Benjamin Manzer, S. W.; O. F. Lane, J. W.; George C. Guy, Sec. 1873. Benjamin Manzer, W. M.; Azro Chase, S. W.; B. J. Marble, J. W.; O. F. Lane, Sec. 1874. Julian Ferrey, W. M.; Chester Gurney, S. W.; Thomas Page, J. W.; A. M. Aylesworth, Sec. 1875. O. F. Lane, W. M.; C. H. Graham, S. W.; M. P. Agan, J. W.; E. S. Butts, Sec. 1876. C. H. Graham, W. M.; G. Wright, S. W.; B. J. Marble, J. W.; Chester Gurney, Treas.; H. W. Boorn, Sec.; O. F. Lane, S. D.; C. M. Aylesworth, J. D.; M. P. Agan, Tyler.

The lodge is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 69.

SCHENEVUS LODGE, NO. 612, I. O. OF G. T.,

was instituted June 15, 1877, by Rev. C. G. Wood, Deputy Grand Master, with the following officers: H. T. Oatman, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. E. Oatman, W. V. T.; W. S. Hotchkin, W. S.; Celida A. Wright, W. A. S.; J. E. Preston, W. F. S.; Maggie Bronk, W. T.; Milo Kelley, W. M.; Ella Chase, W. A. M.; Mrs. Sehermerhorn, W. I. G.; Thomas Lewis, W. O. G.; Mrs. A. Brownell, R. H. S.; Vide Parish, L. H. S.; Rev. H. N. Van Dusen, W. Chap.; W. W. Cone, P. W. C. T.; S. T. Chase, Lodge Dep.

The lodge was instituted with about fifty members. Nearly four hundred and fifty persons have since been initiated in the lodge, taking a solemn obligation to abstain forever from anything that will intoxicate. Of these a few have fallen from the high stand taken; but the most of them are scattered, and gone from the jurisdiction of the lodge, which numbers at present (Nov. 27, 1877) fifty-six.

The present officers are as follows: Carrie C. Chase, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. C. Delong, W. V. T.; A. D. Spencer, W. S.; F. S. Lowell, W. A. S.; George Harper, W. F. S.; Mrs. S. T. Chase, W. T.; Wallace Bates, W. M.; Mrs. Wallace Bates, W. D. M.; Mrs. C. Gurney, W. I. G.; Jesse Dunham, W. O. G.; F. T. Starr, Lodge Dep.; Mary Boardman, W. Chap.; Mrs. Jennie Mills, P. W. C. T.; Amelia Spencer, R. H. S.; Mary Kelley, L. H. S.

Of those who have been initiated many were drunkards, and have been reclaimed by the influences thrown around them and the lessons taught in the lodge; and many earnest workers in the cause of temperance have gone out from this lodge to work in other localities for the good of mankind.

BROWN POST, NO. 15, DEPT. OF N. Y., G. A. R.,

was organized at Schenectady, N. Y., March 20, 1874, with 32 charter members. The first roster of officers was as follows: H. W. Brown, Post-Commander; Milo Kelley, Senior Vice-Commander; Julian Ferrey, Junior Vice-Commander; F. H. Cleveland, Adjutant; Wm. S. Hotchkiss, Quartermaster; D. M. Webster, Chaplain; Wm. H. Leonard, M.D., Surgeon; J. K. Tyler, Officer of the Day; Lester Waterman, Officer of the Guard.

Present number of comrades on the rolls, 65; number of deaths, 1. Present roster of officers: H. W. Brown, Warren Bennett, Past Post-Commanders; F. H. Cleveland, Post-Commander; Don De Green, Senior Vice-Commander; Samuel Tompkins, Junior Vice-Commander; Wm. S. Hotchkiss, Adjutant; Warren Bennett, Quartermaster; J. Barnes, Chaplain; J. Chase, Surgeon; H. W. Brown, Officer of the Day; J. Lewis, Officer of the Guard.

The regular encampments are held at Good Templars' Hall, Main street, on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

A strong interest is felt and manifested by the public in the welfare of the post; and its works of charity toward the living and grateful remembrance of the dead are always nobly seconded, as becomes the town that stands *first* in the Empire State in the proportionate number of her sons who answered the call to arms.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a record of those who enlisted from Maryland during the late Rebellion, compiled by James Thompson in 1865.

Charles D. Hoose, enl. in Co. M, 3d L. Art., Feb. 9, 1864.
Edward Haswell, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., April 13, 1862; pro. sergt., May 20, 1864.
Delos H. Woodcock, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; in battle of Chancellorsville.
J. M. Davis, enl. in Co. F, 34th Regt., May 10, 1861; served time and re-enl. in 51st Regt. in 1864, taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864.
Austin M. Fellows, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Sheuandoah Valley; wounded at Wilderness.
William Chamberlain, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp.
Daniel Chase, enl. in Co. C, 51st Regt., Aug. 28, 1861.
J. Sperry, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Antietam, Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, and South Mountain; lost an arm in service.
T. F. Wager, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 30, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, and Chantilly; wounded.
John Durby, enl. in Co. C, 2d Regt., April 24, 1861; injured while en route from New York to Newbern, and discharged.
Gilbert Woodcock, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 25, 1861; in battle of Fredericksburg; dis. July 26, 1865.
William S. DeLong, sergt., enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg; dis. in Feb. 1863.
James I. Spencer, enl. in Co. A, 61st Regt., Aug. 1864; in battles of Reams' Station and Hatcher's Run.
John O'Graney, enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Kingston, White Hall, Goldsboro'; dis. June 10, 1865.
H. L. Wade, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 29, 1862; died of disease at Newbern, July 26, 1863.
John W. Seeley, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864.
William Dunham, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 5, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro' and Kingston.
Lewellyn D. Cyphers, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1862; in battles of Richmond, Malvern Hill, Stony Creek, and Petersburg.
James Cyphers, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 3, 1862; died in Newbern, N. C., April 2, 1863.
Andrew Bates, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., April 2, 1862; in battles of Washington, Goldsboro', Kingston, White Hall, Blunt's Mills, Petersburg, Malvern Hill, and Deep Bottom; dis. April 6, 1865.
Miles Chase, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 20, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro', Kingston, White Hall, Blunt's Mills, and Petersburg; dis. June 7, 1865.

Joseph Lewis, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro', Kingston, White Hall, Little Washington, Blunt's Mills, and Petersburg; dis. June 14, 1865.
Nelson Lewis, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav.; in battle of Petersburg; taken prisoner at Stanton Bridge and sent to Libby prison.
George M. Cass, enl. in Co. I, 3d Cav., Aug. 28, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.
Christopher Covenhoven, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 10, 1865.
John N. Spencer, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 31, 1862; in battles of Reams' Station, Stanton Bridge, Petersburg; sergt.; dis. June 7, 1865.
David Dike, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., March 15, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro', White Hall, Little Washington, Reams' Station, and Petersburg; dis. March 15, 1865.
George Woodcock, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Gaines' Farm, Petersburg; dis. June 18, 1865.
Samuel Woodcock, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Roanoke and Newbern; died in hospital.
George Knapp, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Spottsylvania C. H.
Jerry P. Barnes, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., July 10, 1861; in battles of White Hall, Kingston, and Goldsboro'; dis. Aug. 30, 1864.
D. R. Barnes, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1862; ord.; in battles of Bermuda Hundred and Petersburg; dis. May 18, 1865.
Jeremiah Parish, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Oct. 9, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Po River, Petersburg, Reams' Station, Deep Bottom; wounded; dis. Aug. 16, 1865.
Ellery Barnes, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 11, 1865.
Seymour Woodcock, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 28, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chantilly, Petersburg, Vicksburg, and Jackson; re-enlisted.
David Bostwick, corp., enl. in Co. L, 1st Mounted Rifles, in Feb., 1862; re-enlisted in 1865.
John Pechtel, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Aug. 11, 1864; in battle of Petersburg; dis. June, 1865.
Franklin B. Smallin, enl. in Co. E, 69th Regt., Aug. 22, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Front Petersburg; killed at battle of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.
Robt. E. Sperry, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 7, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, South Mountain, Antietam, Pope's Retreat, 2d Fredericksburg; wounded; dis. in 1863, and re-enlisted in 1864 in the V. R. C.
John D. Tripp, enl. in Co. D, 16th Regt., Aug. 23, 1864; in battles of 1st and 2d Hatcher's Run, Front Petersburg; dis. in June, 1865.
Abram Wilber, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Kingston, Goldsboro', Stony Creek, Petersburg, Johnson's Farm, Spring Hill, Fort Harrison, and Malvern Hill; dis. 1865.
William W. Kelley, enl. in Co. D, 8th U. S., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. Aug. 1865.
Silas Rider, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1865; dis. Oct. 15, 1865.
Danford H. Green, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; in battles of Little Washington and Ball's Bluff; dis. Sept. 10, 1864.
A. E. Talmadge, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; in battles of Kingston, Goldsboro', Stony Creek, Petersburg, and Spring Hill; dis. Sept. 11, 1864.
Robert B. Hull, corp., enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 13, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro', Kingston, White Hall, Stony Creek, Petersburg, Johnson's Farm; dis. June 10, 1865.
Barzilla Chase, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; in battle of Sulphur Springs; dis. March 13, 1863.
Seward Houghton, sergt., enl. in the cavalry, July 8, 1861; in battles of Berryville, Kingston, White Hall, Goldsboro', Tarborough, Raby Mount, Petersburg, Wilson's Raid, Canby's Raid, Little Washington, and Blunt's Mills; cut down first rebel flag taken by his regiment.
Nelson Hoose, enl. in Battery M, 3d L. Art., Dec. 17, 1862; in battles of Fair Oaks, Spring Hill, Newbern, Seven Pines, Wilson's Landing, Roanoke Island, Seven Days before Richmond, Powhattan's Landing; re-enlisted in 1864; dis. in 1865.
Michael Keegan, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 3, 1862; in battles of Goldsboro', Kingston; dis. in 1865.
Chas. D. Hoose, enl. in Battery M, 3d L. Art., in Dec. 1864; in battles of Seven Pines, Powhattan, and Wilson's Landing; dis. in June, 1865.
Wilson Walling, enl. in Co. C, 3d Regt., in 1861; in battles of Great Bethel and Fort Fisher; dis. in 1863, and re-enlisted in 1864.
Samuel B. Kelley, 1st Lieut., enl. in Co. A, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; in battles of Crampton Gap, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run; wounded at Fredericksburg; captured at Wilderness; paroled; died soon after.
A. Kelley, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, and Jackson; dis. July 28, 1865.
H. W. Brown, 1st sergt., enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., in July, 1861; in battles of Ball's Bluff, Little Washington, Goldsboro', White Hall, Kingston, Proctor Creek, Drury's Bluff, and Petersburg; promoted to major 1st U. S. C. C., Dec. 15, 1863; dis. Aug. 24, 1865.
Irving Stevenson, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., in July, 1861; in battles of Edward's Ferry, Little Washington, White Hall, Goldsboro', Kingston, Stony Creek; dis. June 25, 1865.
Edward Boardman, sergt., enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania C. H.; lost an arm; dis. Dec. 16, 1864.

James F. Fennell, corp., enl. in Co. G, 49th Regt.; killed at Hanover C. H.

James F. Fennell, corp., enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; in battles of Kingston, White Hall, Warren, Petersburg, Richmond.

James F. Fennell, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; in battle of Big Bethel; discharged and died at City Point.

James H. Fennell, 2d Lieut., enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 1861; in battles of Roanoke, wounded; Jackson, Wilderness, Petersburg; wounded; dis. Aug. 1862.

James F. Fennell, enl. in the 1st Regt. Eng., Sept. 1864 (enl. for the town of Westford, Vt. Co.).

James F. Fennell, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 5, 1861; in battles of Little Washington, Kingston, Goldsboro', Reams' Station; dis. Aug. 12, 1864.

James Fennell, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Sept. 3, 1861 (enl. for Albany Co.).

James Fennell, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Feb. 1862.

James Fennell, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1862.

James Fennell, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed in a charge at Roanoke Island, Feb. 1863.

James Fennell, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at battle of Fredericksburg.

James Fennell, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. in 1865.

James Fennell, enl. March, 1864; killed or taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness.

James T. Tompkins, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865 (enl. for the town of Westford).

James M. Brooks, enl. in Co. F, 3d Cav., January, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865 (enl. for town of Kortwright).

James Weller, enl. in Co. C, 51st Regt., Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, Kingston, Bachelor's Creek, Goldsboro', and Elizabeth City; dis. Aug. 29, 1864.

William L. Laddell, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1861; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, and Wilderness; wounded; dis. July 1, 1865.

Samuel Tompkins, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865 (enl. for town of Otsego).

A. Clark, enl. in Co. B, 101st Regt., Oct. 9, 1861; in battles of Fair Oaks, Fight before Richmond, 2d Bull Run; dis. Feb. 6, 1862.

Edgar Chamberlain, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., March 27, 1862; in battles of Little Washington, Swan's Quarters, Weldon, Wilmington, Tarboro', Rocky Mount, Stony Creek, Reams' Station, Richmond; dis. April 1, 1865.

John J. Gurney, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 16, 1862; in battles of Nelson's Raid, White Hall, Kingston, Goldsboro'; dis. June 8, 1865.

David H. Tral, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Feb. 29, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.

Horatio L. Perry, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; corp.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spotsylvania C. H., Petersburg, Sailor's Creek; wounded at Spotsylvania; dis. July 5, 1865.

Old Chasebro, enl. in Co. L, 5th Cav., Jan. 12, 1863; in battles of Ball's Bluff, Little Washington, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run; wounded; dis. July 26, 1865.

Norman Nellis, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 9, 1861; in battles of Roanoke, Newbern, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. April 3, 1864.

Alphonso D. Chase, enl. in Co. F, 21st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; in battles of Crampton's Gap, 2d Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, Winchester; wounded; dis. in June, 1865.

James Kibler, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1862; in battles of Weldon Road, Goldsboro', Kingston, Richmond, Petersburg, and Stony Creek; dis. June 7, 1865.

Lyman S. Tiffany, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; in battles of Petersburg, White Hall, Goldsboro', Little Washington, Blunt's Mills, Rocky Mt., Tarboro', Pomeroy's Raid; dis. in May, 1865.

Joseph S. Champion, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Feb. 24, 1864; corp.; dis. in 1865.

Manuel Sides, enl. in 3d Cav.; trans. to Mounted Rifles.

Geo. Van Duan, enl. in the 3d Cav., Feb. 27, 1863.

Ephraim B. Dunham, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1861; in battles of Newbern, Richmond, etc.; dis. in 1862.

George Woodcock, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg; dis. in 1863.

Harce Dunham, enl. in Co. I, 2d Regt., 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks, etc.; discharged.

Ephraim Dunham, enl. in 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Davenport).

Warren Dunham, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Sept. 1864; dis. July 5, 1865 (credited to Westford).

Charles Chamberlain, enl. in Co. M, 3d Art., Dec. 1862; dis. 1863.

Leander Chamberlain, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Antietam, and South Mountain; died in the service.

James J. Jones, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; in battles of Roanoke and Newbern; dis. and re-enlisted.

Robert Chase, enl. in 3d Cav., 1861; dis. and re-enlisted for the town of Otsego.

Rebecca Thompson, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 9, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Wilderness, and Jackson; dis. June, 1865.

Edward H. Chase, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 29, 1862; in battles of Wilson's Raid, etc.; corp.; dis. June 10, 1865.

Sylvester Betwick, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Gold Harbor, Spotsylvania, Cedar Creek, Fredericksburg, etc.; corp.; dis. June 10, 1865.

Henry Palmer, enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; corp.; in battles of Wilderness, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, etc.

Julian Ferry, capt., enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of Washington, Kingston, Goldsboro', White Hall, Tarboro' Raids, etc.; dis. 1865.

John L. Weaver, sergt., enl. in the 51st Regt., Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Vicksburg, and Fredericksburg; trans. to V. B. C.; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; dis. Nov. 11, 1865.

Fennimore Bennett, enl. in Co. F, 1st N. Y. S. M., April, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, etc.; dis. 1862.

Leander Merrihew, enl. in the 76th Regt., 1862; dis. and re-enlisted.

Charles Merrihew, enl. in the 51st Regt., 1862; discharged; re-enlisted; again discharged; died.

Myron L. Chamberlain, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 7, 1861; in battles of Bull Run and South Mountain; killed at battle of Antietam.

Joseph H. Van Zant, enl. in Co. G, 1st N. Y. Eng., Aug. 20, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Edgar Chamberlain, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., March 27, 1862; dis. 1865.

Lary Dolan, enl. in 1862.

Peter Hannum, enl. in the 3d Cav., 1862; died in the service at Newbern.

George L. Gass, enl. in 1862, capt., 1st U. S. C. C.; in Grant's campaign of 1864.

Hamilton Brown, maj., enl. in 3d Cav., July, 1861; pro. to maj. 2d U. S. C. C., Dec. 5, 1863; in battles of Goldsboro', Ball's Bluff, and Kingston; came home March, 1864, and died seven months thereafter.

Zilia H. Brown, enl. Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1861; died in the service, at Poolville, Va., Dec. 1861.

Delos Swart, no record.

Ephraim Rathbone, no record.

Smith Richardson, no record.

Walter Osborn, enl. in 3d Cav.

Frank Utman, enl. in 51st Regt.

King Aydelworth, enl. in 51st Regt.

Edgar Tippe.

Philor Prindle.

Roswell Olds.

David Smith.

William Peebles.

J. E. Smith.

Joseph H. Smith, enl. in 14th Regt. U. S. Inf., March 13, 1862; served three years; honorably discharged.

Augustus E. Bush, enl. in 1st Eng., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865 (credited to town of Otsego).

Henry Shuts, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. July, 1865.

Austin Tompkins, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 27, 1861; dis. July 3, 1865 (credited to town of Otsego).

D. M. Webster, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., 1864; dis. July, 1865.

Rubin Hoose, died in service.

Carlton Tallmadge, enl. in 3d Cav.

Anthony Criselski, enl. in 3d Cav.

Truman Irish, surg., enl. in 1st Eng., Aug. 28, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.

Job Ketchum, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. 1864 (enl. for town of Otsego).

Daniel Pratt, enl. in 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865 (enl. for town of Otsego).

L. J. Brooks, enl. in 59th Regt., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865.

Henry Chamberlain, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865 (credited to Otsego or Westford).

Warren S. Fellows, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

William A. Fellows, enl. in 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. July 1, 1865 (credited to Westford).

Jerry Chase, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 11, 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Daniel Perron, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

Adelbert Olds, enl. in 3d Cav., Aug. 18, 1864; dis. 1865.

George Hubbard, enl. in Co. D, 1st Eng., Sept. 30, 1864; dis. 1865.

Russel Holdredge, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865.

Amos H. Crippen, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 1864; dis. 1865.

George Lobdell, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 1864; dis. 1865.

G. Swift, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 3, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Miford).

Ephraim Burnside, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

John M. Cady, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Alvin Sperry, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; discharged (credited to Otsego).

Orrin Lamphere, enl. in 3d Cav., Aug. 1864; discharged (credited to Westford).

Charles Brownell, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

Solomon L. Kelley, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

Milo Kelly, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford).

S. Crossfield, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Westford or Otsego).

David N. His, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Joseph Youmans, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865 (credited to Westford).

Charles H. Seward, enl. in 7th Il. Art., Jan. 1864; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor; died June 29, 1864.

Silas Quackenbush, enl. in Co. I, 141th Regt., Sept. 17, 1864; in battle of Petersburg, etc.; dis. June, 1865.

John Dykman, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Sept. 20, 1864; dis. July 25 (credited to Middlefield).

G. Thompson, enl. in Cav., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865 (enl. for Albany Co.).

Lawrence W. Davis, enl. in 95th Regt., Oct. 1861; re-enl.; in battles of Fredricksburg, Gettysburg, etc.

Jacob Buits, enl. in Co. I, 1st Eng., Sept. 10, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Davenport).

Edward P. Eldredge, enl. in Co. E, 65th Regt., March 11, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865 (credited to Davenport).

Stephen G. Swift, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. July, 1865 (credited to the town of Otsego).

Clark Appleby, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Franklin Tompkins, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865 (credited to Otsego).

John Thompson, enl. in Co. I, 90th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Daniel Pratt, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Beckwith Thompson, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; in battles of Fredricksburg, Vicksburg, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, Jackson and Petersburg; dis. June 7, 1865.

John I. Willbur, enl. in Co. I, 1st Eng., Sept. 3, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865 (credited to Davenport).

Lawrence R. Kelley, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 1, 1864, sergt.; dis. July 13, 1865 (credited to Middlefield).

Harrison Mallory, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. Aug. 22, 1865 (credited to Middlefield).

Chester Osborn, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865 (credited to Westford).

Armstrong Wright, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. June 30, 1865 (credited to Middlefield).

Stephen G. Swift, enl. in 1st Eng.

Jerome F. Swift, enl. in 1st Eng.

Amos H. Bennett, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; discharged in 1865 (credited to Albany county).

Dewight Robinson, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; in battles of Chapin's Bluff and Hare Hill; dis. July 3, 1865.

Charles W. Utter, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865 (credited to Otsego).

Ingraham P. Boughton, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Sept. 10, 1864; corporal; dis. June 19, 1865.

Thaddeus C. Brown, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; dis. June 7, 1865 (credited to Westford).

George Bennett, enl. in 1st Eng., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 30, 1865 (credited to Westford).

Freeman Banker, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav.; dis. in 1865 (credited to Pittsfield).

Frederick Olds, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 11, 1864; dis. in 1865 (credited to Roseboom).

Don D. Green, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Sept. 2, 1864 (credited to Middlefield).

Kiley J. Hathaway, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Westford).

Nathan Brockway, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

John Haynor, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Westford).

George W. Haynor, enl. in Co. L, 3d Cav., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Westford).

William S. Bliven, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Chapin's Farm (credited to Otsego).

Oliver P. Wagar, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

Lewis Grassfield, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865.

John J. Smalley, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 1864; dis. June 7, 1865.

Rufus L. Chase, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 23, 1864 (credited to Westford).

Ransom M. Evans, enl. in 51st Regt., Aug. 26, 1864; dis., and re-enlisted in 1st Eng. Regt. (credited to Otsego).

William S. Hotchkin, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 23, 1864; in battle of Chapin's Farm; dis. July 13, 1865 (credited to Westford).

John M. Tallmadge, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 31, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

Milo Kelly, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 29, 1864; in battle of Chapin's Farm (credited to Westford).

David A. Palmer, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

Riva Westwick, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Aug. 31, 1864 (credited to Otsego).

Parcus Olmstead, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861.

Washington Olds, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 30, 1864 (credited to Westford).

Arnold S. Lamphere, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 1, 1864 (credited to Middlefield).

Daniel P. Walling and L. R. Boyce enlisted in the navy.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN OF MIDDLEFIELD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1797 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Schools—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1875.

MIDDLEFIELD was set off from the old town of Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It lies northeast of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north, by the towns of Springfield and Cherry Valley; on the east, by Cherry Valley, Roseboom, and Westford; on the south, by Westford and Milford; and on the west, by Hartwick, Otsego, and Otsego lake. The principal stream is Cherry Valley creek, which flows southwest through the east part of the town, passing near Clarksville and Westville, emptying into the Susquehanna in school district No. 20.

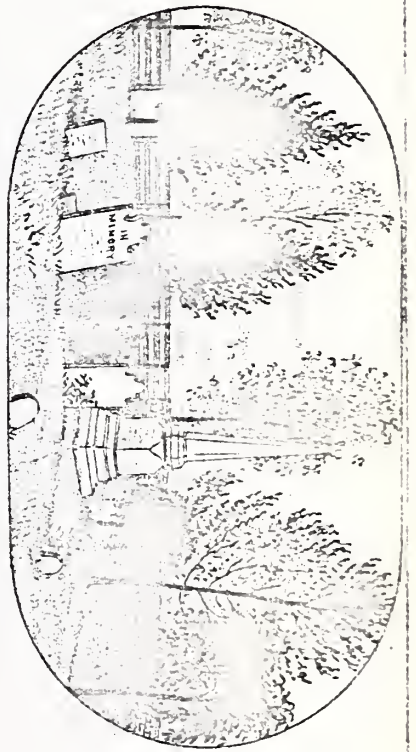
The surface is hilly, the summits being 400 to 500 feet above the village. It is well adapted to agriculture, the soil consisting chiefly of a sandy and gravelly loam.

Settlement began in this town nearly a quarter of a century before the war of the Revolution, and only fifteen years after John Lindsay planted the standard of civilization in the wilds of Cherry Valley. Among those adventurous spirits were Alexander, Benjamin, Daniel, and Reuben McCollum, Samuel and Andrew Wilson, William Cook, Andrew Cameron, Andrew Cochran, and a Mr. Hall. They settled in the north part of the town, near Middlefield Centre.

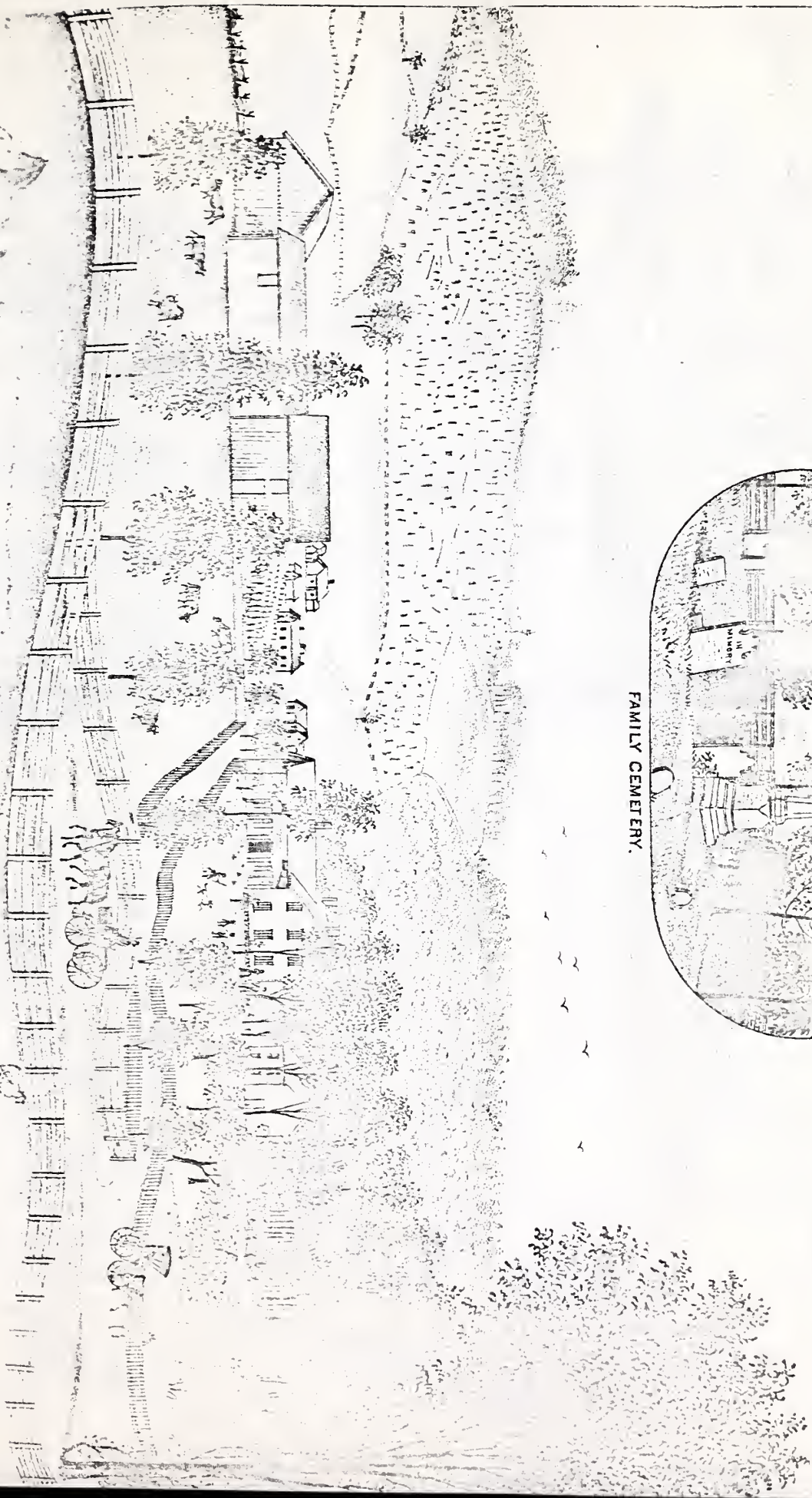
It required no small amount of courage to penetrate the wilderness at that early date and attempt a settlement, when the surrounding forest was inhabited only by wild beasts and hostile Indians. As time passed on, and the Revolutionary war became imminent, the situation was rendered still more hazardous; and, in 1776, in the communication addressed to the committee of Tryon county, Rev. Mr. Dunlop says, "Newtown-Martin (Middlefield) lies very open and unguarded, and very much exposed to the enemy in case an Indian war should break out, or any party of the enemy should take it into their heads to come down upon us." It will also be seen by the following, which appeared in the same letter, that the inhabitants generally rallied around the colonial standard, ready to sacrifice their lives in defense of their "just and inalienable rights." "Know also, honorable gentlemen, that the spirit of our inhabitants has been such for the American cause, that out of the small and scattered bounds of Cherry Valley and Newtown-Martin no less than thirty-three has turned out for immediate service."

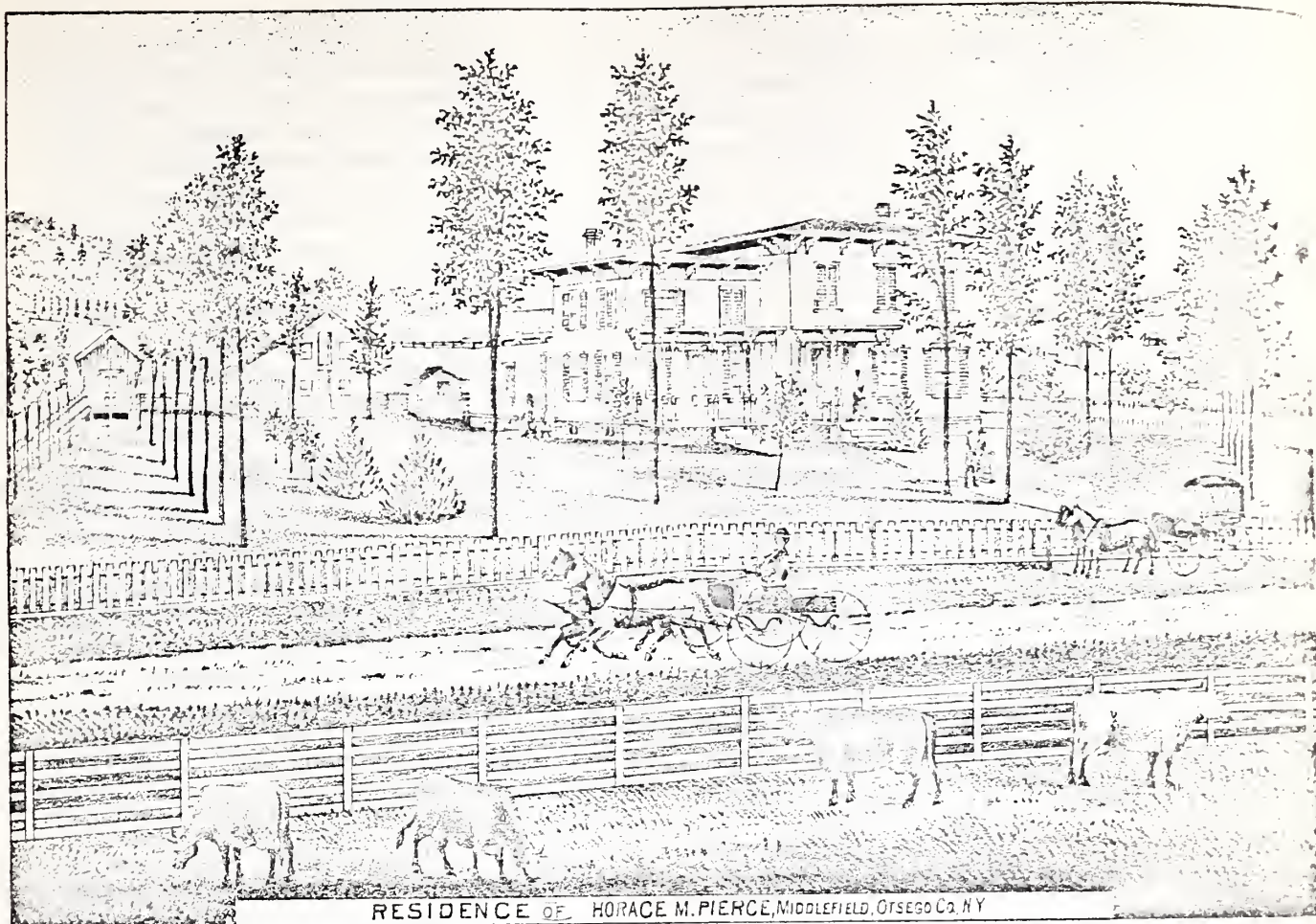
During this period, and many years later, it was unsafe for women or children to venture out unprotected, as marauding bands of savages were roving the forests in every direction. On the White farm is standing the barn near which Daniel McCollum, son of Alexander McCollum, was captured by Indians in 1778. The narrative of his capture is as follows:

In the spring of 1778, then but two years of age, he went with his father and eldest brother to a "sugar-bush"

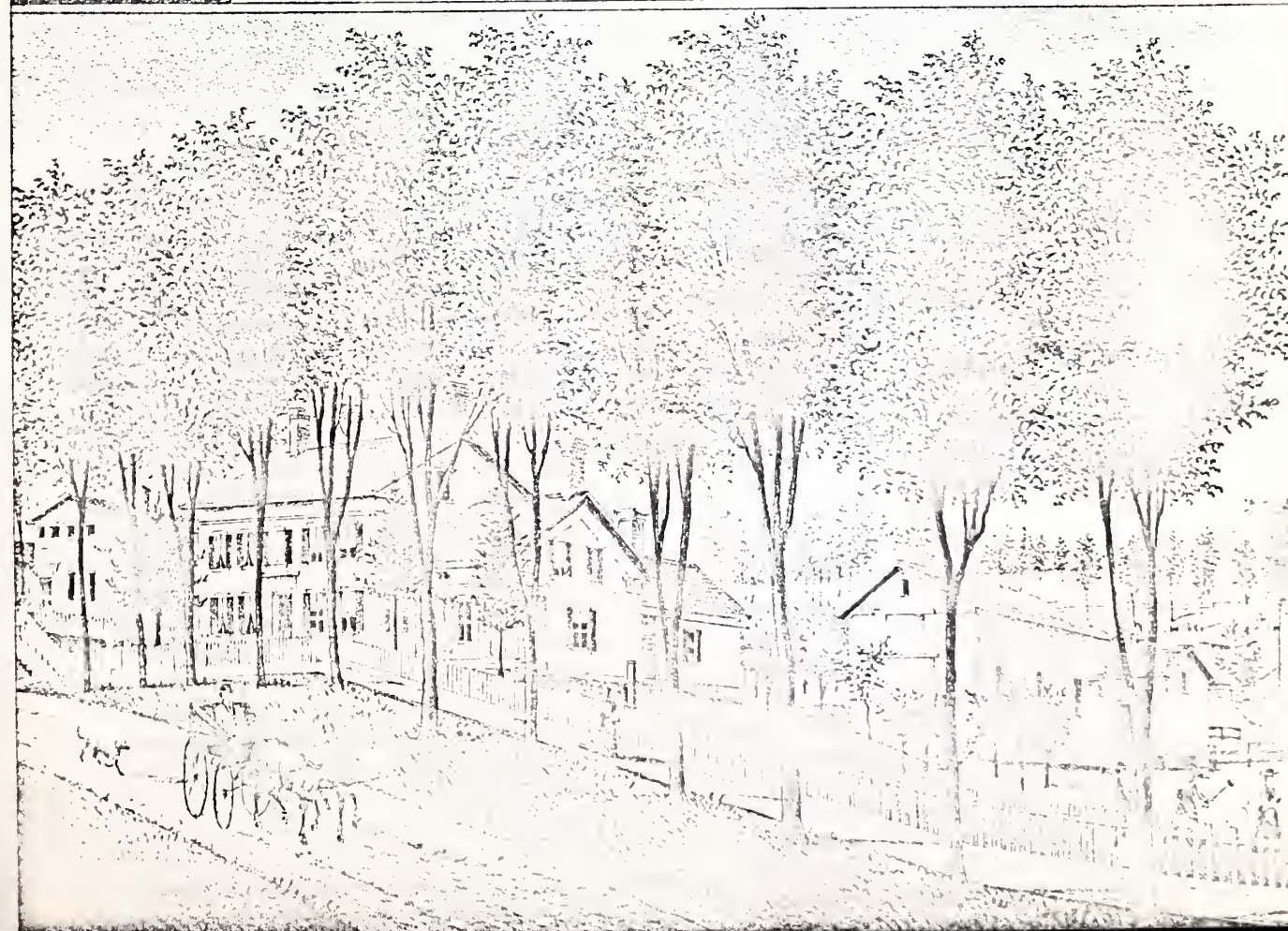


FAMILY CEMETERY.





RESIDENCE OF HORACE M. PIERCE, MIDDLEFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N.Y.



traveled a short distance from the house, for the purpose of getting warm sugar. He soon became weary, and wanted to go home. The others, not being ready to go, showed him the road path, and saw him start for the house. He proceeded until within hearing distance of the house and near a mill pond. His mother and sister in the house, hearing a scream, recognized it as that of the little boy. The mother said, "Run, Kitty; for I fear something has happened to Daniel." She immediately ran to the place from whence the sound had proceeded, but could find no traces of him save a few small foot-prints near the pond. She went to the sugar-camp, and there learned that they had but a little while before sent him to the house. The pond was drained, and during three days search was continued for the little one, but without success. Mr. McCollum, being a man of influence and property, left no means untried by which information might be obtained. But all in vain. The heart-broken parents were obliged to give up in despair. Daniel in the mean time was being carried on the back of a squaw towards Buffalo, by way of the Mohawk valley. This squaw had been in the habit of frequenting the McCollum neighborhood, several times visiting the house, and was often seen to take the children in her arms in a playful manner. As she was missing about this time, and was never after seen in the vicinity, it is supposed that she had taken him. He was about nine years among the Indians, when he was taken to Fort Stanwix (Rome). From here he went to Albany, and finally to Poughkeepsie, where he was taken by the poormaster and apprenticed to a man named Colonel Hay, who soon after removed to Lake George, taking Daniel with him, and naming him Clinton Hay. While at the lake he was seen and recognized by an aunt, who at once sent the information to his parents. They, however, failed to receive it, but subsequently learned from a lady residing at Cherry Valley that he was alive. Mr. McCollum immediately set out to reclaim the wanderer, and after furnishing Colonel Hay sufficient proof that the child was "Daniel McCollum," he was restored to his father and taken to his mountain home. But oh, how changed! The little prattling boy had grown up in Indian degradation and wretchedness, knowing nothing of civilized life except the little he had learned while among the whites. He spoke three Indian tongues, and upon his return he attended school, but it was with the greatest difficulty that he learned English. He grew to manhood, married, and settled on a farm given him by his father. His long captivity with the savages in a measure incapacitated him from business, and he subsequently lost his property, and to gain a livelihood published a narrative of his captivity and life among the Indians.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, and soon after, settlements were made in various portions of the town, and the ringing axe of the pioneer told of a new era.

Among the early settlers were Reuben Beals, Mr. Rice, Bernard Temple, William Compton, Whitney Jurill, Stephen and Thomas Pratt, William Cook, Moses Rich, Daniel Moore, William Temple, and one Dunham.

Prominent among the pioneers who left New England and settled in this town was Gardner Blair, from Massachusetts, who located in 1787 on the Bowers patent, about

four miles southeast of Middlefield Centre. His family consisted of twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters. Two sons, David and Robert Blair, aged respectively eighty-two and seventy-four years, reside in the town on farms south of the Centre.

Levi H. Pierce was born in this town in 1794. He subsequently purchased land on the Bowers patent, near Clarksville, and in the year 1831 erected a grist-mill and distillery near Bowerstown. The mill was afterwards changed to a tannery by his son, Orrin J., who resides on the same farm. George W. Peckham built a grist-mill, distillery, and tavern in about 1818.

John Parshall emigrated to Newburg, N. Y., and from there to Middlefield Centre, then known as Newtown-Martin, in 1796, and purchased land of the McCollum family, located between Springfield and Middlefield Centre. He reared a family of eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters. Two daughters—Mrs. Delia Parshall, aged seventy-nine, and Mrs. D. Dutcher, aged seventy-seven—are living in the vicinity.

From Chatham, Conn., came Noahdiah White, in 1805, with a family of four daughters and two sons. He purchased a large farm of Alexander McCollum, on Red creek, near the village of Middlefield Centre. There was a saw-mill on the place at the time of purchase. Mr. White died in 1835. Two daughters—Miss White and Mrs. Rice—are living in the vicinity.

A soldier of the Revolution who sought the wilds of Newtown-Martin at the close of the war was Isaac Green, who was born in Greenwich, Mass., in 1757. He purchased land about three-fourths of a mile north of Middlefield Centre. A number of apple-trees were standing on this farm at the time of purchase, and this was undoubtedly the first orchard in the town. His family consisted of twelve children,—ten daughters and two sons. A daughter—Mrs. David Blair, aged eighty-three—resides on a farm south of the Centre.

Solomon Jones was an early settler. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Died in 1876.

Samuel, Andrew, Abner, and Phinney Wilson, four brothers, came from Massachusetts in 1814, and settled near Middlefield Centre, on the Roseboom and McCollum tract. Mrs. Agnes Church, a niece of Samuel Wilson, resides in the vicinity. (See portrait on page 191.)

Hiram Peake now occupies the farm upon which he was born in 1804. His father, Ephraim Peake, was a pioneer in this vicinity, locating in Bowerstown, on land known as the Bowers tract.

David Anderson was also an early settler, and the proprietor of a pioneer mill.

Prominent among those identified with the pioneer history of Middlefield stands the name of James Parshall, who came from Long Island to Cherry Valley in 1795, and soon after to this town, locating at Middlefield Centre. He was an orderly-sergeant in Clinton's army in his memorable campaign against the Indians, and assisted in building the dam at the foot of the lake. A son of the above, Mr. Gilbert Parshall, now residing at Whigville, is one of the oldest residents in the town, having been born in Middlefield Centre in 1800. Mr. Parshall manifests much

interest in the history of the town, and relates with zest many incidents of "ye olden time." He has in his possession an interesting Indian relic. It is a cup about six inches in diameter and one and one-half inches in depth, made of a black-ash knot. This curious cup was found by his father hanging in an Indian wigwam.

Another prominent pioneer and surveyor was Benjamin Gilbert. He served as justice of the peace in the town, and was also sheriff of the county. Joseph White is also mentioned as a pioneer.

The first tavern in Middlefield Centre was built by Isaiah Newcomb. This was one of the first buildings in the village, and is still standing as a monument of days gone by.

The first store was kept by Dr. Asel Todd.

The pioneer physician was Dr. Alfred Ely.

The first post-office was established in about the year 1812, with Willard Griffen as postmaster, the mail at that time being brought by post-riders.

The first school-house was erected in about the year 1800, on the White farm. Master Apliu was the first teacher.

Luther Peck is remembered as the pioneer blacksmith, and Zerah Todd as the first carpenter.

Major Jotham Ames, of Bridgewater, Mass., was a pioneer in this town, where he died in 1812, aged seventy. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served gallantly through the entire war. He was in the battle of Saratoga, where his captain was killed, and he took command of the company.

Another soldier of the Revolution was Captain Stephen Smith, who was born in 1747. He came from Litchfield, Conn., and settled in Pierstown in 1790, and ten years after located in this town on lands taken from the Bowers patent, now owned by the county, upon which the county poor-house is located. Captain Smith was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Trenton, and the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown. He died in 1817. A granddaughter—Amanda, wife of Barzilla Bradley—resides in the town.

Captain Thomas Ransom, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in the town at the close of the war, on lands near Phoenixville, on the Beaver Meadow road. Captain Smith was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died in this town, in 1828.

James Bradley, of honored memory, entered the colonial army from Sandgate, Vt., and served three years. He was at Princeton and also at the crossing of the Delaware. He received his discharge at Greenbush, opposite Albany, and in 1799 came to this town and located near Phoenixville, on the Bowers patent. He died in 1831, at the advanced age of seventy years. A son—Mr. Barzilla Bradley—resides on a portion of the land owned by his father.

Still another veteran of the Revolution was Moses Thompson, who enlisted from Walpole, N. H. He emigrated to this town at the close of the war, and settled on the Beaver Meadow road. He died in 1834.

William Temple, a native of Walpole, N. H., was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and settled in this town in 1790, on the Beaver Meadow road. He died in 1826. Three granddaughters occupy the old homestead.

Another veteran of the Revolutionary struggle was Aaron Smith, who enlisted from the "land of steady habits." He settled in Middlefield in 1807, on the Beaver Meadow road.

He died in 1825, aged eighty years. Two grandsons—William and Fenimore Smith—are residents of the town.

Captain Ziba Robinson, from Rhode Island, served during the Revolution. He came to the western wilderness and settled in Hartwick in 1790, and subsequently located in this town, on the Patten farm. He died in 1840, at the advanced age of about ninety years. Three children are residents of the county,—one son residing in Hartwick, one in Milford, and a daughter, Mrs. Compton, in this town.

Simone C. Ames, William Polley, Milton Young, and Ichabod Stockwell, also residents of Middlefield, served in the War of 1812. The last named is still living in the town.

Of the early settlers of Middlefield none occupied a warmer place in the hearts of the people than Dr. Sumner Ely, of honored memory. He located in Clarksville in 1810, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued almost to the day of his death. He occupied many positions of trust within the gift of his fellow-citizens, always discharging his duties with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituency. He died Feb. 3, 1857. His children were as follows: Adriel G. Ely, physician, residing at Girard, Pa.; Theo. D. Ely, deceased; Sumner Stow Ely, attorney, residing in New York; Benjamin C. Ely, physician, residing at Girard, Pa.; and William H. Ely, merchant, residing at East Worcester.

A prominent settler below Bowerstown, and one of the first in the county, was Dr. Obadiah Dunham, who came from Pownal, Vermont, in 1755. He died in 1813, aged eighty-two years. His son, Abner Dunham, was born in this town in 1773, and during his lifetime occupied the farm upon which he was born. He died in 1822, leaving a family of four sons and five daughters. Two daughters reside in the vicinity, viz., Mrs. Amy Campbell, born in 1801, living at Middlefield Centre; and Mrs. Joanna Mackey, born in 1804, living near Bowerstown.

Among other old settlers were the following: Stephen Smith, Ethel Starr, Abijah Boughton, John H. Rice, William Rice, Abner Dunham, Robert Dickson, Jeremiah Irons, Amos Smith, William Smith, Samuel Alger, Jesse Smith, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Griffen, Thos. Jones, Abraham Fling, Samuel Gary, Daniel Mason, James North, Daniel Edwards, David Fling, Abijah Barnum, Hinckley Walker, Ephraim Peake, John Smith, Amasa Gary, James Murphy, Constant Havens, Jabez Johnson, M. Pierce, Jonathan Pierce, Noah Hubbell, William Armitage, John Ross, Luther Peake, Reuben Brown, Nathan Pierce, Thaddeus Brookins, Isaac Green, Robert and William Campbell, Darins Moon, Lewis Edson, Jr., Othniel Luce, Richard North, Nathaniel Antisdel, Benajah Bunda, Samuel Hamlin, Daniel Rice, Thomas Tennant, Joshua Coon, Jane Eggleston, Arnold Burrill, Ziba Robinson, Benjamin North, George Boid, William Bunn, Isaac Green, Oliver Buell, Ebenezer Bennett, Oliver Setson, Nathan Harley, Nath. Gallop, Oliver Gibbs, John Sweet, Daniel Temple, Samuel Kilpatrick, James Ingalls, Timothy Walker, Cornelius Hendrix, and Jonathan Bennett.

A prominent settler in the town, and one of the largest land holders in the county, was John M. Bowers.

The Phoenix cotton-mill, located in this town, was built in about the year 1815, and was superseded by the present stone building in 1835. In about the year 1866 it was changed to a woolen-mill, and run as such about five years, when the hosiery manufacture was begun. It is now operated by Groat & Co.

There are four small villages in Middlefield, viz., Middlefield Centre, in the northern part; Westville, in the south-eastern part; and Clarksville, in the eastern part. Bowersville and Lentville are hamlets.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting in Middlefield was held April 4, 1797, and resulted in the election of the following officers:

Supervisor.—Samuel Griffen.

Town Clerk.—Thomas Jones.

Commissioners of Highways.—Andrew Wilson, Stephen Smith, and Moses Rich.

Commissioners of Schools.—Samuel Griffen, Lewis Edson, and Robert Campbell.

Tax assessors.—Robert Dickson, William Binn, and George Buel.

Overseers of Poor.—Daniel McCollum and Obadiah Dunham.

Constables.—Abraham Fling, Abner Dunham.

Collector.—Abraham Fling.

Fence Viewers.—Daniel Rice and John Smith.

Pound Master.—William Binn.

Overseers of Highways.—Isaac Green, Oliver Buel, Ebenezer Bennett, Oliver Stetson, Nathaniel Harley, Nathaniel Gallop, Oliver Gibbs, John Sweet, George Boid, Daniel Temple, Samuel Killpatrick, Thaddeus Brookins, James Ingalls, Timothy Walker, Abijah Barnum, Cornelius Hendrix, and Jonathan Bennett.

Overseers of highways appointed by the commissioners, Nathan Pearce, Jonathan Smith.

Ordinances passed as law in and for the town of Middlefield, April 6, 1797:

1st. "That horses and sheep shall not be commoners."

2d. "That hogs shall not be commoners from the first of April until the first of November."

3d. "That all marks of cattle, etc., shall be recorded in the town-records that have not previously been recorded in the town of Cherry Valley."

1798, May 29:

A fine of twelve dollars and a half, secured to the poormasters by Moses Rich by note, William Cook, of Cooperstown, bail for said fine, obtained before James Ingals, Esq., for the said sum of \$12.50.

Town of Middlefield, } Recorded by order of
County of Otsego. } JAMES INGALS, Esq.

Account of excise arising from licenses given to the following persons, A.D. 1799:

James Ingals.....	\$5
Andrew Carman.....	5
James Horth.....	5
Nathan Pearce.....	5
Moses Rich.....	5
William Rice.....	5

Total.....\$30

Attest: SAMUEL GRIFFIN, *Supervisor.*

March 25, 1799.

An account of the road district in the town of Middlefield, as laid out by the commissioners, Feb. 14, 1798:

- No. 1. "Beginning at Cooperstown bridge, ends four rods north of James Ingals'."
- No. 2. "Beginning 4 rods N. of Jas. Ingals', ends at the bridge near Andrew Carman's."
- No. 3. "Begins at the bridge near A. C. bridge, and ends at C. Valley line."
- No. 4. "Beg. at the St. road, near Phineas Wilson's, ends at Springfield line."
- No. 5. "Beg. at the St. road near Sam'l Anderson's, ends at Spr. line."
- No. 6. "Beg. at the St. road a few rods N. of James Horth's, ends at Spr. line."
- No. 7. "Beg. at the St. road between James Ingals' and Ahel Parker's, ends at Robert Riddle's."
- No. 8. "Beg. at the St. road, running by John Cook's, Sam'l Killpatrick's, and to C. Valley line."
- No. 9. "Beg. at the St. road, near Sam'l Anderson's, ends at the long Patent road near Ephraim Brookins'."
- No. 10. "Beg. at road No. 9, ends at the N. line of Wm. Ruse's farm."
- No. 11. "Beginning at the State road, near Hosea Brown's, ends at Nathan White's house, on long Patent."
- No. 12. "Beg. at C. Valley line, runs down the long Patent to Moses Rich's barn."
- No. 13. "Beg. at a bridge near James Murphy's, ends at the N. line of John Thomas' farm."
- No. 14. "Beg. at N. line of John Thomas' farm, ends at the So. line of Middlefield."
- No. 15. "Beg. at the house of Arnold Burrells, ends at the So. line of Middlefield, W. side C. V. creek."
- No. 16. "Beg. at Moses Rich's Mill, ends at C. Valley line, E. side of C. Valley creek."
- No. 17. "Beg. at the St. road, near Mrs. Butt's farm, ends at the crotch of the road near Bower's saw-mill."
- No. 18. "Beg. at the St. road near Bower's field, ends at the crotch of the road near Thomas' tract."
- No. 19. "Beg. at the School-house, ends at the bridge below Bower's saw-mill."
- No. 20. "Beg. at the bridge near Thomas' tracts, ends at Jeremiah Irons'."

MOSES RICH,

ANDREW WILSON,

STEPHEN SMITH,

Commissioners of Highways.

"The Commissioners of Excise for the town of Middlefield have Licensed Moses Rich to keep an inn or a Tavern, which I've acct'd to the Poor-Masters five dollars.

"SAMUEL GRIFFIN, *Supervisor.*

"MIDDLEFIELD, May 26, 1798."

"Statement of excise or poor money in the town of Middlesex, July 10, 1797:

"On Land at present, £20 18s.

"SAMUEL GRIFFIN, *Supervisor.*

"To be Recorded."

The proportion of school money from the State for the town of Middlefield, forty-one pounds thirteen shillings. Also, twenty-one pounds twelve shillings raised by said town, making in the whole the sum of sixty-three pounds five shillings.

As certified by the Supervisors of the County of Otsego.

Entered August 22, 1797.

"The commissioners for the town of Middlefield have licensed four persons to keep inns or taverns, for which they pay five dollars each, the whole twenty dollars.

"SAMUEL GRIFFIN, *Supervisor.*

"March 2, 1798."

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1797 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1797.....	Samuel Griffen.	Thomas Jones.
1798.....	" "	" "
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	" "	" "
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1803.....	Benjamin Gilbert.	Thomas Jones.
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	" "	" "
1806.....	" "	Samuel Griffin.
1807.....	" "	Thomas Jones.
1808.....	" "	Samuel Griffin.
1809.....	" "	" "
1810.....	John M. Bowers.	" "
1811.....	" "	" "
1812.....	Benjamin Gilbert.	" "
1813.....	" "	Samner Ely.
1814.....	" "	" "
1815.....	" "	" "
1816.....	" "	" "
1817.....	Samner Ely.	Daniel Gilbert.
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	" "	Asa Todd.
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	Samuel Griffin.
1824.....	" "	James J. Rice.
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	" "	Lewis Barnum.
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	Benjamin Gilbert.
1829.....	John Denton.	David Lent.
1830.....	" "	Samuel Huntington.
1831.....	Daniel Gilbert.	Levi Wood.
1832.....	Samuel M. Ingals.	" "
1833.....	" "	Barnabas M. Gilbert.
1834.....	Erastus S. Sterling.	" "
1835.....	Eben B. Morehouse.	" "
1836.....	Levi Wood.	" "
1837.....	William Temple.	" "
1838.....	" "	Milton U. Chase.
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	Eben B. Morehouse.	John Hayden.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	" "	" "
1843.....	Milton U. Chase.	" "
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	Samner Ely.	Everett Henman.
1846.....	" "	William Brooks.
1847.....	Barnabas Gilbert.	" "
1848.....	Samner Ely.	George Henman.
1849.....	" "	" "
1850.....	Richard H. Denton.	" "
1851.....	Moses R. Brown.	" "
1852.....	" "	" "
1853.....	George R. Fowler.	" "
1854.....	" "	Orsemus Reynolds.
1855.....	William I. Compton.	Moses R. Brown.
1856.....	Samuel H. Hunter.	John Hinds.
1857.....	" "	Elihu C. Briggs.
1858.....	Leroy E. Bowe.	Fayette L. Gilbert.
1859.....	" "	William Brooks.
1860.....	Levi H. Bower.	William H. Ely.
1861.....	Elihu C. Briggs.	" "
1862.....	William Brooks.	" "
1863.....	William H. Ely.	Farrand C. Parshall.
1864.....	" "	Samuel H. Hunter.
1865.....	" "	" "
1866.....	" "	" "
1867.....	William Jones.	Jordan C. Follett.
1868.....	William I. Compton.	" "
1869.....	Anson C. Parshall.	Egbert Marks.
1870.....	" "	Lucien B. Bowen.
1871.....	Egbert Marks.	Martin E. Gates.
1872.....	" "	Lucien B. Bowen.
1873.....	William Jones.	" "
1874.....	Horace M. Purce.	" "
1875.....	John G. Fowler.	Delos Follett.
1876.....	Fayette L. Gilbert.	Lucien B. Bowen.
1877.....	Adriel G. Murphy.	John Peake.

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—A. G. Murphy.

Town Clerk.—John Peake.

Collector.—D. M. Hunter.

Commissioner of Highways.—Henry Jones.

Justice of the Peace.—N. T. Bates.

Railroad Commissioners.—L. H. Bowen, J. G. North, and H. M. Pierce.

Assessor.—R. Brown.

Constables.—J. C. Lane, George Risedorph, Henry Andrews, C. Doolittle, T. Aud, J. W. Sexton, and Martin Eckler.

Inspectors of Election.—L. D. Van Patten, Jay Eckler, S. M. Barnum, Jr., Harry North, H. Hubbard, B. Roger and E. Eggleston.

Excise Commissioner.—J. H. Ames.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 25,612 acres of improved lands in Middlefield, and the cash value of farms was \$1,533,335; plowed lands, 6178 acres; in pasture, 9525 acres; acres in meadow, 8632; spring wheat harvested in 1864, 851 bushels; bushels of winter wheat, 857; bushels of oats, 47,440; bushels of barley, 1443; bushels of buckwheat, 8300; bushels of Indian corn, 19,460; bushels of potatoes, 35,726; bushels of peas, 953; bushels of beans, 187; bushels of turnips, 886; pounds of hops, 391,861; bushels of apples, 35,834; barrels of cider, 1083; pounds of maple sugar, 11,606; pounds of butter, 170,795; pounds of cheese, 232,087.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 5370; in pasture, 1052; mown, 9696; tons of hay produced, 10,705; bushels of barley, 1071; buckwheat, 10,190; corn, 12,203; oats, 75,998; rye, 2388; spring wheat, 640; winter wheat, 984; beans, 133; peas, 622; pounds of hops, 323,303; bushels of potatoes, 48,522; pounds of butter, 184,466; cheese, 22,485.

Area.—Middlefield has an area of 37,456 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$562,710, and its equalized valuation \$726,646.

POPULATION.

1800.....	1044	1845.....	3196
1810.....	2003	1850.....	3113
1814.....	2234	1855.....	3071
1820.....	2579	1860.....	2825
1825.....	2832	1865.....	2680
1830.....	3223	1870.....	2868
1835.....	3163	1875.....	2693
1840.....	3319		

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWN OF MIDDLEFIELD—Continued.

Ecclesiastical History.—Early Methodism—Methodist Churches—Presbyterian Church, Middlefield Centre—Baptist Church, Clarks-ville.

"We felt that we were fellow-men,
We felt we were a band
Sustained here in the wilderness
By Heaven's upholding hand.
And when the solemn Sabbath came,
We gathered in the wood,
And lifted up our hearts in prayer
To God, the only Good."

W. D. GALLAGHER.

EARLY METHODISM.

THE pioneers of Otsego manifested much zeal in religious matters, and the clearing was scarcely made, and the rude cabin erected, ere measures were adopted enabling them to hold devotional exercises. These gatherings were usually held at the house of some settler, who generously opened

* See history of Westville churches, in town of Westford.

to the neighborhood; but often, "when the solemn Sabbath came, they gathered in the wood," and there amid the monarchs of the forest, raised their voices in solemn supplication.

The following interesting sketch of early Methodism in the vicinity was compiled mainly from the writings of the late George Peck, D.D., who was born in Middlefield, Aug. 8, 1797.

In 1802 the Rev. William Colbert was appointed preaching elder in the Albany district, at the conference in May. March 19, 1802, he preached at a school-house in Middlefield, and on the following day rode to Cooperstown, and after a brief stop, rode on to Daniel McCollum's, in Middlefield, where a few people were waiting.

Daniel McCollum's house was the regular preaching-place, and the place of the public prayer-meetings when there was no preaching.

The Middlefield society was a strong society in those days, but still only at intervals enjoyed the labors of the traveling preachers on the Sabbath.

Sept. 21, 1803, Mr. Colbert rode to Joseph Blair's, in Middlefield. "Thursday, 22," says he, "we spent at Middlefield (centre), and at night Samuel Budd preached, and I spoke after him. In this place there appears to be a very happy society."

November 12, quarterly meeting for Otsego circuit was held in Middlefield, and on this day Mr. Colbert records his arrival "at Joseph Blair's, cold and weary, about two o'clock, and found that the quarterly meeting, for convenience sake, was held at our friend Isaac Green's, in the neighborhood; but, as we supposed the meeting would be ended before we could get there, we kept the house. At night we had a tedious conference. May the Lord restore peace to the societies."

"Sunday, 13," says Mr. Colbert, "we had a blessed love-feast and sacrament this morning.

"Monday, 14, spent at Joseph Blair's, and in the evening a few assembled to hold a prayer-meeting.

"Several of our sisters were carried away with ecstasies of joy. I cannot but make mention of the sorrows of Sister Green, on account of her hardened daughter, Sally. Never did I see a mother in such agony for the salvation of a daughter. She prayed for her until she fell four or five times; and all this, with all the awful warnings and loving entreaties of others, brought not this stubborn mortal on her knees.

"Aunt Green, as we used to call her, was a woman of great zeal and of unrivaled tenacity of purpose. Her hardened daughter Sally was like her mother in unyielding firmness. She was an independent thinker, and acted upon her own responsibility. Her will was stronger than her sympathy. But Sally Green had another side to her character; she was generous and frank. A blunt refusal to make a religious effort with her simply meant 'let me alone until I get ready, then I will start in my own way,' and so she did. She embraced religion, was baptized, and united with the church." She married Mr. David Lent, of Mendon. Mr. and Mrs. Lent and children are all dead.

Jonathan Newman was born in the city of New York in 1770. At sixteen years of age he learned the tailor's

trade, at which he continued to work until after the close of the Revolution, except three years that he was in the American army and served as a soldier.

Soon after he was ordained by the New York conference, and continued to travel and preach until he located in Hartwick, Otsego County. He was very much esteemed by his friends and brethren, and honored by all who knew him for the love and attachment that he manifested towards the cause of Christ, and particularly for the untiring zeal and steadfast integrity that he exhibited to the world.

As the facilities for a traveling minister in those days were very limited, he labored under a great disadvantage; oftentimes he was obliged to travel by marked trees through the woods, and to endure all kinds of weather, as the country was thinly settled. He continued his philanthropic course until old age put an end to his traveling, which was a cause of much grief to him the remainder of his days.

After he had been located a number of years he was seized with a fatal disease, which confined him to his bed but six weeks before he died.

He had his senses until the last, and appeared calm and composed, willing to die, and with but a faint struggle he resigned his spirit. Thus ended the days of a venerable father and a useful minister of Christ.

He was buried near Hartwick village, on Otsego creek, and has a beautiful monument erected at his grave, purchased by the church and his neighbors.

In 1804 Mr. Bidlack was stationed on Otsego circuit with John P. Weaver. In 1811 he located, but after an experiment of three years he found worldly occupation interfering, he left off preaching. In 1815 he offered himself again to the conference, and did effective work four years, when he became so infirm that he was superannuated.

He removed his family to Middlefield, and occupied a parsonage which was built, perhaps, for his special account. But such a parsonage as it was! The location was in a field, at a distance from any road, in a most isolated and unfrequented locality. At the east were stretched out fields, and a few farm-houses were visible at the distance of one or two miles. At the west lay a deep gorge in a steep slope of the hill, across which was the old "grave-yard." At the south a deep dell, covered with a growth of large white pine and hemlock trees, through which murmurs Red creek, and at the north and northwest, two houses within a quarter of a mile.

The parsonage mentioned above was built of large pine logs, slightly hewed on the inside, with openings between them "chunked" and plastered with mud. It was roofed with boards and slabs, and about 14 by 16 feet in size. Here remained the preacher's family *alone* during his long absence upon his circuit.

Mr. Bidlack was something over six feet, erect, full chest, broad shoulders, and powerful limbs. His black hair, slightly sprinkled with gray, hung upon his shoulders, and his open features bore an expression of gravity and benignity, mingled with cheerfulness, which at once prepossessed one in his favor. His voice was harmonious and powerful. He was an effective preacher though not a profound thinker. His sermons were fine specimens of native eloquence. He died Nov. 27, 1845.

MEMOIR OF REV. GEORGE PECK, D.D.

He was born in Middlefield Centre on Aug. 8, 1797; was converted, and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1812; licensed as an exhorter in 1815; the next year took a circuit under the presiding elder, and in June of that year, 1816, was licensed to preach, and recommended for admission to the annual conference. Being received by the "Old Genesee," he was appointed to the Broome circuit, and thenceforward filled the most important appointments in his conference until 1835, when he was elected principal of the Oneida conference seminary. During the three years he remained there he gave great satisfaction, but in consequence of domestic affliction was obliged to resign. After the lapse of several months in the pursuit of health, he resumed the work of an itinerant, serving the Susquehanna district as presiding elder until 1840. From the minutes of the Wyoming annual conference, held at Honesdale, Pa., April 11, 1877, we make the above and following extracts:

"The senior member of our conference, the Rev. George Peck, D.D., left the church militant for the church triumphant at Scranton, Pa., on the 20th of May, 1876.

"There is some little alleviation in the fact that his demise was preceded by no very great amount of physical suffering, but rather by the gradual decay of a once strong and vigorous organism. Life with him was not wasted, but worn out in just such work as a good man might like to perform. Years before he reached his majority he devoted himself to a life of toil in the Great Master's vineyard, and he neither sought abatement nor allowed diversion until he could say, with that Master, '*It is finished.*'"

The Methodist church at Middlefield erected a house of worship in 1832, at a cost of about \$2000.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first sermon preached in the vicinity of Clarksville was by Elder Benjamin Sawin, who visited the place as missionary in 1806. Regarding the spot as promising for a religious centre, and being encouraged by a number of Baptists, he visited them, frequently preaching in barns and private houses. In 1807 a conference was formed, which was considered a branch of the Worcester church. The members constituting this conference were Pomeroy Wright, F. Hodgson, L. Pitts, N. Wickham, H. Belknap, P. Boyce, T. Pitts, B. Pitts, M. Wickham, Metsey L. Eggleston,—four males and six females.

In the summer of 1807 a school-house was erected, principally by the enterprise of a Mr. Pinney. This building stood nearly opposite the present meeting-house, and was used for a house of worship for nearly twenty years. This school-house was the birthplace of many souls, and the presence and power of the Holy Spirit was frequently manifested. Here Christians wrestled with God in earnest prayer; sinners wept, and new-born souls rejoiced in the forgiveness of sin and the blessings of salvation. It was with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow that the little band left this sacred spot to occupy their present edifice, in September, 1826.

Elder French, residing in Westford, preached occasionally, and administered the ordinances until September, 1808,

when a council was called, and ordained Benjamin Sawin as pastor. He held this office for the succeeding twenty-five years, and was greatly beloved by the people of the community; his fruit still remains, and his memory is fragrant. The names of Elder Bostwick, of Hartwick, Elder Gregory, of New Lisbon, and Elder Wright, of Maryland, appear as members of this council.

Soon after the ordination of Elder Sawin, one of the most wonderful revivals ever known in this region commenced. It extended over a period of ten years. Conversions were frequent, and almost every month some were received by baptism. Sister Pinney, one of the constituent members of the church, says, "It was God's work; the instrumentality employed was of the weakest kind, and yet the result was marvelous." As the fruits of this revival, one hundred and three were baptized, most of whom remained faithful until death.

In September, 1810, the number of Baptists having increased to forty, they were recognized by a council as a regular Baptist church. Elder Richmond, of Milford, preached the sermon on the occasion, from Matt. xvi. 28, and the pastor, in taking leave of them in 1833, said, "Praised be His adorable name; the promise has thus far been verified."

The first entire list of members to be obtained (owing to the fact that no records were kept) is in 1821, when the number was one hundred and forty-two. The discipline of this period was faithful and thorough. Absence from the regular meetings of the church, errors in doctrine, disrespect of the pastor, or a disorderly walk, were considered deserving of punishment. The exclusions on record are sixteen, and the history of the church for twelve years is rich with Christian love and united labor for Christ and souls.

In March, 1833, Elder Sawin closed his labors, after a pastorate of twenty-five years. From 1832 to 1852 the records are missing, and we are obliged to glean from other sources what little can be known of its history.

The following pastors have served this church from 1832 to the present time: Revs. W. Green, E. Spafford, G. Ridge, E. Pimberly, Francis Prescott, H. J. Smith, S. W. Fergusson, I. Powers, J. M. Berry, J. Smith, J. W. Lamoine, H. O. Rowland, D. F. Leach, E. D. Clough, A. C. Babcock, S. P. Way (present pastor).

The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacons, J. Follett, J. Lane, E. Knapp; Clerk, N. Smith, M.D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Middlefield Centre was organized Nov. 19, 1821, with the following first members, viz.: Sannel Huntington and wife, John Parshall, Phoebe Parshall, Desiah Parshall, Holden Rice, Mary Campbell, Johanna Dutcher, Roxey Lotheridge, Joseph White and wife, Rebecca Gordon, Addison Hubbell, and John Barrett. The first pastor was Rev. Andrew Oliver. The following persons have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time: Revs. Andrew Oliver, three years; Robert Brown, John Smith, two years; Alvin Parmalee, fourteen years; Alfred North, four years; Alonzo Weldon, four years; Alfred Ketchum, four years; Alvin Parmalee, two

years; Philander Griffin, four years; Chauncey Francisco, four years, and Rev. Walter Fry (present pastor).

The first church edifice was erected in 1806 or 1807, and the present one in 1843. The present membership of the church is eighty-nine.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following enlisted from this town during the War of the Rebellion. For this list our thanks are due to Horace M. Pierce, S. W. Barnum, and Fernando Hubbell.

Fernando Hubbell, enl. in the 121st Regt.; was in the battles of South Mountain and Fredericksburg; lost right arm at Fredericksburg.

Libanus Lettice, enl. in the 121st Regt.; in battles of South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Wilderness.

Bennett Bray, enl. in the 121st Regt.

L. Cornish, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Harry Dousenbury, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Nathan Manzer, enl. in the 121st Regt.; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Wilderness.

William Hoyt, enl. in the 76th Regt.; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and Wilderness.

Cyrus Powers, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1862; killed.

John Risendorf, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1862; served during the war.

Esick Roberts, enl. in the 43d Regt.; discharged; re-enlisted. Vet.

Daniel Reynolds.

Clark Farr, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Andrew Davidson, enl. in the 121st Regt.; prom. to sergt.-major of the 121st; subsequently appointed adj. of the 30th U. S. Cav. Reg.; was capt. on staff of Gen. Bates; wounded at Salem Heights.

H. B. Walker, enl. in the 121st Regt.; prom. to lieut.

John Gates, enl. in the 121st Regt.; prom. to sergt.; killed at Salem Church.

Homer Graham, enl. in the 121st Regt.; killed.

Albert Waffle, enl. in the 121st Regt.; killed.

William H. Waffle, enl. in the 121st Regt.; prom. to sergt.

James Wool, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Simeon Smith, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Darius Woodruff, enl. in the 121st Regt.

William Olive, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Henry Ludlam, enl. in the 121st Regt.; died.

A. Eugene Smith, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Dewitt Wells, enl. in the 121st Regt.; lost leg.

Thos. H. Bentley, enl. in the 121st Regt.

Lorenzo Smith, enl. in the 121st Regt.; wounded.

Gilbert A. Parshall, capt. of Co. B, 42d Regt. Illinois Vols.; killed at Spring Hill, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1864.

Wm. H. Jones, enl. in 1st N. Y. Eng., Nov. 11, 1861; dis. in 1864.

The following also enlisted from this town, regiments unknown: Parshall Ducher, M. Winnie, Norman Moyer, Henry Suits, William Neal, Josiah Bush, John Hudson, John Walker, Dewitt Andrews, Henry Daniels.

Robert Wood, enl. in the 14th Regt. U. S. Inf., March 19, 1862; came home sick, Nov. 26, 1864; died soon after; age 22 years 9 months.

Henry Wood, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

John T. Wood, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Silas E. Pierce, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. F; prom. to 2d lieut. and then to 1st lieut.; mortally wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, May 12; died May 13, 1864.

Charles Compton, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; supposed to have been killed in the battle at Salem Chapel; never was heard from after the battle.

Albert Bailey, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.

Reuben H. Bates, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.

John Bristol, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; dis. 1865.

William H. Lyne, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, in Capt. William E. Marcus' Light Battery (C), 3d Regt. Art., N. Y. State Vols.; dis. July 14, 1865.

Isaac Pier, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, in Light Battery C, 3d Regt. Art., N. Y. State Vols.; dis. June 9, 1865.

Oscar Pier, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; died in hospital at Washington in March, 1865.

Orrin Waterhouse, enl. in spring of 1862; died in hospital at Washington.

John Wheeler, enl. in spring of 1862; died in hospital at Washington.

Ervin Holcomb, enl. in 96th Regt. N. Y. Vet. Vols., Feb. —, 1865, Capt. Wm. B. Brockem, commanding; died in spring of 1865.

Timothy Dodge, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt. U. S. Col. Cav., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. May 26, 1865.

William Dodge, enl. in Co. B, 1st Regt. U. S. Col. Cav., Sept. 5, 1864; dis. May 26, 1865.

Samuel Chase, enl. in Co. L, 2d Regt. N. Y. Vol. Cav., Sept. 17, 1861; dis. Dec. 28, 1864, by reason of re-enlisting; taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness; died in the Florence stockade, S. C., in the winter of 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Photo. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

MRS. AGNES CHURCH.

SAMUEL GATES HUNTINGTON.

The Huntington family first found its way to the shores of the New World through the means of Simon Huntington, who emigrated from England (where he was born) in the year 1633. He was attacked with smallpox on the passage, died on shipboard, and his body was consigned to the ocean's deep. His widow, Margaret, located at Roxbury, Mass., but finally removed to the State of Connecticut. Simon (the second generation in this country), from whom the subject of this sketch is descended, was, probably, born in England, in 1629; he was married to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Clark, of Windsor, Conn., and died at Norwich, June 28, 1706. Samuel (the third generation) was born in Norwich, March 1, 1665, and married to Mary, daughter of William Clark, in 1686; he died May 16, 1717. Samuel (the fourth generation) was born at Norwich, Aug. 28, 1691, and lived to the green old age of ninety-four. Samuel (the fifth generation) was born in Lebanon, Oct. 16, 1723; he was married twice, and was a graduate of Yale college; he died March 20, 1797. Samuel (the sixth generation) was born at Canterbury, June 4, 1764; he was married three times, and removed in 1803 to the town of Middlefield, Otsego County, N. Y., where he died Oct. 8, 1826. Samuel (the seventh generation) was born at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 26, 1789, and was married Nov. 3, 1814, to Jenett Mosly, daughter of Josiah and Esther Gates. He removed with his father to Otsego County, where his wife died Dec. 5, 1848. He afterwards married, March 31, 1852, Mrs. Eliza Silliman, and died September, 1871. Samuel Gates (the eighth generation) was born in Middlefield, Otsego County, May 28, 1820,

and married Jane H. Church, Sept. 21, 1848. She died June 5, 1851. He subsequently married Adeline Julia, daughter of Rev. Alvin and Vilotta Parmalee, July 20, 1852. His family consisted of four children, viz., Helen Wilson, born Nov. 27, 1849; Agnes Church, Jan. 4, 1851; George Mason, Aug. 2, 1853; Alice Parmalee, June 25, 1857; all being natives of the town of Middlefield, Otsego County. Thus we have the genealogy of a family that has lived in this country for almost two hundred and fifty years. Settling as they did in the days of the Pilgrim fathers, they have multiplied so that now the descendants of the old Puritan stock are to be found in every State of the Union.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWN OF MILFORD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1796 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1875.

THIS town was formed from Unadilla Feb. 5, 1796, as "*Suffrage*." It retained this name until the year 1800, when it was changed to Milford. It is an interior town, lying south of the centre of the county, and bounded as follows: on the north by Hartwick, Middlefield, and Westford, on the east by Maryland, on the south by Oneonta, and on the west by Oneonta and Laurens.

The surface of Milford is a hilly upland, divided into two ridges by the Susquehanna river. The declivities of the hills in many places are very steep. Crumhorn mountain, on the east border, attains an elevation of 500 to 600 feet above the valley. The hills in the west part of the town are 300 to 400 feet in height. The soil consists chiefly of a sandy loam, in some localities mixed with gravel.

Settlements were begun in this town before the Revolution, but the border wars caused them to be abandoned, and no permanent settlement was effected until 1783. Among those who located prior to the Revolution was one Carr, a "squatter," who settled on the Susquehanna.

Among the first who located in the town after the war were David, Thomas, and Mathew Cully, from Cherry Valley, and the Mumfords, from Bennington, Vt. They came in 1788, and settled at Milford Centre.

The Mumford family consisted of the father, Thomas Mumford, and four sons, George, Gardner, John, and Joseph, and five daughters. Mr. Mumford purchased a grist-mill of David Cully, and four hundred acres of land from David and Mathew Cully. He settled, with his sons, on the farm. In the year 1800, Joseph, desiring to change his location, purchased a farm on the site of the present village of Portlandville, on the west side of the river. In 1807, John purchased a farm on the east side of the river. One son, Alonzo, now resides in the vicinity. The only descendants are Delora, residing in Otego; Robinson, below Portlandville; and Captain Jesse Mumford. The latter now resides at Portlandville, at an advanced age. He has kept a public-house in this town more than forty years.

The Edsons were early settlers at the corners bearing their name. Levi Adams was also an early settler in this vicinity. He came from Pawlet, Vt., and located here in 1790. He was the first carpenter in the town. He built many of the pioneer houses, and was in many respects a useful man in the new county. A daughter, Polly, married Joseph Mumford. She lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and died in 1876.

The village of Portlandville was formerly known as Mumfordsville; but the Mumfords, not caring that their name should be perpetuated in this manner, decided to change the name of the village, and finally, at the suggestion of Captain Jesse Mumford, it was called Portlandville. This designation pleased the inhabitants, and it has since retained that name.

The establishment of a post-office was an event hailed with much satisfaction by the people of Portlandville and vicinity. This was established in 1826, and Captain Mumford appointed postmaster. After officiating in this capacity four years, the office was removed to Milford Centre, and was subsequently removed to Portlandville, and Captain Mumford reinstated as postmaster.

The first tavern was built in 1825 by Captain Mumford, which he kept for a period of forty years.

The excellent water-power afforded by the Susquehanna at this point early stimulated the erection of mills, and in 1814 a large dam and saw-mill was built by a company, consisting of George Gardner, Joseph and John Mumford, John Lowe, Sr., John Lowe, Jr., and David Cully. In the following year, 1815, a grist-mill was also built by the same company.

The pioneer store in Portlandville was kept by Russell Briggs. The first physician was Dr. Steward.

A prominent settler below Portlandville was Colonel John Moore, who was born in Cherry Valley in 1767, and located in this town, then known as "*Suffrage*," in 1784. He afterwards moved to the village of Milford, and settled on a farm on the east side of the river, upon which a portion of the present village is situated. A daughter of Colonel Moore, Mrs. Mary M. Sweet, was born on the farm, and lives in the vicinity. Colonel Moore was a member of the assembly in 1818. He was postmaster for a period of nearly forty years, supervisor three years, and a colonel in the militia. He died in 1855, aged eighty-eight years.

Conspicuous among the many prominent men who have at various times resided in Milford is mentioned the name of William H. Bissell. He was born in the town of Hartwick, and came to this town when an infant. Here, in this picturesque vale of the Susquehanna, he grew to manhood, in the mean time preparing himself for the medical profession. This he finally abandoned, and, removing to Illinois, commenced the study of the law, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of that State. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he entered the United States service as the colonel of a regiment, and served with distinction. Among the many contests in which he participated was the battle of Buena Vista. At the close of the war he returned to his adopted State, and was twice elected to congress. His faithful attention to the interests of his



MRS. MARGARET J. BARNES



HON. S. R. BARNES





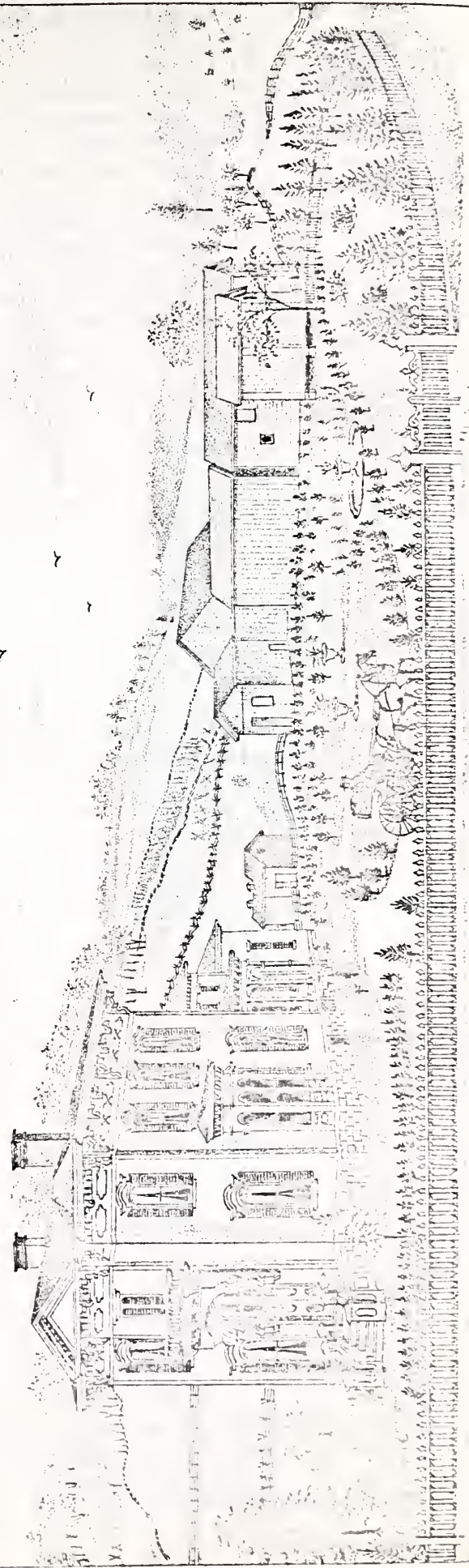
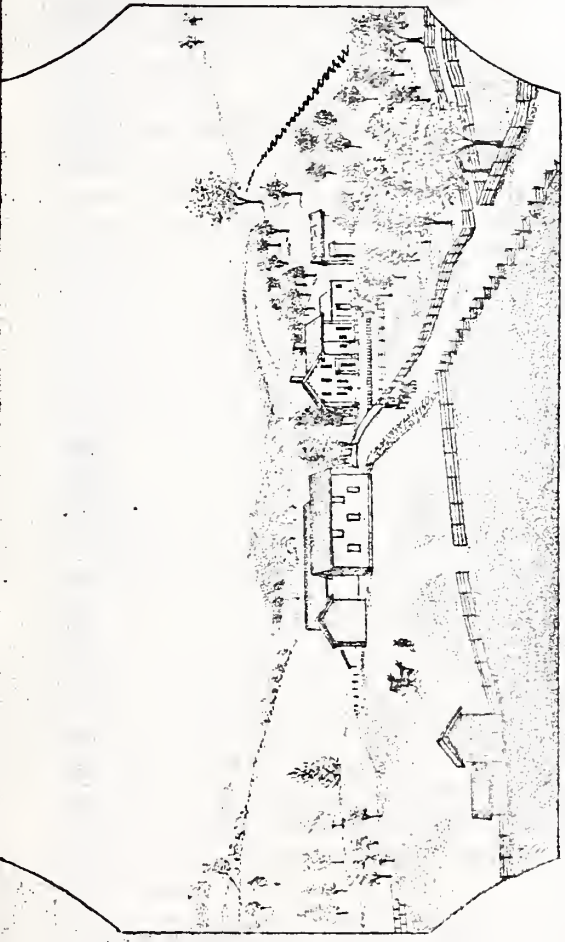
DAVID E. MORRIS.

PHOTO BY SMITH COOPERSTOWN



MRS. SUSAN MORRIS.

PHOTO BY SMITH COOPERSTOWN

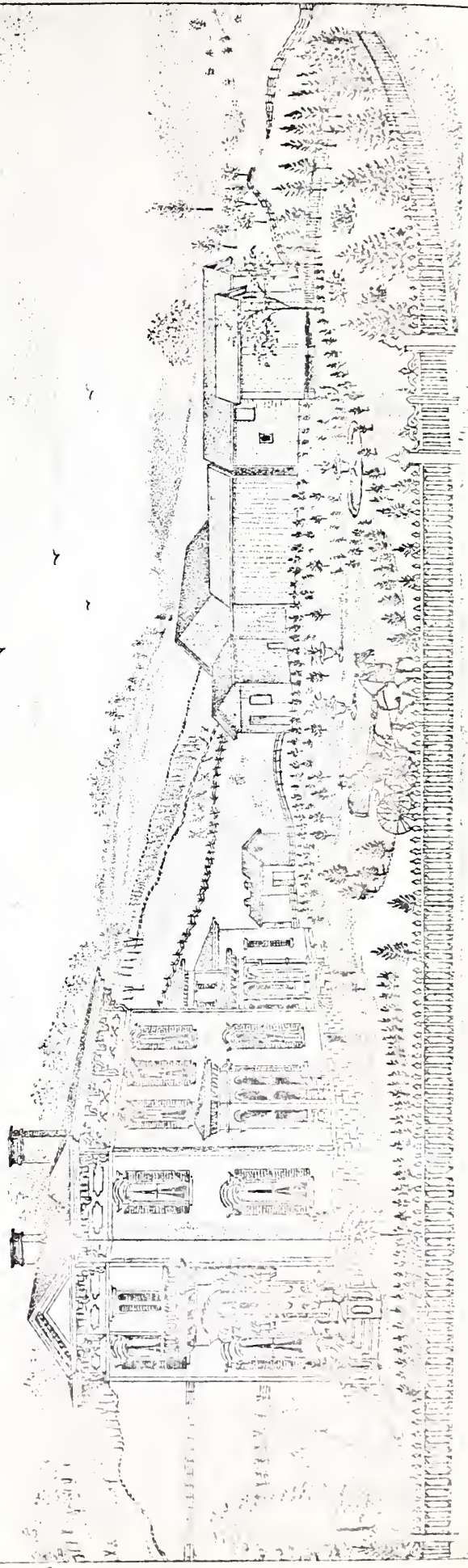
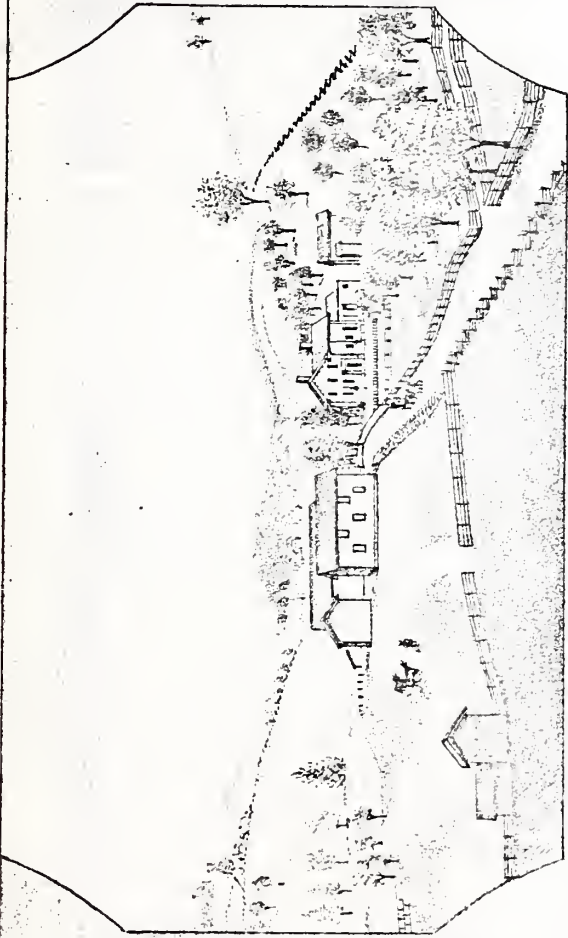




DAVID E. MORRIS.



MRS. SUSAN MORRIS.



State in that body won the confidence of the people, and he was elevated to the gubernatorial chair. He was re-elected, and died during his second term.

A prominent pioneer was Norman Bissell, who purchased land near the village. Three children reside in the town, viz., Amos Bissell, Esq., a farmer, real estate and produce dealer, in Milford village; Mrs. Margaret Luther, in Hartwick; and Mrs. King, in Milford village.

A soldier of the Revolution was Artemus Ward, who enlisted from Worcester, Mass. He was stationed at West Point during the gloomy days of Arnold's treachery to the colonial cause. Mr. Ward located near Milford village prior to 1800. He died in 1827. Amos Bissell, Esq., mentioned above, is a grandson.

Jonathan Sweet was a prominent man in the early days, and did much to advance the interests of the pioneers. He came from the town of East Greenwich, R. I., and located in this town, one-half mile north of Milford village, on the Outhout patent. He had two sons, Amos and Abel. The former died here, leaving a large family. Abel, after residing here several years, moved to Oneida county. A daughter married Asa Eddy, who emigrated from Hoosick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1805, and settled on lands a short distance north of the village on the Outhout patent. Mr. Eddy was an enterprising citizen, and built the first tannery in the town. This primitive establishment was in operation in 1806, and during a period of sixty-five years was conducted by the father and son. He had a family of four daughters and four sons. Two of the daughters, Mrs. Mary Russell and Mrs. L. E. Bowe, reside in the village of Otego. A son, John Eddy, Esq., a prominent citizen, was born and resides in the town. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1867.

A pioneer on Clark's patent, below the village, was Daniel French, who came from Massachusetts at a very early day. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. David French. A daughter of Daniel French, Mrs. Chauncey Brown, aged seventy-seven years, is living in the village. As an instance of the privations and hardships encountered by the settlers in a new county, it is related by Mr. French that during a year of great scarcity they subsisted on leeks and milk during six weeks, and before the ripening of their wheat it was gathered and boiled for food. So reduced did they become that he gave a yoke of cattle in exchange for seven bushels of corn.

The "Emerald Isle" sent few worthier representatives to the new county than Henry Scott. Mr. Scott, accompanied by his wife and daughter, emigrated from Ireland prior to 1796, and settled on lands north of the village. He was a successful farmer, and paid the purchase-money of his farm with the first crops of wheat. He was a prominent pioneer, the first clerk of the town, and was also a justice of the peace. A son, Henry Scott, was many years cashier of the Otsego County bank, located at Cooperstown.

A well-remembered pioneer was David L. Sayre, who came from Greene county, N. Y., in 1868. He settled in the village, and opened a general store. He died in 1835. A son, George W., was born in the village in 1811, and died there in 1871. His widow occupies the old homestead.

Moses Ford was a pioneer, and a portion of Milford village is located upon lands formerly owned by him.

The first tavern in the village was located on the site now occupied by Gilbert Kniskerns. Levi Stewart, who afterwards became county judge, opened, and during many years conducted, a manufactory of "beaver hats" at this place.

A cabinet-shop was established here by William P. Wait as early as 1808. A comb-factory, somewhat celebrated in its day, was once in operation in this village, where the old-fashioned tortoise-shell and back-comb was manufactured. Prosper Stewart, proprietor.

Edward and Thomas Baker came from Vermont, and settled in this town at an early day. The former located at Milford Centre, and the latter in the vicinity of Edson's Corners. A grandson of Thomas owns and occupies the old homestead.

Prominent among the early settlers who chose Milford for a home was Isaac Collier, who located at what is now known as Colliersville. A son, Peter Collier, of honored memory, was a prominent man in the vicinity, being supervisor from 1818 to 1825, and from 1827 to 1839. He was also presidential elector in 1832. A daughter married Jared Goodyear, who was supervisor of the town for a period of six years.

James Westcott was an early settler, and was supervisor in 1807-8. Ezra Adams was also a prominent pioneer, and officiated as supervisor during the years 1809-13.

Among other pioneers in Milford are mentioned the names of the Edsons, Westcotts, Aylesworths. Numerous descendants are now living in the town.

Other pioneers who settled prior to 1796 are as follows: Joel Stoddard, Aaron Brink, John Bivins, Joseph Culver, Samuel Whitmarsh, Samuel Doolittle, James Westcott, David Hamlin, John Felton, Samuel Bidwell, Lemuel Sergeants, Reuben Jennings, Philip Ellsworth, Edmund Pattee, and Noah Ford.

The following located prior to 1797, viz., Stanley Whitford, Abel Lyon, Harvey Bacon, Belazed Moffat, Micah Hoskins, Jacob Morrel, Ezra Tryon, Levi Adams, Sperry Peck, Cyrenus Stoddard, Pennel Jewels. Others who settled at about the same time were Samuel Sisson, James Adams, Frederick Hess, Seth Miller, Noah Dodge, Frederick Brown, Benjamin Westcott, William Maranis, Jacob Weaver, Philip Aylesworth, Joseph Hatch, Elias Jennings, William Collier, Samuel Hinman, Eleazer Cross, Otis Prentice, Levi Hungerford, Leonard Morey, Peter Milington, James Ray, William Chichester, John Aylesworth, Griswold Walworth, Thos. Eldred, and Mr. McCollum.

Daniel Averill, David French, Jr., Jacob Houghtailing, Josiah Peets, Joseph McDonald, and John Wickham.

Abraham and Jacob Beals settled near Milford village in 1784.

The first child born was David Beals, in 1786, and the first death that of Mrs. Beals, in 1788.

The first marriage was that of James Brown and Rhoda Marvin, in 1788.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected in 1788, by David Cully, and the first saw-mill by Mathew Cully, in 1792-93.

Increase Niles taught the first school in 1790.

Stanley Whitford was undoubtedly the first surveyor in the town, as his name appears on the records as being a resident in 1796.

Surveyors in 1801 were Elijah Mason and Samuel Sleeper.

THE VILLAGE OF PORTLANDVILLE

is situated on the Susquehanna river, in a narrow valley lying on both sides of the river between the Crumhorn hills on the east and high hills on the west. It contains three churches, viz.: Christian, Rev. Wm. Olin pastor; Episcopal, Rev. James Smith rector; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. A. B. Richardson pastor in charge.

It contains the following business interests: merchants, O. M. Soule and C. D. McLawry; grocer, W. H. Gurney; carriage-shop, Chauncey & Carpenter, and Nelson Cronkite; grist-mill, Julius Elwell; two saw-mills, Elwell, and Squires & Wright; hotel, J. W. Stephens; dentist, Ira Stephens; physicians, E. W. Spafford and J. Thorn; attorneys, R. M. Townsend and M. S. Cook. There are also four blacksmith-shops.

MILFORD VILLAGE

is pleasantly situated in a broad valley, near the confluence of the Susquehanna river and Cherry Valley creek, and contains two churches,—Presbyterian and Methodist,—and the following business interests: general merchants, Hawver & Liddel, James M. Parshall; hardware, Cronkite & Smith; tin and stoves, Sullivan Smith; drugs and groceries, O. D. Westcott; butter and cheese dealers, S. T. Pratt, B. L. Bates; hotels, G. Kinskerens, F. Pratt; tannery, W. E. Stickney.

The first town-meeting in "Suffrage," now Milford, was held at the house of Isaac Collier, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1796, when the following persons were elected:

Supervisor.—James Moore.

Town Clerk.—Henry Scott.

Commissioners of Highways.—John Moore, Joel Stoddard, and Aaron Brink.

Assessors.—John Bivins, Joseph Culver, Samuel Whitmarsh.

Commissioners of Schools.—David Cully, Samuel Doolittle, and Samuel Whitmarsh.

Overseers of the Poor.—James Wescott and David Hamlin.

Constables and Collectors.—John Felton, Jr., and James Westcott.

Poor Committee.—David Cully, Henry Scott, and James Moore.

Pound Master.—Samuel Bidwell.

Fence Viewers.—Lemuel Sergeants, Samuel Doolittle, Aaron Brink, and Daniel French.

At this town-meeting the following "road wards" were designated, viz.:

First Ward.—John Moore, pathmaster. "Beginning at the south line of Otsego town, from there to Moses Ford's north line, and from the school-house to David Cully's grist-mill."

Second Ward.—Nehemiah Noyes, pathmaster. "From Moses Ford's north line to Matthew Cully's south line."

Third Ward.—James Wescott, pathmaster. "From

Matthew Cully's south line to the Hemlock bridge, between James Wescott's and Isaac Collier's."

Fourth Ward.—Isaac Collier, pathmaster. "From the aforesaid Hemlock bridge to Abraham Houghtaling's creek."

Fifth Ward.—Aaron Brink, pathmaster. "From the aforesaid creek to the south line of the town."

Sixth Ward.—Reuben Jennings, pathmaster. "Beginning at David Cully's grist-mill, from thence to John Blivins' south line."

Seventh Ward.—Philip Ellsworth, pathmaster. "From John Blivins' south line to the main road at Samuel Doolittle's."

Eighth Ward.—Edmund Pattee, pathmaster. "Beginning at the town line of Otsego, and ending at the house of Reuben Jennings."

Ninth Ward.—Noah Ford, pathmaster. "Beginning at the Susquehanna river near the conjunction of Cherry Valley creek with said river, and ending at the intersection of the road from David Cully's mills to John Blivins'."

At this meeting it was also "*Resolved*, that where a creek or bridge is in the bounds of a ward, that each ward shall extend to the middle of such creek or bridge."

The following records appear on the town-books for the year 1797:

"Licenses granted to William Cross, and cash received for the same, five dollars. £2. 0. 0.

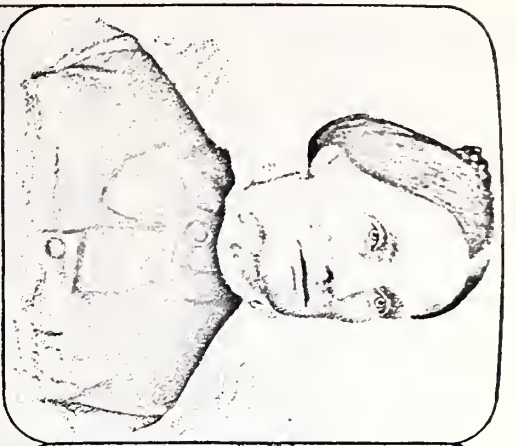
"EZRA ADAMS, Town Clerk."

"June 19. License granted to David Hess, and a note taken for the sum of five dollars."

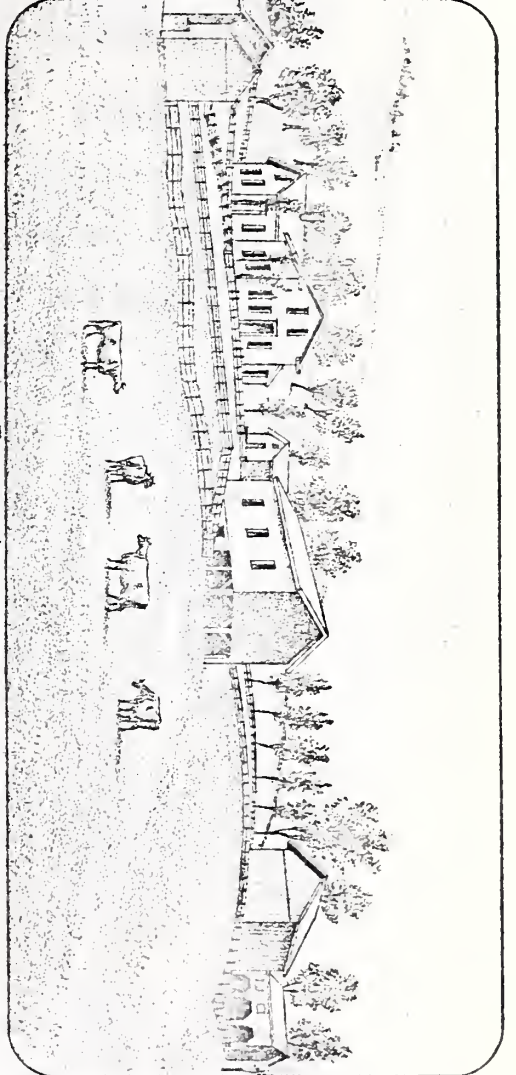
"March the 1st, 1798, permits to Mathew Cully, Isaac Collier, Isaac Edson, Daniel Hess, Aaron Brink, and James Wescott, and notes taken from each of them for the sum of five dollars."

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town in 1796 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1796.....	James Moore.	Henry Scott.
1797.....	" "	Ezra Adams.
1798.....	" "	John Mumford.
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	" "	Henry Scott.
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "
1803.....	" "	" "
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	" "	" "
1806.....	" "	" "
1807.....	James Wescott.	Ezra Adams.
1808.....	" "	" "
1809.....	Ezra Adams.	Enos J. Speneer.
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	" "	" "
1812.....	" "	Jacob Edson.
1813.....	" "	John Mumford.
1814.....	John Moore.	Ezra Adams.
1815.....	John Dietz.	Jacob Edson.
1816.....	John Moore.	Ezra Adams.
1817.....	" "	" "
1818.....	John Balger.	" "
1819.....	Peter Collier.	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	" "	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	Jacob Dietz.	Asa Eddy.
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	Peter Collier.	" "
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	" "	" "
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	" "	" "



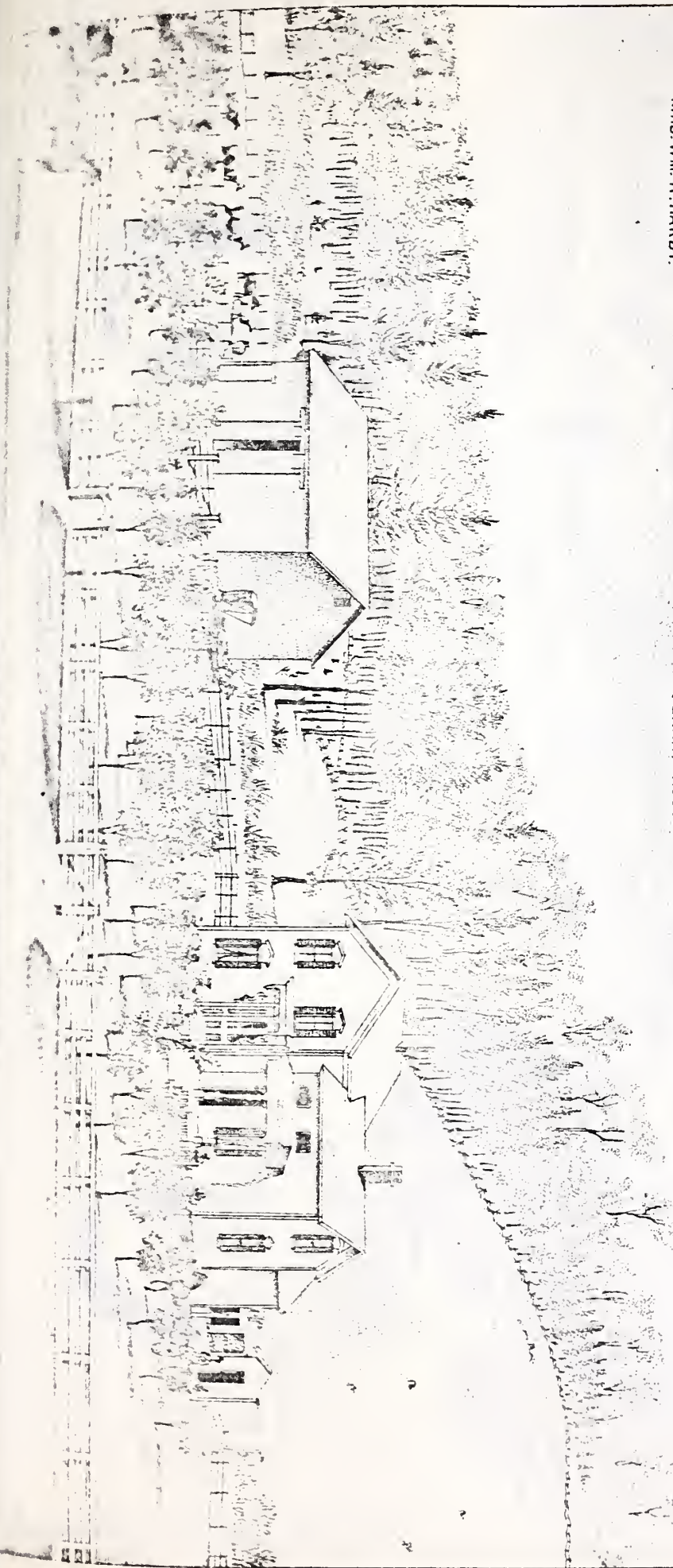
MRS. WM. R. HARDY.



TENANT HOUSE.



WM. R. HARDY.





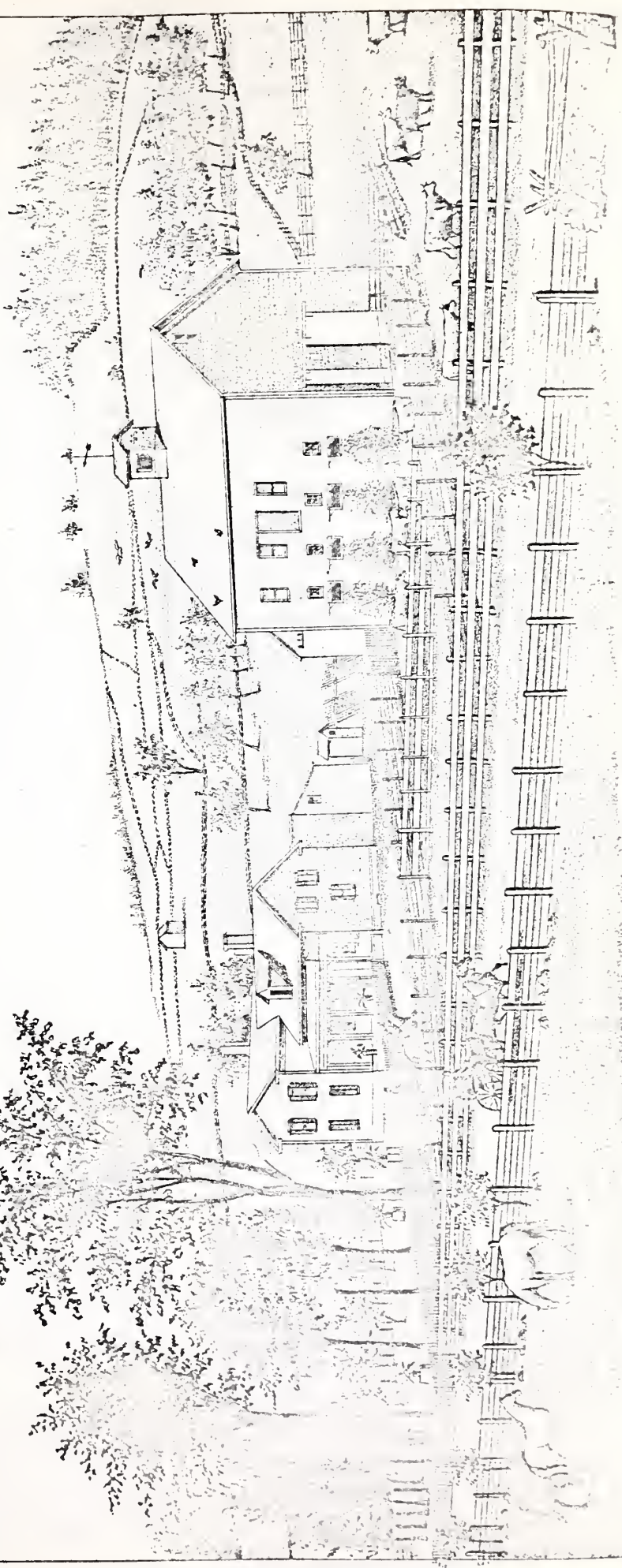
MRS. EUNICE MURRY

Photo by W. G. Smith Corporation



FREEMAN MURRY

Photo by W. G. Smith Corporation



Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
Peter Collier.	John Moore, Jr.
" "	" "
" "	" "
" "	Allen Baker.
Asa Eddy.	" "
" "	Chauncey Brown.
" "	" "
Jared Goodyear.	Allen Baker.
" "	Jeremiah G. Bissell.
" "	Adriel G. Ely.
Elijah Brown.	Orin C. Starr.
" "	Hiram C. Cline.
Zebediah Martin.	" "
" "	" "
Jared Goodyear.	Wm. H. Branch.
" "	" "
Norman Griswold.	S. Loomis Russell.
John Eddy.	" "
Dan'l Bow.	Thos. L. Wakefield.
Hiram C. Cline.	" "
Dan'l Bow.	Jesse Mumford.
Hiram C. Cline.	" "
Jared Goodyear.	Thos. L. Wakefield.
David Wilber.	" "
" "	" "
Amos Stiekney.	" "
R. M. Townsend.	" "
David Wilber.	" "
Wm. R. Hardy.	Hobart B. Somers.
Hiram C. Cline.	" "
David Wilber.	" "
" "	Eli Van Etten.
Alonzo Low.	Henry C. Whitman.
Hiram C. Cline.	Isaac C. Winsor.
Simeon Barnes.	" "
Elihu W. Clark.	Calvin Thorn.
Abram Diefendorf.	Isaac C. Winsor.
Andrew Spencer.	Joel Thorn.
" "	" "
" "	" "
Oscar M. Soule.	" "
Robert M. Rose.	Marcy S. Cook.
" "	Oscar M. Soule.

The present (1877) town officers are as follows:

Supervisor.—Spencer T. Pratt.

Town Clerk.—Oscar M. Soule.

Justice.—James O. Baker.

Commissioner of Highways.—Menzo Wilcox.

Collector.—Orlando Lawyer.

Overseer of the Poor.—John Leaning.

Town Auditors.—Sullivan Smith, William R. Hardy, and Edwin Chauncey.

Constables.—Henry Seabolt, Alfred Mumford, Cyrenus Stevens, Solomon Seargeants.

Excise Commissioners.—G. Bostwick and W. H. Secor.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 19,229 acres of improved land in Milford, and the cash value of farms was \$1,139,815; plowed land, 3731 acres; in pasture, 7091; in meadow, 5657; bushels of spring wheat, 264; bushels of winter wheat, 174; bushels of oats, 19,115; bushels of barley, 126; bushels of buckwheat, 4274; bushels of corn, 11,857; bushels of potatoes, 19,317; pounds of hops, 302,594; bushels of apples, 21,693; barrels of cider, 682; pounds of maple sugar, 1200; pounds of butter, 120,855; pounds of cheese, 15,259.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 4005; in pasture, 7895; mown, 6873; tons of hay produced, 7320; bushels of barley, 60; spring wheat, 166; winter wheat, 379; buckwheat, 5309; corn, 14,290; oats, 43,900; rye, 3724; beans, 82; peas, 160; pounds of hops, 162,546; potatoes, 38,598; pounds of butter, 210,589; cheese, 1650.

Area.—Milford has an area of 28,172, and its assessed

valuation is \$549,070, and its equalized valuation is \$578,934.

POPULATION.

1800.....	711	1845.....	2385
1810.....	2025	1850.....	2227
1814.....	2239	1855.....	2229
1820.....	2505	1860.....	2210
1825.....	2812	1865.....	2208
1830.....	3025	1870.....	2301
1835.....	2112	1875.....	2294
1840.....	2095		

CHAPTER I.

TOWN OF MILFORD—Continued.

Lodges and Churches.

PORTLANDVILLE LODGE, I. O. O. F.

A LODGE of this honored order was organized in the village of Milford, March 16, 1850, with the following officers: Avery K. Briggs, N. G.; S. Loomis Russell, V. G.; James Sweet, Sec.; John Stewart, Treas. This lodge was moved to Portlandville on Aug. 5, 1854.

The present officers are as follows: George Bartlett, N. G.; Norman Stone, V. G.; R. M. Townsend, Sec.; Asa D. Squier, Treas. The present membership of the lodge numbers twenty-eight.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted at Portlandville in July, 1863, by A. S. Draper, of Albany. William H. Gurney was the first W. C. T. The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Eliza Thorn, W. C. T.; Mrs. Jennie Manning, V. C. T.; Clarence Thorn, Sec.; Mrs. Elizabeth Gurney, Treas. Present membership, forty-seven.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Tradition says that a religious society was organized in this town as early as 1803, which, Aug. 25, 1806, was formed into a Presbyterian society, agreeable to "P. notification." The officers of such society were as follows: Henry Scott and James Moore, returning board; Jonas Perry, John Moore, Moses Ford, Judah Waters, Daniel French, and William Cross, trustees.

It is said that the first church building was begun in 1803, but was not covered for several years. The records show that the same was completed in 1807. A subscription paper, dated March 3, 1804, is extant, which empowers "trustees to begin and carry on the building of said house as soon as they can 'git' and collect a sufficient quantity of materials for the same." It appears, from a contract executed March 7, 1805, that Ezekiel Follett and William Angell contracted with said trustees to "finish" the above meeting-house in every respect in a masterly manner, on or before the 19th day of January, "which will happen in 1807." It was further agreed "by said Ezekiel and William" that the gable ends were to be "ornished on the deck, a handsome balustrade round the top of the lantern, posts to be done with madillions. The front door in the tower to be done with a handsome and fashionable frontispiece, the work on the said door to be equal to twenty

dollars;" and, further, "The pews to be panel-work. The pulpit and pulpit windows to be done in the newest and most fashionable manner. The said house to be lathed and plastered and whitewashed in a neat and handsome manner." No consideration is named in the contract. The church edifice was repaired and moved in 1875. It is now a substantial and comfortable house of worship.

The following-named persons have officiated as pastors of this church from its organization to the present time, viz.: Alexander Conkey, 1807-13; John R. St. John, 1813-20; Jacob Burbank, 1820-26; Edward Fairchild, 1826-28; Wm. Clark, one year, in 1833; J. B. Fish, one year, in 1837; A. D. Hollister, 1838-41; Horatio Pattengill, 1841-45; James W. Phillips, 1847-51; S. Mercereau, 1851-52; James W. Phillips, 1852-53; S. S. Goodman, 1853-58; Chas. Gillette, 1858-70; A. Snashall, 1870-71; supplies, 1871-72; A. G. Beebe, 1872-74; S. C. Van Camp, 1874, present incumbent.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Parker Scott, Warren Lyon, Sullivan Smith, elders. George N. Bissell, Cyrus Short, and James E. Parshall, trustees.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 134.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

at Portlandville was organized Dec. 29, 1838, by Elders Stephen Soule and Stephen Hitchcock, both of whom were chosen elders, and the latter became the first pastor. The first members were as follows: Stephen Soule, John Cook, Robertson Ellsworth, Hannah Smith, Harriet White, and Minerva Winsor. The church edifice was erected in 1840 at a cost of \$600, and dedicated in September of that year by Elders J. Ross, J. Soule, S. Soule, C. J. Butler, Wm. Roberts, S. Hayward, S. Hitchcock. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Elder Ross. It has been repaired and greatly improved at a cost of \$675.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. William Olin, pastor; O. M. Soule, Eli Van Ellen, deacons; Dr. Ezra Spafford, A. Hubbard, and William Murry, trustees; G. D. Bartlett, clerk.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (UNIVERSALIST), OF COLLIERS AND MARYLAND.

April 25, 1877, a meeting of the members was called at the house of the pastor to mature an organization. It was accomplished. At the above meeting Amos D. Spencer and Byron Burnside, previously appointed to act as deacons, were retained. Dr. Irish elected secretary; Miss Wealthy Marble, treasurer.

From October, 1876, to April, 1877, Rev. D. Ballou, of Utica, preached here. Oct. 22, 1876, some steps were taken toward organization, and twenty-two members were received, viz.: Simeon R. Barnes, Mrs. Margaret Jane Barnes, Amos D. Spencer, Mrs. Elvira Spencer, Miss Wealthy Marble, Mrs. Olive Marble, Sigsby Burnside, Mrs. Catherine Burnside, Horace Burnside, Byron Burnside, Dr. Truman Irish, Mrs. Susan Irish, William Channcey, Mrs. Mary Channcey, George Gunn, Mrs. Polly Ann Gunn, Miss Susan Coon, Mrs. Sarah J. Bostick, Mrs. Lydia A. Burnside, of Oneonta, Mrs. Mary Tallmadge, of Schenectady, John D. Platt, of Illinois, Mrs. Julia D. Platt, of Illinois.

During summer of 1876 a church was built, at a total cost of \$2400, of wood, 55 by 32 feet, with 52 sips, seating 350 persons. Services were previously held irregularly in school-houses. The corner-stone was given by General S. S. Burnside, of Oneonta, and has inscribed upon it, "First Universalist Church of Colliersville and Maryland, 1876." The present pastor is Rev. R. H. Aldrich who took the charge April 1, 1877. The number of present members is 36.

The county association was held here June 20-22, 1877. The clergymen present were: H. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, C. W. Tomlinson, of Hudson; E. W. Fuller, of Fort Plain; L. F. Porter, of Morris; D. Ballou, of Utica; E. E. Peck, of Cooperstown; J. M. Clarke, of Edmeston; J. H. Ballou, of Minden. Large audiences were in attendance, and very effective sermons were delivered, and the rich spiritual feast fully appreciated. Mrs. Fox, of Steuben, Mrs. Farmer, of Oneonta, and Mrs. Gurney, of Schenectady, united with the church at this time.

Dec. 18, 1877, a constitution for parish government was adopted.

Board of Trustees.—S. R. Barnes, A. D. Speneer, H. Speneer, W. Chauncey, S. S. Burnside, H. Burnside.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MILFORD

was organized in 1817 by Rev. Abner Chase, and among the first members were Asa Eddy, John Badger, and others. These two persons were also the first officers.

The first church edifice was erected in 1836, at a cost of \$2000. Previous to the erection of this house of worship services were held in the school-house. The church building was repaired eight years ago at a cost of \$3500, and during the present year has been beautified and enlarged at an additional expense of \$3000. It is now one of the finest church edifices in this county.

The present officers of the church are D. Wilber, E. Cronkite, J. Eggleston, G. A. Fox, and A. Low, trustees; pastor, Rev. Albert B. Richardson. Present membership, 256.

Rev. S. A. Eddy was born in this town, and had his first church-membership with this church, of which he subsequently became pastor. Hon. Levi Stewart, a former judge of the county, was a leading member of this church. He died in 1868.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

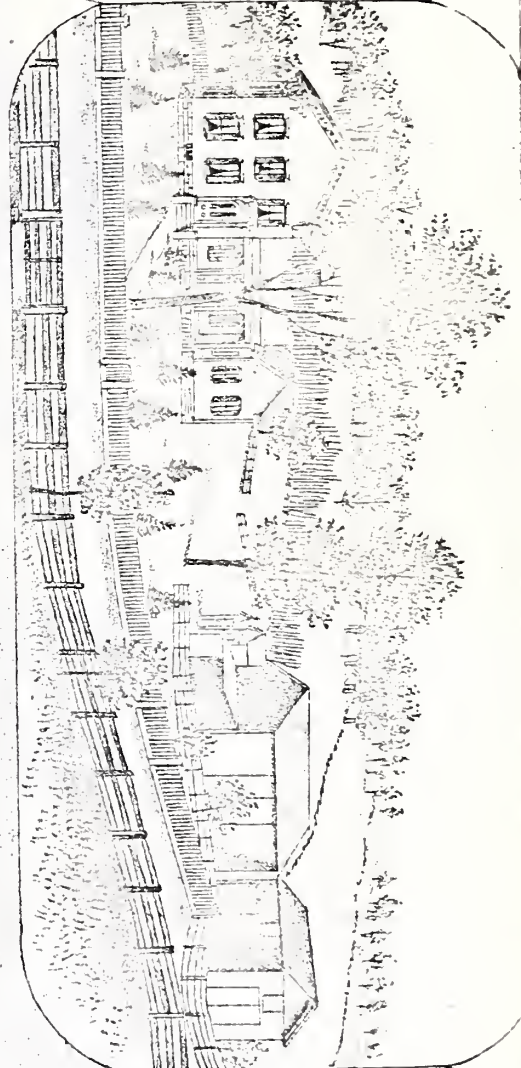
St. John's Episcopal church, located at Portlandville, was organized in 1866 by Rev. Edward Pidsley, who became the first rector. The house of worship was erected in 1866. R. M. Townsend, Esq., of Portlandville, repeatedly promised the writer that he would furnish a detailed history of this church, but failed to do so; hence the above brief notice.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MILFORD CENTRE

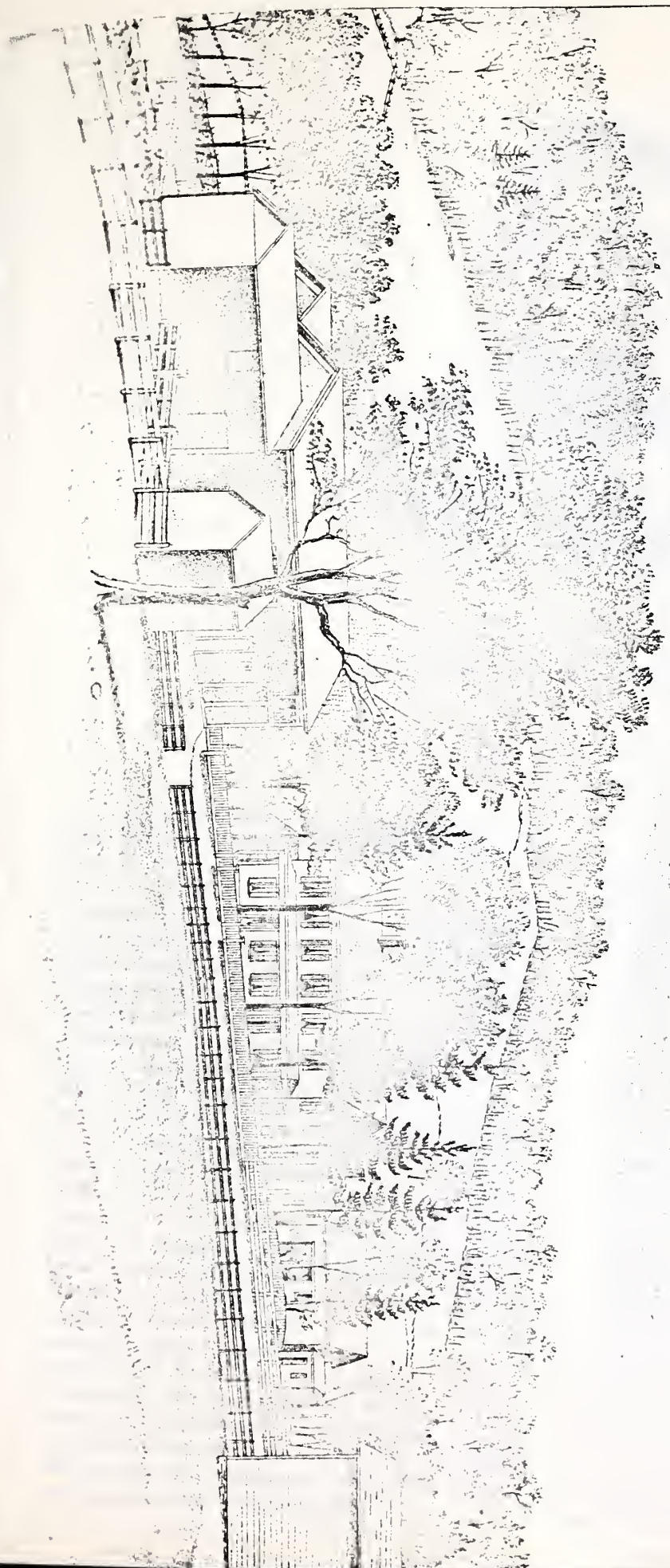
was organized in about the year 1805, with 8 constituent members. Rev. Josiah Morris became the first pastor. The present church edifice was erected in about 1820, at a cost of \$2000. The census of 1875 reports value of church property at \$7000; number of members, 151.



OTIS WESTCOTT.



MRS. SALLY WESTCOTT





Jared Goodyear

JARED GOODYEAR.

Jared Goodyear was a lineal descendant of Stephen Goodyear, first lieut.-governor of the colony of New Haven, Conn.

Of the early history of the Goodyear family very little is known, except that the father of the subject of this memoir, Jared Goodyear, with his family, together with the Fillmore family, emigrated from Connecticut, and settled in Cayuga county, N. Y., about the year 1800, coming the entire distance with ox-teams. Jared Goodyear and Millard Fillmore were schoolmates together in a log school-house in that county. After five years the Goodyears removed to Albany county, and there kept hotel on the western turn-pike. Jared, at the age of fourteen, leaving the hotel where he had helped his father, opened a little store at the same place, the goods being furnished him by a merchant of Albany. In this business his capacity for trade and business so began to develop itself, that from that time forward, during his minority, he assumed the duties of one much older in years, and thus laid the foundation for early business tact and shrewdness. After a few years the family removed to Cobleskill, where his father bought a farm and remained until his death, about the year 1850; having been born near New Haven, Conn., April 26, 1767. Jared was the eldest son, and we next find him buying and driving cattle, and in this business he is successful; but when passing through Colliersville, Otsego County, becomes acquainted with one who was to become the sharer of his happiness and fortune, or misfortune, through life.

Among the most enterprising and honored of the pioneer families which have added materially to the growth and prosperity of the town of Milford, as well as to the county of Otsego, is that of the Goodyear family, represented by Jared Goodyear, who was born in Schoharie county, July 24, 1792, and became a resident of Otsego County, locating at Colliersville about the year 1822, at the time of his marriage.

The direct cause assigned for his settling at Colliersville was his marriage to Miss Ann Eliza, only daughter of Major Peter Collier, who was son of Isaac Collier, the first settler of that place, and who had come there during or about the close of the Revolutionary war. Soon after his marriage Mr. Goodyear formed a partnership with his father-in-law, and their business was thereafter conducted under the firm-name of Collier & Goodyear, till the partnership was dissolved by the death of Major Collier, in 1846.

This firm—and after its dissolution, Mr. Goodyear—were not only frugal and industrious in their manner of life, but they also had the sagacity to foresee that the rapid development of this, their new country, would necessarily increase the value of real estate, and they therefore invested their gradual accumulations in such property; and the event has justified their anticipations, as the increase in the value of their purchases, and their success, was such that Mr. Goodyear, at the time of his death, Oct. 24, 1874, left behind him in their combined property the largest estate ever accumulated in the county of Otsego.



Ann Eliza Goodyear

And while Mr. Goodyear was thus active and enterprising for himself, he was at the same time a useful and valued citizen, and maintained the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Those who had a disposition to help themselves, requiring assistance, could always rely upon him for aid; and many business men in the vicinity where he lived were often greatly indebted to him for favors that released them from temporary embarrassment, which might otherwise have been to them utterly disastrous.

He was one of the most active and efficient supporters of the great work in connecting the Susquehanna river with the Hudson by railroad, and during the long, arduous, and doubtful struggle to raise means to build that, which is now regarded as one of the most important thoroughfares of the State, Mr. Goodyear gave to the enterprise such aid, pecuniary and otherwise, that but for him, his then fellow-directors say, "it would have failed and been abandoned."

In connection with his other business, Mr. Goodyear carried on banking at Schoharie, in company with his brother Charles, for several years.

Although his whole mind seemed intent on business, he did not shrink from bearing public burdens when so required by his fellow-citizens, yet he was in no way solicitous of office. He was the first postmaster of Colliersville, and held the office from about 1825 to 1865. By those who knew Mr. Goodyear he is said to have been a self-reliant,

resolute, and active man, possessed of great powers of endurance of body, a man of strict integrity, and for several years represented the town as supervisor. In politics Mr. Goodyear was a Democrat; although in this respect an unswerving member of his party, yet not in any sense of the term a professional politician.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear lived together for over fifty years, the latter surviving the former only some four years, and dying March 30, 1878; having been born at Colliersville, May 1, 1803.

Mrs. Goodyear was a woman of great prudence, industry, and economy, possessed of rare intellectual attainments, and well versed in the current reading of the day, in the national politics, and conversant with the best authors. She was sociable and kind to her many friends, a lady of remarkable decision of character, of courage and patience, and for the last thirty or more years preceding her death she was an invalid, but bore her bodily misfortune with singular and pleasing patience.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear was born one daughter, Alvira Collier, wife of Sylvester Lyman, a native of Pittsfield, Mass., but now a resident of Cooperstown. They have one daughter, Ella, who desires to place in the history of Otsego County the portraits of her grandfather and grandmother, and short sketches of their lives, in honor to them for their many virtues, and as representative men and women of the pioneers spared to live to old age.



MRS. ELIZABETH COLLIER.

MAJOR PETER COLLIER.

The father of the subject of this sketch, Isaac Collier, was the first settler of the village of Colliersville, and hence its name after its first pioneer. He came to the then wilderness country with his family during the days of the Revolutionary war, descending the Susquehanna from its source in Otsego lake to that place, which since, on account of the enterprise of the Collier and Goodyear families, has ranked among the places of prominence in the county.

Isaac Collier was of German descent, and, with the many obstacles in the way of the pioneer settler (which was no exception in his case), was enabled to make but little headway in clearings and property where his progeny in future became noted for wealth. He raised a large family of children, and lived to the advanced age of eighty years; his wife surviving him several years, and living to be about one hundred years of age.

Major Collier was third son in the family, and became inured to the privations and hardships of the wilderness home, and at the same time learned those lessons of economy and self-reliance which laid the foundation of his future success. He leased a large quantity of land from George Clark, of Springfield, built a saw-mill and grist-mill, and engaged extensively in the lumber business. Manufacturing his lumber, by means of rafts constructed from the same, he shipped it to Baltimore, where it found ready sale.

Major Collier was known as one of the most enterprising men in the county; was held in such esteem by his fellow-

men, and so characterized by honesty and integrity of purpose, as to receive their suffrages on many occasions, and represent them in offices of responsibility and trust.

He was chairman of the board of supervisors of the county for several years; was the first loan commissioner of the county for the United States loan. Although he was a man who, in early life, had received only a limited opportunity for obtaining an education from books, which in after-years was largely made up by extensive reading, he was twice chosen to represent his county in the legislature of the State, and during one of which terms, in 1831, he became a strong advocate, and aided largely in the passage of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. Subsequently Major Collier was a presidential elector, representing the Democratic party. Although an unswerving member of his party, he was not ardent in the desire for official responsibility, but never shrank from bearing with fidelity the public burdens intrusted to his care.

Major Collier was born in 1776. Married Miss Elizabeth Man, of Schoharie county, N. Y., a woman of good sound mind, a safe counselor in all her husband's matters, respected and honored by all who knew her. She was born in the year 1782, and died March 20, 1863. Major Collier died June 23, 1846. They left only one daughter, Ann Eliza, wife of Jared Goodyear.

Unfortunately there is no likeness of Major Collier in existence, but a portrait of his wife may be seen above.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

at Portlandville erected their first church edifice in 1848. The present house of worship was built in 1866, at a cost of \$15,000. The present value of church property is estimated at about \$6000.

There is also a Methodist church at Colliersville, but no one exhibited sufficient interest in it to furnish the historian any data. Our repeated requests for information received no attention whatever.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted in the war of the Rebellion from Milford, as compiled by Hobart B. Sagers in 1865:

Abner B. Peck, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to sergt.; in battles of Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and Spottsylvania; wounded.

David Caning, enl. in Co. I, 15th Art., Jan. 15, 1864; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and sent to Andersonville; exchanged Nov. 25, 1864.

Charles E. Vandusen, enl. in Co. I, 15th Art., July 15, 1864; discharged previous to mustering-out of the regt.

John J. Green, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., in August, 1862; in battles of Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, and Spottsylvania.

Joseph Dingman, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, and Cedar Creek; died in Cedar Creek battle-field.

Peter Dingman, enl. in the 3d Art. in 1861; died from disease.

Daniel G. Winsor, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; in first battle of Fredericksburg; discharged and re-enlisted in Co. G, 6th Cav.; in battles of Cedar Creek and Dinwiddie Court-House; sergeant.

Samuel Dennison, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at second battle of Fredericksburg; dis. March 8, 1864.

M. M. Mumford, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Rappahannock Station, Winchester, Fisher's Hill; wounded at Cedar Creek.

David E. Parker, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. March 27, 1863.

William Bifenburg, enl. in the 144th Regt., Aug. 24, 1864.

Lemuel Kimball, enl. in the 90th Regt., Aug. 31, 1864.

William Whitford, enl. in the 90th Regt., Aug. 3, 1864.

Robert Hall, enl. in 1863.

William Hall, enl. in 1863.

Orlando Lawyer, enl. in the 93d Regt., Aug. 8, 1865.

Geo. W. Ross, enl. in the 93d Regt., April 8, 1865.

Abner Wellman, enl. in the 152d Regt. in Sept. 1862.

George Cady, enl. in the 89th Regt., Jan. 8, 1864.

George Teal, enl. in the 121st Regt., July 29, 1862.

Henry Edson, enl. in 22d Regt., Feb. 20, 1864.

Joseph Edson, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.

H. K. Thorn, enl. in the 1st Regt., Oct. 10, 1861.

George Chase, enl. in the 20th Regt., Aug. 9, 1864.

Myron Tabor, enl. in 153d Regt. in March, 1865.

Carleton Mumford, enl. in 1st Regt. in 1861.

Jeremiah Parrish, enl. in the 152d Regt. in 1862.

Majd Keith, enl. in the 152d Regt. in 1862.

John Peaslee, enl. in the 20th Cav. in Oct. 1863.

John Fletcher, enl. in the 95th Regt. in Aug. 1862.

Charles Irons, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 6, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg; dis. Nov. 2, 1864.

William Every, enl. in an engineer regt. in 1861.

Belmer Burnside, enl. in the 36th Regt., Aug. 5, 1861.

Henry Cydewise, capt., enl. in 1861.

Oscar Lane, enl. in July, 1864.

Hamilton Westcott, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.

William Newkirk, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1861.

Hamilton Carpenter, enl. in 2d Art., April 19, 1864.

Lucy Hollister, enl. in the 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862; wounded.

John Newkirk, enl. in Sept. 1861.

S. M. Mauley, enl. in Co. A, 43d Art., in 1861; re-enl. and deserted.

Lyman Burnside, enl. in the 1st Eng. Regt. in 1864.

Isaac Waters, enl. in 121st Regt. in Aug. 1862.

William Vanwouner, enl. in the 59th Regt. in Feb. 1864.

Joseph Barnes, enl. in 16th Art. in 1863.

David Carvin, enl. in the 40th Regt. in 1863.

Andrew Fern, enl. in the 95th Regt. in 1862.

Henry Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt. in 1861.

David Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt. in 1861.

William Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt. in 1861.

Adison Barnes, enl. in the 152d Regt. in 1862.

Orlando Greene, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.

Wendall Meak, enl. in the 1st Eng. in 1861.

James W. Cronkite, enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; prom. 1st sergt. Co. I, Aug. 18, 1862; 2d Lieut., Oct. 29, 1862; 1st Lieut., April 19, 1863; capt., May 3, 1863; maj. by brev., Oct. 19, 1864, for meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek; maj., Dec. 24, 1864; Lieut.-col., Jan. 24, 1865—subsequently resigned that office in favor of Major Kibler; Lieut.-col. by brev., April 6, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Little Saylor's Creek; wounded in the battle of Saylor's Creek, April 6, 1865; dis. June 25, 1865.

Harrison Whitney, enl. in the 76th Regt., Sept. 27, 1861; in battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, and surrender of Lee.

Edgar Gage, enl. in Co. K, 152d Regt., Sept. 27, 1862.

Eugene Murry, enl. in Oct. 1861.

Norman Stone, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; in battles of Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Spottsylvania, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and surrender of Lee.

Chas. Beach, enl. in the 152d Regt. in Oct. 1862.

Philip Blanchard, enl. in the 43d Regt. in Aug. 1861.

William M. Carpenter, enl. in the 43d Regt. in Aug. 1861.

Adrian Bartlett, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1862.

Danforth Gagne, enl. in the 152d Regt. in Oct. 1862.

Edgar Stickney, enl. in Berdan's Sharpshooters, Nov. 28, 1862.

Jacob G. Whitney, enl. in the 144th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864.

Benj. H. Baker, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; substitute.

James I. Spencer, enl. Aug. 6, 1864; substitute.

Anson More, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; substitute.

Harley T. Williams, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

James Wright, enl. in Co. D, 144th Regt., Sept. 15, 1864.

Samuel M. Wheeler, enl. in the 5th Art., Jan. 19, 1864; dis. March 10, 1864, by reason of having furnished a substitute.

Geo. Williams, enl. in the 16th Art. in 1864; deserted.

Marshall Wilber, enl. in the 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Emmett Webster, enl. in the 2d Art., Jan. 15, 1864.

Archibald Warren, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864.

Andrew Jackson, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

William Adams, enl. in the 131st Regt., Feb. 6, 1865.

Benj. I. Ashley, enl. in the 1st Regt., Feb. 4, 1865.

Nelson Alger, enl. in the 5th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Denison Reynolds, enl. in Co. I, 144th Regt., Jan. 19, 1864.

Emulus A. Reynolds, enl. in the 3d Cav., Jan. 18, 1864.

George Reeve, enl. in the 152d Regt., Jan. 19, 1864.

Harvey L. Rogers, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Feb. 10, 1864.

Peter Ross, enl. in Co. K, 2d Art., Jan. 19, 1864.

Chas. E. Radeker, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 26, 1864.

James M. Radeker, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.

Augustus E. Radeker, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Chas. L. Reside, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 5, 1864.

Alvin A. Kinney, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 19, 1864.

Foley Kingsley, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 26, 1864.

Reuben Keata, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 12, 1864.

Thomas Kelley, enl. in the 131st Regt., Feb. 4, 1865.

Cornelius Corwell, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Artemas G. Carwell, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 19, 1864.

James Chismore, enl. in the 2d Art., Jan. 16, 1864.

Edward Cantwell, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Ulysses S. Campbell, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Charles E. Curtis, enl. in the 90th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Richard S. Cole, enl. in Co. H, 8th Cav., Sept. 3, 1864.

David S. Shere, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.

Walter Capler, enl. in Co. C, 131st Regt., Feb. 3, 1865.

David Snyder, enl. in Bates' Bat., Sept. 5, 1864.

Jerome Swift, enl. in Co. G, 1st Eng., Sept. 3, 1864.

Burton Slade, enl. in Co. K, 2d Art., Jan. 20, 1864.

Edward A. Stevenson, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 18, 1864.

William S. Smith, enl. in Co. B, 4th Art., Jan. 1864.

Loria True, enl. in Co. K, 2d Art., Jan. 19, 1864.

Hamilton Turner, enl. in Co. K, 16th Art., Jan. 19, 1864.

James Palmer, enl. in Co. K, 2d Art., Jan. 20, 1864.

Leroy Pratt, enl. in 3d Cav., Jan. 18, 1864.

Horatio N. Platt, enl. in 22d Cav., Jan. 15, 1864.

John A. Patten, enl. in Co. A, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Edward Parson, enl. in Co. L, 2d Art., Jan. 16, 1864.

Isaac Pier, enl. in a battery, Sept. 3, 1864.

Geo. D. Phillips, enl. in Co. L, 22d Cav., Feb. 7, 1865.

Clark D. Sanfield, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Geo. D. Barringer, enl. Aug. 5, 1861.

Willey Baker, enl. in the 131st Regt., Feb. 24, 1865.

Chas. L. Barrows, enl. in the 90th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.

Chester Burnside, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Sept. 15, 1864.

Herman Briggins, enl. in 8th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.

Patrick I. Burke, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

George Bleafield, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Andrew Brown, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Lyman Brown, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Chas. F. A. Burgherof, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.

Samuel Balcock, enl. in Co. B, 11th Regt., Aug. 30, 1864.

Chas. T. Bogart, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Hiram Hawk, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Ephraim Hulburt, enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
 Chas. R. Hatfield, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 William Hubbell, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.
 Chas. W. Hewitt, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Amadeus Houghtaling, enl. in 5th Art., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Geo. G. Houck, enl. in 8th Art., Jan. 20, 1864.
 Robt. W. House, enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Alexander Hadden, enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Harvey Hubbell, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864.
 David B. Fuller, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Eugene Fuller, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864.
 Scott G. Falls, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 18, 1864.
 John D. Frain, enl. in Co. E, 15th Eng., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jacob H. Gibson, enl. in 90th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Oscar Grant, enl. in Co. B, 4th Art., Jan. 16, 1864.
 Nathan S. Gilbert, enl. in 22d Cav., Jan. 10, 1864.
 Ambrose Dryer, enl. in Co. K, 4th Cav., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Emerett B. Dane, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 David Dyke, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 Jacob Decker, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Daley, enl. in Co. K, 35th Regt., Jan. 14, 1865.
 Anson Davenport, enl. in Co. H, 16th Art., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Thomas Davis, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
 John A. More, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 James A. Morse, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 Martin Malon, enl. in Co. K, 4th Cav., Sept. 15, 1864.
 Edwin Miller, enl. in the 3d Art., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Edwin O. Lake, enl. in the 3d Art., Sept. 3, 1864.
 O. W. Lawrence, enl. in Co. G, 144th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
 Chas. E. Dixon, enl. in the 14th Regt., Jan. 13, 1865.
 James Seymour, enl. in the 14th Regt., Jan. 1865.
 Edward Vail, enl. in the 14th Regt., Jan. 1865.
 James Carr, enl. in Jan. 1865.
 Michael Carroll, enl. in Jan. 1865.
 Jacob Renz, enl. in Jan. 1865.
 John P. Murphy, enl. in Jan. 1865.
 James Herley, enl. in the 50th Col. Regt., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Isaac Robinson, enl. in the 50th Col. Regt., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Elias McDale, enl. in the 50th Col. Regt., Aug. 23, 1864.
 Robert Davis, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 John Hosey, enl. in the 8th Regt., Jan. 26, 1865.
 Christian Christianson, enl. in the 7th Regt., Jan. 26, 1865.
 John O'Brien, enl. in the 19th Regt., Jan. 26, 1865.
 John Mock, enl. in the 11th Regt., Jan. 24, 1865.
 Daniel Lammigan, enl. in the 15th Regt., Jan. 24, 1865.
 John Hoffman, enl. in 15th Regt., Jan. 21, 1865.
 John Elson, enl. in the 10th Regt., Jan. 21, 1865.
 John Pawler, enl. in the 5th Art., Sept. 27, 1864.
 James Ross, enl. in the 17th Regt., Oct. 4, 1864.
 James Carr, enl. in Jan. 1865.
 John M. Irons, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 6, 1861; discharged in 1862; re-enlisted; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; died on Gettysburg battle-field.
 George Keith, enl. in 1861, in Eng. Corps.
 Robert M. Rose, enl. in the 1st Eng., Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt.; in battles of James Island, Secessionville, Pocotaligo, Fort Pulaski, Morris Island, Fort Wagner, Fort Gregg, and Olmsted; dis. Nov. 28, 1864.

The following-named persons enlisted from this town and were credited to the town of Hartwick:

Albert I. Thorn, enl. in Cav. Regt., 1864.
 Samuel S. Apdin, enl. in Cav. Regt., 1864.
 William Leaning, enl. in Cav. Regt., 1864.
 George Beach, enl. in Cav. Regt., 1864.
 Daniel Winsor, enl. in Cav. Regt., 1864.

The following enlisted in the naval service:

Geo. W. Warren, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Geo. Jackson, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 John Glynn, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Geo. Wood, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Thomas Martin, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 Edward Judge, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 John Naylor, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 William B. Hutchinson, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 John Hale, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Geo. Howland, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Allen Swape, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 Daniel Kennedy, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Oliver Coon, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Joseph Hurley, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
 James Knaball, enl. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Henry M. Hinds, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 William Brown, enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

William Robinson, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Edward Luchan, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 William H. Harrison, enl. Sept. 7, 1864.
 Sannel Armstrong, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Jacob Buckhart, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Chas. B. Surkner, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 William Spink, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 John Kelly, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Josiah Kinsey, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 William Williams, enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 William Childley, enl. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Chas. W. Rudd, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Patrick Buckley, enl. Jan. 3, 1865.
 William Spiller, enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Robert Somerville, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Nathaniel Bullock, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Richard Palmer, enl. Jan. 28, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD B. MORRIS

was born in the town of Milford, Otsego County, April 3, 1811, being the youngest son of Charles and Catherine Morris. His early life was passed on his father's farm, being the same property on which his grandfather settled about 1790, and which is still owned by members of the



RICHARD B. MORRIS.

family. He took for his companion in life, March 1, 1838. Zilpha, daughter of Reuben and Wealthy Westcott. She was born in the town of Milford, Nov. 1, 1820. The result of this marriage was three sons and three daughters. And, by God's will, the sons alone are left to preserve their father's name and honor for posterity. The eldest son, Albert, was born in Milford, Jan. 2, 1840, and married Mary J. Birdsall, Nov. 5, 1868; they have two children, viz., Burton H., born Nov. 28, 1869, and A. Stanley, born Oct. 28, 1871. The second son, William H., was born in Milford, July 21, 1841, and married Ada Angell; they also have two children, Susan, born May 21, 1870, and Willard, born June 21, 1872. For twelve years these two sons have carried on a large and extensive flour and feed business in the village of Oneonta, and are among its most prominent

Steele's Charles, the third son, was born in Milford, March 10, 1860. *Mr. Morris* originally belonged to the old Whig party, but on the formation of the Republican party joined that



ZILPHA MORRIS.

organization. He held several minor town offices, and in his early life was connected with the New York State militia. He was an active member of the Baptist church for over thirty-five years, having been a deacon for thirty-three years. His grandfather was the leading organizer of the first Baptist church in the town of Milford. All mankind have at some time to end their earthly career and render an account to the Almighty. None was better prepared for this than the subject of this sketch, who passed away Dec. 26, 1877, mourned by his friends and neighbors.

ADOLPHUS G. MORRIS.

Among the early settlers of the town of Milford was the Morris family. Their forefathers, about the time of the Revolutionary war, emigrated from Wales to the State of Rhode Island, and subsequently moved west to Rensselaer county, and some time between 1790 and 1800 settled in this town in Otsego County. David E., a descendant of this family, was born in the town of Milford, Otsego County, May 2, 1801, being the son of Charles and Catherine Morris. He was married to Susan, daughter of Reuben Westcott, she being a native of Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., born in 1802, and came to this county with her father in 1815. Their family consisted of eight children, the eldest of whom, Adolphus G., was born Aug. 20, 1826, in the town of Milford. He was married Feb. 14, 1855, to Mary J., daughter of Albert Howland, she being a native of the town of Laurens, and was born Oct. 19, 1838. Five children have blessed their union: Wellington L., born Aug. 23, 1856; Clarence S., Dec. 19, 1858; Hiram, Dec. 28, 1862; Frank, Sept. 8, 1871; Belle, March 3, 1877. Mr. Morris mourns the loss of both father and mother, the latter having passed away November, 1868, and the former May 3, 1876. Politically

he belongs to the Republican party, and is one of the most useful, energetic, and public-spirited citizens of the town in which he resides.

SIMEON R. BARNES

was born in the town of Maryland, Otsego County, Aug. 18, 1831, being the son of Philip and Jane T. Barnes. His father was born June 22, 1798, at Groton, Conn., and emigrated with his father to this county in 1823. Simeon was brought up on his father's farm, and received his early education at the district school, but at the age of nineteen was sent to the New York Conference seminary at Charlotteville, Schoharie county, where he graduated in 1852. The winter following he taught school in Delaware county, but in May, 1853, he commenced the manufacture of sash and blinds at Maryland on a small scale. In the fall of 1855 he took F. M. Fox in partnership with him; under the firm-name of Barnes & Fox they continued business at Maryland till April, 1867, when they removed their works to the village of Colliersville, in the town of Milford, erecting a large building, and having as many as fifty men at one time in their employ. They also, in connection with their manufactory, were engaged in the business of carpentering, building, and lumbering, and had a very extensive trade.

Mr. Barnes sold his interest in the business to his partner in December, 1874, and since that time has lived a retired life. He was married, Oct. 11, 1853, to Margaret J., daughter of Stephen and Nancy Platt, who were originally from the State of Connecticut, but who emigrated to the town of Maryland in an early day, and were among the first settlers; their daughter was born in that town Dec. 14, 1833. But two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, only one of whom is living at the present time. The eldest, Charles P., was born in the town of Maryland, Dec. 4, 1854, and died Jan. 15, 1872; the youngest, Frank Leslie, was born in the same town, Aug. 6, 1858.

Mr. Barnes has been a life-long Republican, and has held a number of State and local offices, having been supervisor from the town of Milford, in 1869; and was appointed by that board, in 1871, as one of a committee of five to superintend and erect the present jail and sheriff's residence, and personally gave his attention towards drafting and completing the building. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Dix as one of the town commissioners for this county, which office he holds at the present time. In the fall of 1876 he was elected a member of the assembly, in a district strongly Democratic, receiving a majority of one hundred and ten.

He and his wife are both members of the Universalist church, and he has given largely of his means for its support, having in the fall of 1876 built the only church of that denomination in the town, about two miles from Colliersville, on his own responsibility. The church bears the name of the First Universalist church of Colliersville and Maryland, and has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Mr. Barnes erected his present home in the summer of 1868, a view of which, accompanied by the portraits of himself and wife, can be found in another part of this work.

OTIS WESTCOTT.

Prominent among the citizens of the town of Milford is the subject of this sketch. A son of old Massachusetts, born at Cheshire, Berkshire Co., April 25, 1806, being the offspring of Reuben and Susan Westcott. At eight years of age his father emigrated to this town, bringing his family with him, which at that time consisted of nine children, which was afterwards increased to twelve,—six boys and six girls; and at the death of their father, in 1847, all were living, the youngest being over thirty years of age. They were all members of the Baptist church except the two oldest, who were Methodists. He remained on his father's farm till the time of his marriage, Dec. 6, 1826, to Sally, daughter of Charles and Catherine Morris, she being born in Milford, Aug. 21, 1804. He then purchased a farm, being the one on which he now resides, and there laid the foundation of the comfortable fortune which he now possesses. There came six children to bless his home and fireside, four of whom are now living, all of whom were born in the town of Milford. Eliza Delia, born Feb. 6, 1828. Catherine, born Feb. 4, 1833, and was married to Rev. Ozias Ellerson, a Methodist minister, located at Keyport, N. J. Munro, born July 11, 1836. Emily S., born Sept. 1, 1843, was married Sept. 23, 1863, to Dr. Thomas Evans, of Milford. Mr. W. has been a Republican ever since the formation of the party. Himself and wife have been members of the Baptist church for over half a century. Dec. 6, 1876, there gathered at his family mansion relatives and friends to extend their greetings and celebrate the anniversary of his golden wedding, and nothing can be more appropriate than the following lines:

"For fifty years we've journeyed on
Together on life's way;
Our locks, once fair to look upon,
Are mingled now with gray.

"We've shared each other's toil and cares,
A Father's love hath blessed;
And e'er another fifty years
We hope with Him to rest."

WILLIAM R. HARDY

is a native of the town of Unadilla, Otsego County, born Jan. 13, 1809, being the son of William and Esther Hardy.

Soon after his birth his father removed to Broome county, where William remained till 1821, when he came to the town of Milford, being then only twelve years of age. He spent his time summers in working as a farm laborer, and his winters in trying to obtain an education at the district school, till he became of age. He at that time hired for four years to John Low, of Milford, and served his time. He was married, Feb. 25, 1835, to Margaret, daughter of his employer, she being born in the town April 15, 1807. He then purchased a farm of sixty-three acres, and with this, in connection with one hundred and fifty acres which he hired, and with a debt of five hundred dollars on his shoulders, he began life for himself. He has always carried on that business, and stands to-day as one of the leading and successful farmers of his town, enjoying a comfortable and

honorable fortune. Nine children came to bless his home, only four of whom are living at the present time: Albert, born Feb. 2, 1836; Oscar, Sept. 1, 1839; George W. March 14, 1845; Elbridge G., Jan. 2, 1850; all being natives of Milford. In politics Mr. Hardy belongs to the Democratic party, having cast his first vote for president of the United States for Andrew Jackson, for his second term of office. He has held several county and town offices, having been elected, in 1854, superintendent of the county poor for a term of three years. He represented his town as supervisor in 1863, was justice of the peace for four years, and has held the offices of school commissioner, assessor, and commissioner of highways. Mr. Hardy is one of the most respectable and reliable citizens of the town of Milford, and stands to-day a living model of an American farmer.

ANDREW SPENCER

was born in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y., April 3, 1835, being the son of Andrew and Emline Spencer,—the former a native of the State of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1803. He removed with his father to Herkimer county in 1819. In 1830 he married a daughter of Andrew and Christila Dusler, they being old settlers of Herkimer county, where she was born, Sept. 13, 1809. He subsequently came to the town of Richfield, Otsego County, in 1849, and in 1853 came to Hartwick, and the year following removed to Milford, where he died in November, 1859. Andrew, his son, received his early education at the district school, and soon after his father removed to this county entering Hartwick seminary as a student, where he graduated after a three years' course. He afterwards held the position as a teacher in the same institution for a year and a half. He followed teaching for a livelihood for eight years, having charge of private and public schools in the south and west. After his father's death he returned to Otsego County, and turned his attention to farming, in which business he is still engaged. He was married, Jan. 17, 1862, to Minerva, daughter of E. and S. Cronkite, a native of Milford, born Dec. 16, 1840. His family consists of five children, viz., Andrew, born in Milford, Dec. 10, 1863; Cora, born in Laurens, June 28, 1865; Maude, in Laurens, July 13, 1867; Mattie in Milford, Feb. 7, 1874, and Forrest, in Milford, March 5, 1877. Politically, he has always been a member of the Democratic party and an active worker in its ranks, and has received a goodly number of offices from the supporters of that party,—representing his town as supervisor in 1872 and 1873 justice of peace and sessions, and being the present county superintendent of the poor. He has given largely of his means for the support of religion in his town, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Milford. And for a man of his years few are held in as high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

HENRY WILCOX

was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego County, Sept. 15, 1805, being the son of William Wilcox. The latter was a native of Dartmouth, Mass., and removed from there with his father to Dutchess Co., N. Y., but in about 1800



HENRY WILCOX.



WILLIAMS H. WILCOX.

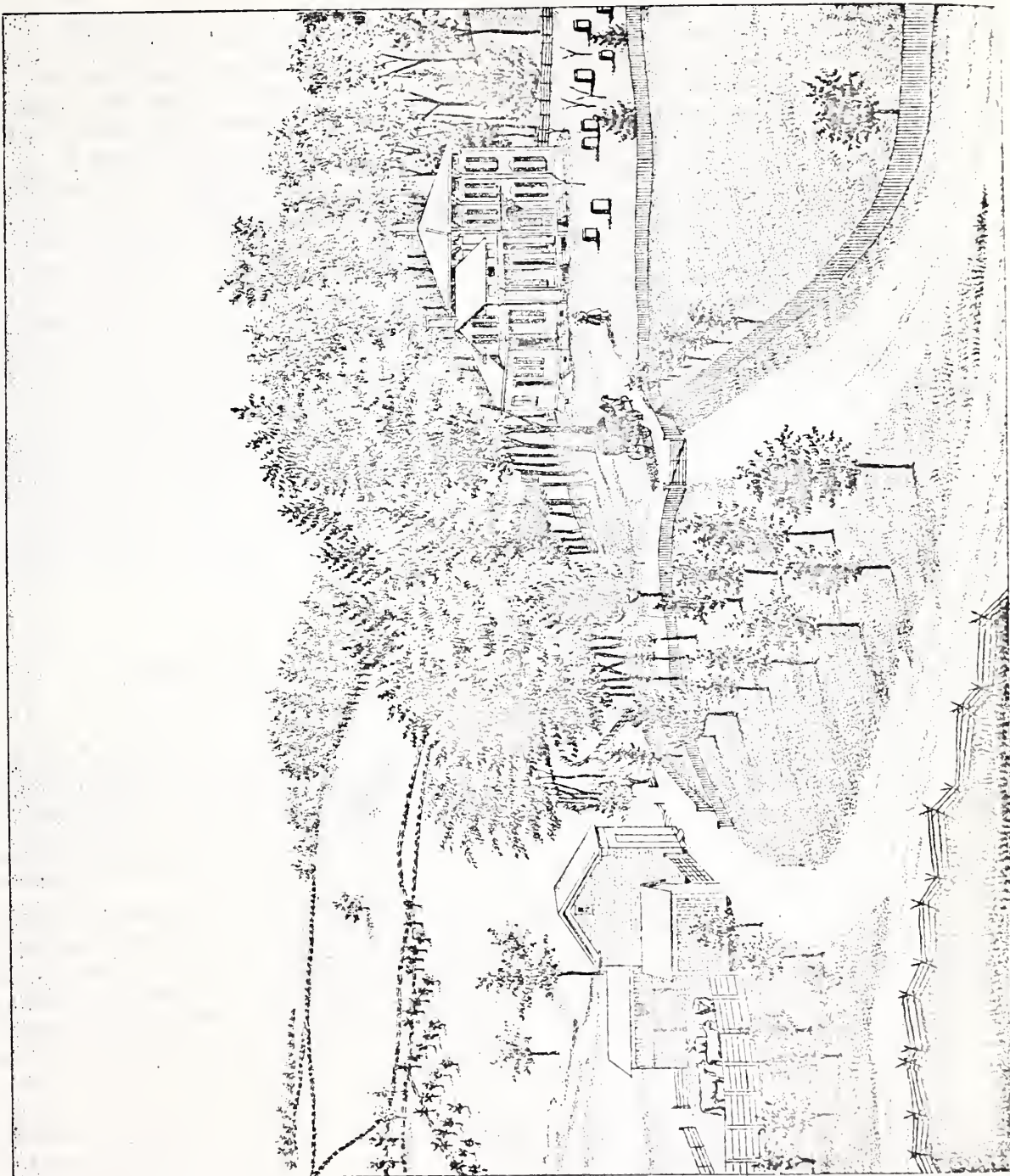


MRS. LUCINA WILCOX.

PHOTOS BY W. G. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN



RESIDENCE OF HENRY WILCOX, MILFORD, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW SPENCER, MILFORD DISCO CO. N.Y.

came to Otsego County, where he married Letitia, daughter of John Brees, an early resident of this county, but originally from the State of Virginia. On her mother's side she was connected with the noted Cooper family.

Mr. Wilcox early turned his attention to farming, and followed that avocation during his life. He passed away April 1, 1857. During the last few years of his life he was deprived of the companionship of his wife, she having died Sept. 13, 1853.

Henry, the eldest child, was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education at the district school. He married, Oct. 15, 1829, Lucina, daughter of Robert M. and Sarah J. Tunney. She was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1808. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom died in infancy. The youngest, William H., was born in Milford, Aug. 2, 1840, and was married Sept. 29, 1863, to Emogene Shute. He died May 13, 1873, leaving but one child, John Henry, born Nov. 24, 1866; he, therefore, being the only one left in the town where the family has lived for four generations, to hand the honored old name of Wilcox down to posterity.

Mr. Wilcox has always belonged to the Republican party, and has held several town offices, including that of justice of the peace, in which capacity he officiated twelve years.

Both he and his wife have been members of the First Presbyterian church of Milford about forty years. Mr. Wilcox is probably at the present time the oldest living citizen of the town of Milford born in the county; and he has during his life maintained a reputation for honesty and integrity among his friends and neighbors.

CHAPTER LI.

TOWN OF MORRIS.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—First Town-Meetings—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of the Town to 1873—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population from Organization of Town to 1875.

THIS town was organized from Butternuts on the 6th day of April, 1849. It is one of the western tier of towns, and bounded as follows: on the north by Pittsfield and New Lisbon; on the east by New Lisbon and Laurens; on the south by Butternuts; and on the west by Butternuts and the Unadilla river, which separates it from Chenango county. Butternut creek flows southwest through nearly the centre of the town, and divides its surface into two ridges or hilly uplands, which are well adapted to agricultural pursuits. The western ridge terminates in a steep bluff bordering on the Unadilla river. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam, very fertile, while on the uplands it consists chiefly of clay and gravel.

The first settlement in Morris was made in about the year 1770.

Among those brave spirits who led the pioneer van was Paschal Franchot, a native of France, who left his sunny home for an abode in the wilds of the New World. His

advent into the wilderness, and the incidents of the journey, together with much other valuable information, is thus pleasantly related by himself: "You ask an old settler to give you the historical associations pertaining to the old town of Butternuts. This town derives its name from three butternut-trees growing from one stump, were noted as being the corner of three patents, to wit: the Otego, Wells, and Hillington, which latter contains 18,000 acres, being chiefly in said town, and being also at this day the corner of three towns, Pittsfield, New Lisbon, and Butternuts, now called Morris, being the southeast corner thereof. This tract was purchased by Henry Hill before the Revolutionary war of Gov. Franklin, and was part of a tract of 47,000 acres patented to Geo. Butler and others, who conveyed the said 18,000 acres to William Franklin and others, owned by Mr. Holker, at that time French consul-general, and partly by Le Ray de Chaumont, who also owned the Middleton patent, part of which, with the above, is now called the town of Morris, leaving the old name of Butternuts to that part consisting mainly of the Morris and Upton patents, with 4000 acres of the Otego patent, being about five miles distant from the three butternut-trees from which the name was derived.

"Benjamin Lull and five of his sons, Benjamin Lull, Jr., Joseph, Caleb, Nathan, and William, with their families, Ebenezer Knapp, Increase and Moses Thurston and family, came from New-Town-Martin, of Tryon, late county of Albany, together with Hugh M. Irish, Benjamin Stone, William Pierce, Esquire Brooks, Jack Johnson, and Robert Garrett, all English, and settled with their families in and about Hillington and Wells' patent in 1773, or before, in Butternuts. All these people were harassed and driven off by the Indians under Colonel Braut during the Revolutionary war.

"Mr. Jonathan Moore and sons were the next settlers.

"Le Ray de Chaumont, in company with Mons. le Chouteau, explored Hillington and Middleton patent, and under the auspices of the said Holker and Chaumont, Louis de Villiers, Esq., a French gentleman, settled and cleared a large farm now called Elm Grove. The widow Rosseau and three sons, from the city of Paris, and François Cockrell first settled Louisville.

"Mons. Renour, Mons. Perry, and M. De Lay, all French, settled in what was then called Chaumont Valley, now New Lisbon, on lands of Le Ray.

"Among the first settlers of the Upton patent should be mentioned De Burgers and his father, remarkable as the largest and most corpulent man I ever saw, and withal, possessing gentlemanly manners. General Jacob Morris told me when he came to his place, *New Morrisania*, as he then called it, he first embarked at the head of Otsego lake, and followed the Susquehanna river to the Unadilla river, and up that river to the mouth of the Butternut creek, thence to the tract on which he settled and cleared his farm in Morris' patent. About the same time Abijah Gilbert, Esq., settled Gilbertsville, and owned 1000 acres in that neighborhood. Mr. Upton also settled Mr. Chamberlain on his farm, now owned by Mrs. Fenno and sons.

"Messrs. Liekeau & Boons, at that time agents of the Scotland land-company, made, previously to their settlement

of Cazenovia and Brownsville, experiments in Otsego on a considerable scale in making maple sugar, and satisfied themselves in what could be done in that line of business. All these gentlemen, together with some from Cooperstown, at times congregated together, mostly at Louis de Villiers', Esq., and at our dwelling, and passed the time very pleasantly.

"At the beginning of the French Revolution my father emigrated from France to this country with the intention to settle his sons on the Ohio, where a considerable French settlement was begun. When we arrived at New York, Count De la Foret, consul-general of France, advised us to settle on lands of Le Ray de Chaumont, in Hillington, especially since a bloody Indian war then existed in Ohio. Accordingly, with La Foret's advice, after wintering at New York, which contained 50,000 inhabitants, we embarked in April, 1790, with our luggage and one year's provision, for this place; arrived at Albany in a passage of eight days; thence to Schenectady in wagons; thence in bateaux up the Mohawk river to Canajoharie; thence hired six wagons to the head of Otsego lake, at Major Staat's, who then lived at the carrying-place, where we were disappointed in finding boats to carry us to Cooperstown. Being the youngest, I came down to Cooperstown and made out to get Captain Stewart Averill and others, with all the boats, and brought our luggage and family to the outlet of the lake, on the banks of which a tavern was kept by a worthy Scotchman, Mr. Ellison, where we were well entertained, and were introduced to Mr. Bowers, from New York, who was then on the opposite bank clearing and burning brush where his house was afterwards built.

"I found that I had committed a blunder; there was no road from Cooperstown to Butternuts. I ought to have turned off from Springfield to Schuyler's Lake, and so on to Tunnick's and Burlington.

"I immediately set out through Hartwick to Major Butterfield's; thence was shown a path which went to Burlington, but this path was so blind I got bewildered; traveled most all night, and happened to see, just before daylight, fires, for which I started, and found a Mr. Palmer, who had got up to punch his log heaps, and who met me with a hand-spike, in a threatening posture, but we were soon made friends. I was so much Frenchified he could not understand me. I must have been a great curiosity, for he examined me very closely; my manchettes, my coat, my shoes, my double-barreled gun, all appeared odd to him. He became very kind to me; took me to his house and comforted me the best way he could, and after feeding me and showing me real good-will he put me in the right road and I arrived safely at Butternuts, distant seventeen miles.

"After apprising my brother of my mistake he immediately set out, and, with the advice of Judge Cooper, hired Major Butterfield, an excellent, good man, and some of his neighbors, who cut out a road from this place to Johnson's, a mile above Garratsville, and moved the family and all our luggage from Cooperstown with ox-wagons exactly fitted for going through the woods. My father, as soon as he saw us snugly settled, returned to France.

"Soon after I lost two brothers, François and Auguste. My eldest brother, Louis, died in 1800, after being in part-

nership eight years. I pursued the mercantile business with Mr. Volkert Peter Van Rensselaer, from Chateaugus, who was introduced by Mr. John De Peyster Douw, a hardware merchant of Albany, until 1814, when I retired from mercantile business, and was agent for Le Ray de Chaumont and others in settling lands, and clearing and extending my farm, and bringing up a large family. I have, I believe, done my humble part in improving our country, and I feel I shall not long remain here, having attained fourscore of years and about worn out."

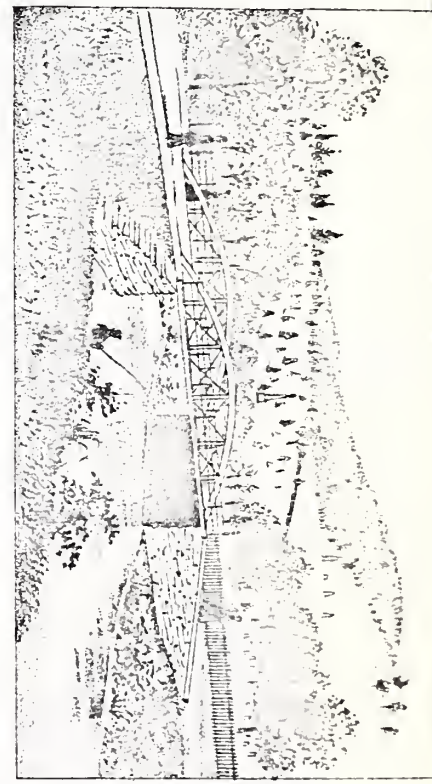
Mr. Pascal Franchot, born March 30, 1774, in the Département de la Haute Marne, Canton de Sainte Dezien, Commune de Chamonilly, married for his first wife Miss Catharine Hansen, of Greenbush, N. Y., and for his second wife Miss Deborah Hansen, both of whom were daughters of Derrick Hansen. His family consisted of ten children,—three sons and seven daughters,—viz.: Miss Julia A. Franchot resides in the village of Morris; Helen married Volkert de Peyster Douw, of Albany; Joanna married Henry R. Van Rensselaer of Morris; Francis G. married A. C. Powell, of Syracuse; Meta married Robert Wells, of Riverton, N. J.; Miss Antoinette and Chas. F. reside in Syracuse; Louis Franchot, deceased; his widow resides in the village of Morris; Marie Augusta in Canandaigua. Richard Franchot, deceased; his widow resides in Schenectady.

Richard, son of Pascal Franchot, born in Morris in 1816, was a leading citizen of the county. He held the office of supervisor of the town, and was for several years president of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. In 1860 he was elected to congress from this district, and in 1862 was made colonel of the 121st Regiment, N. Y. S. V. He afterward resigned his commission to Colonel Upton, of the regular army, and after serving out his term of office removed his residence to Schenectady. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the cotton and woolen factories at Morris, and did much to advance the general interests of the town. He died in Schenectady on Nov. 23, 1875.

Benjamin Lull and five sons,—Benjamin, Jr., Joseph, Caleb, Nathan, and William Lull,—Jonathan Moore, Andrew Cathcart, Jacob Morris, Ebenezer Knapp, and Andre Renour were also among the pioneers.

In those early days it was not an uncommon occurrence for the female portions of the household to leave their domestic duties and assist in the severe toils of the field and forest. It is related of Martha, daughter of Ebenezer Knapp, that, in 1775, she employed herself in the "sugar-bush," a "good run" sometimes obliging her to feed the fires under four kettles until midnight. One night, while thus engaged, hearing a fierce growl which betokened the near approach of wolves, she immediately returned it, at the same time swinging fire-brands in defiance of their attack. During that season she made 215 pounds of sugar, with which her father was enabled to purchase at a distant village a sufficient quantity of grain to supply them with bread the ensuing summer.

The first marriage in the little settlement was that of Joseph Lull and Martha Knapp, mentioned above. They settled on a farm about one mile distant from their parents, and here, in the midst of a dense forest, with strong hearts and willing hands, began the battle of life.

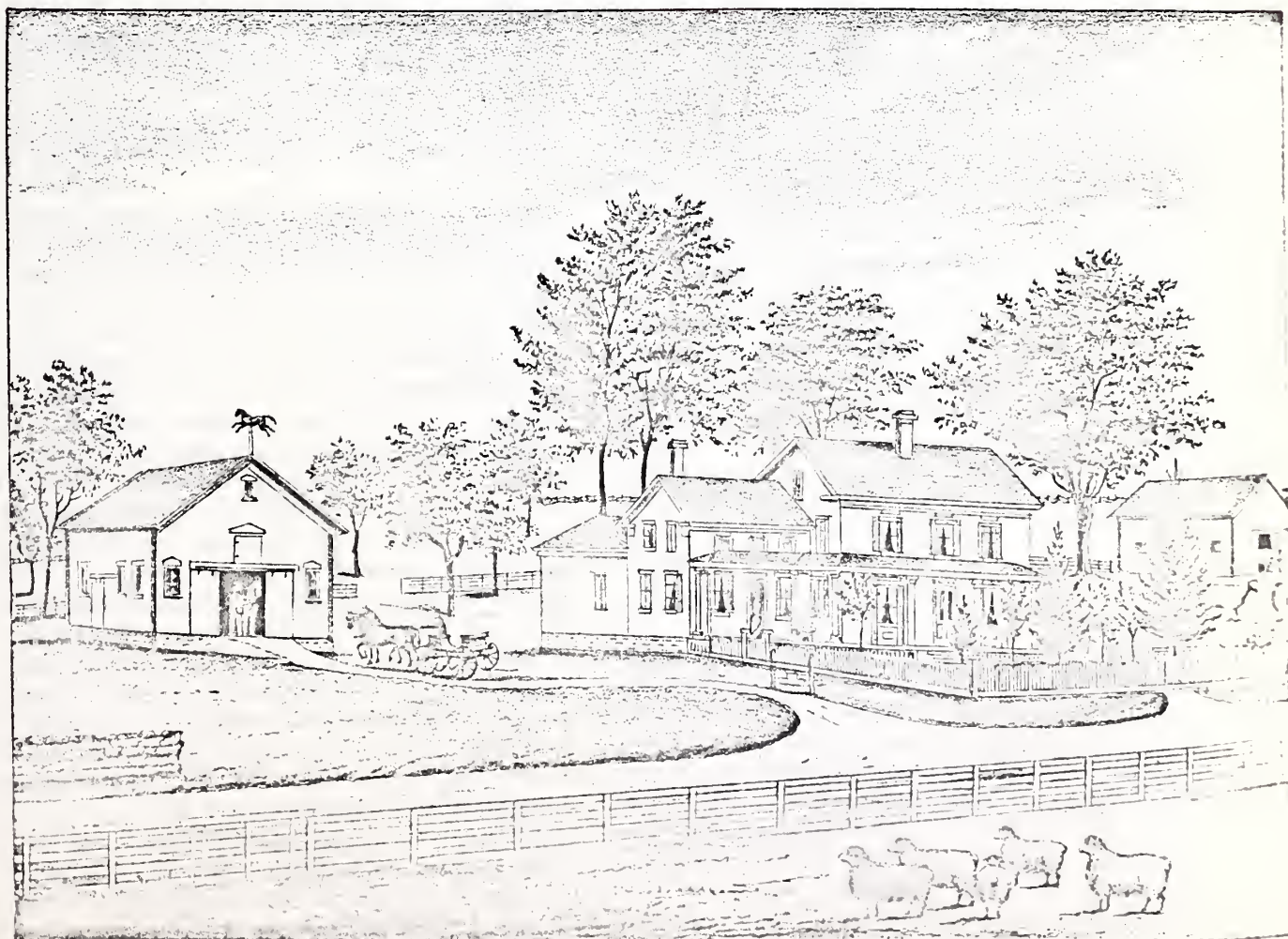




MRS. EDSON WHEELER.



EDSON WHEELER.



RESIDENCE OF EDSON WHEELER, MOORIS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

The peace and quiet of their home was, however, not destined to remain. The Revolutionary war, which began the previous year at Lexington, had now penetrated the wilderness and broken the quiet of the valley homes of the settlers.

A company of British soldiers passing through without molesting their rude dwelling excited the suspicion of those who called themselves "Whigs," and Mrs. Lull soon saw her father and husband arrested on the charge of being "Tories," and conveyed to Albany for trial. Thus left a lonely occupant of her new home, she was in a few days called on to defend herself and property from the frequent attacks of enemies.

It was now fall, and her husband's brothers, three of whom were fortunately left, appointed a husking-bee at her house.

In the afternoon of that day, while sitting in her desolate home, a tap was heard at the door. She arose, and upon opening it in stalked fourteen *Oncida* Indians. She welcomed them as brothers, extending to them her hand in token of her friendship. Pleased with such a friendly reception, they seated themselves, manifesting their goodwill and peace. At their request, she began to prepare supper. In the mean time her brother entered, and, in the same manner as she had done, gave the red men a friendly welcome to their home. After supper, which was heartily discussed by the Indians, the invited guests began to make their appearance. As may be supposed, their number was small, and the assistance of the Indians was acceptable. The "sons of the forest" seemed disposed to assist, and soon set themselves to work, and chatted and made merry till midnight, when, weary of labor, all reclined upon the husks of corn.

Scarcely, however, were their eyes closed in sleep when a man and woman appeared and informed them that the Continentals were in the northern part of the settlement, at the same time advising them to secure their goods. These tidings quickly excited the war spirit of the savages. With a shrill whistle calling to their aid two of their number who had been stationed as sentinels, they seized the half-sleeping men and quickly disappeared over the hill. The remainder of the night was passed by the women in fear and weeping. At dawn of morning it was agreed to go to the house of Mr. Knapp, and on opening the door they met two of the same Indians, who had but an hour or two before disappeared so suddenly, dressed in the most frightful form. The Indians demanded of them where they were going. "To my father's house," replied Mrs. Lull. "You must prepare to go to Cherry Valley," was the answer, and, seizing one of them by the shoulder, who was sobbing bitterly for the loss of her husband and for the dread of her own fate, he stamped fiercely upon the ground, and commanded her to "whist." Feigning to draw a knife upon another, he terrified her into the surrender of her silk handkerchief. Then proceeding to the barn, they set it on fire, and thus destroyed the fruits of a year's patient industry. They returned to the house, gathered up some clothing and household utensils, and were about to depart, leaving the women surrounded by the smoke of the burning buildings, when Mrs. Lull inquired if she must go with them; they

answered, "No; go long to your father's home, where you said you were going." She questioned them closely as to what they intended to do with the prisoners, and learned that nothing serious need be apprehended. This intelligence, though communicated in the unfeeling manner of an Indian, somewhat relieved her aching heart. The whole company of women and children then set out and arrived in safety at her father's house, where they found the people ignorant of what had happened.

Restless and discontented while separated from her husband, and fearing a repetition of the same alarming scenes through which she had just passed, she desired to go to Cherry Valley, from which place the communication with Albany was more direct, and where friends of a more thickly-settled region offered greater protection. Filled with the resolve of proceeding thither, she returned to her own house in search of a horse which they had pasturing in the field. The search was in vain. The Indians had returned, killed a hog, and taken the horse to carry off the pork. Almost despairing of being able to accomplish her object, she was cheered by the return of her brother from Albany with three horses, one of which she obtained, and, with her sister, set out for Cherry Valley, thirty miles distant, the path leading through an unbroken forest, marked trees being their only guide. They rode alternately, carrying three children,—one two years, one sixteen months, and one six months old,—two of whom were the children of a deceased sister.

After enduring many hardships they at length reached their place of destination. But here another difficulty arose: they were without provisions. On applying to the colonel commanding they received an order on the commissary, with which they got half rations for three weeks, when Joseph Lull returned, having been found innocent of the charge alleged and was released. Hearing that the Indians designed an attack upon the place, he immediately obtained a horse, and, with his family, started for Dutchess county, which then seemed to be a place of refuge. They had gone four miles when the report of fire-arms told that the attack had begun.* Congratulating themselves upon their timely escape from this scene of devastation and bloodshed, they hastened onward and reached in safety their destination, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. There the family remained until the close of the war, during which time three more were added to their number.

Now peace once more invited them to their long-deserted home. Having prepared such things as necessity might demand, they commenced their long wished for return. At Middlefield they were detained until spring by the great depth of snow. From thence, leaving their sleighs, and binding their children flat upon their horses lest they might be torn off by the overhanging branches of the trees, they traveled on foot, sometimes crossing the rapid streams on a string-piece which chanced to be spared by the flood, while they guided the horses by the halter as they swam with their loads. Arriving at New Lisbon, they rested upon the ground until morning, and then with difficulty

* Massacre of Cherry Valley.

reached that home from which they had been five years exiles.

Joseph Lull died in March, 1840, aged eighty years, leaving eleven children and ninety-nine grandchildren. His wife died in June, 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. They reared a numerous family, only three of whom survive, viz., Jacob K. Lull, now at the advanced age of eighty-three years, resides in the village of Morris. He has been an active man in his town and county, and besides holding the office of supervisor several terms was member of assembly in 1838. Cyrus resides in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and Nathaniel W. in Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mrs. Turner Davis, a granddaughter, lives in Morris village. Ezra Lull, a son of Caleb, resides in this town, aged eighty years.

Jonathan Moore, wife, and four sons came from Salisbury, Conn., in about the year 1792, and located on adjoining farms. Two sons with their families subsequently moved to the west. Alanson, the eldest, married Asenath Skinner, and had a family of four children. Two sons reside in town. Ansel C. Moore, a banker in Morris village, married Esther Freeman, and had a family of four daughters and one son; Mrs. Mary F. A. Pearsall resides with her father; Josephine married Everett E. Yates, and lives in New Jersey; Albert G. married Elizabeth Beardsley, and died Feb. 10, 1876; Victorine is the wife of Hon. James E. Cooke, of Morris; Amelia married Rev. Romaine S. Mansfield, and resides in Spring Valley, N. Y. Mr. Ansel C. Moore was first vice-president and a member of the first board of directors of the bank of Cooperstown, subsequently merged into the Second National bank of Cooperstown, and was also supervisor of Butternuts for eight years.

A daughter of Jonathan Moore, named Ruth, married Nathan Lull; Charity married Uri Jackson; Charlotte married William Lull; and Cynthia married Amos Perry.

An honored pioneer of Morris was Benajah Davis, who settled contemporaneously with Paschal Franchot in "Louisville," now the village of Morris. He built a tannery on the corner of the street opposite the Louisville Hotel, which he continued until his death. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter, viz.: Elizabeth married Samuel C. Gilbert, and resides in Gilbertsville; John, deceased, married Sarah Morris; Jonab, deceased, married Tamar Palmer, who lives in Morris village; and James W. lived and died in Kingston, on the Hudson.

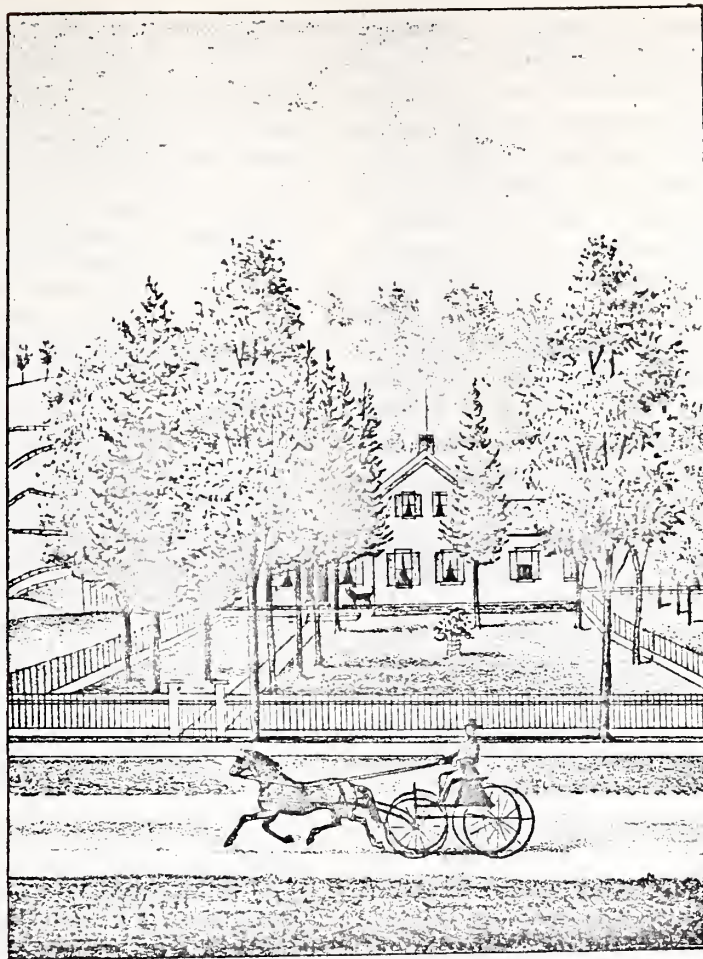
Ichabod B. Palmer, wife, and family moved from Connecticut soon after the beginning of the War of the Revolution, and settled about two miles above the village on the east side of the creek, on a farm which he carried on as long as he lived. A son, Amos, then occupied the farm, which remained in his possession until his death, which occurred in 1862. Ichabod B. Palmer's family consisted of nine children,—three sons and six daughters. Anni Palmer, a son, died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. Other children are as follows, viz.: Amos Palmer married Theresa Lull, and had a family of eleven children; Mrs. Tamar Davis is the only one living in the town; Rev. Noble Palmer is the rector of the Episcopal church in Havana, N. Y.; Amos P. Palmer resides in Albany, and is a banker; Jacob K. is

a resident of Warren, Pa., and carries on the tanning business; Ichabod B. is a farmer, and resides near Ithaca; a daughter married Cornelius Jones, and resides with a son, Wm. Jones, a merchant, in Exeter; one, now deceased, married Dr. Wm. Yates, and the old homestead is now occupied by a son, George Yates; one, now deceased, was the wife of Wolcott Dunning, and lived in New Lisbon; and another daughter, also deceased, became the wife of Richard Pratt, and resided in Burlington.

General Jacob Morris, from whom the town derived its name, who during the Revolution was on the staff of Major-General Charles Lee, settled in the south part of the town, near the site of the "Morris Memorial Chapel." He was born in 1755. During the Revolution he was in the battle of Monmouth and other engagements. At the close of the war he engaged in business in New York, and soon after removed to his new home in what was then considered the western wilderness. The following highly interesting letter, giving an account of his journey from New York to the present town of Morris, was written by him to John Rutherford, of New York:

BUTTERNUT CREEK, 12 MILES FROM THE UNADILLA,
MONTGOMERY Co., June 21, 1787.

The friendly solicitude you discovered for the success of my present undertaking merits a letter from me to acquaint you of my operations since I left you, how I am now situated, and of my future intentions, prospects, expectations, etc. As far as Albany and Schenectady I came on very handsomely, having had a fine short passage to the former place. I embarked all my movables, and dispatched four wagons for Schenectady, in less than two hours after my arrival, and proceeded immediately for that place, where I came that evening. I was not, however, quite as expeditious in getting my stores up the Mohawk, owing to the laziness of the bateau-men, who were nearly four days getting from Schenectady to the carrying-place for Lake Otsego (eighteen miles). Here I was at some additional expense, on account of my falling in with the commissioners for running the boundary line between us and Pennsylvania, who were going the same route, and had occasion for fifteen or twenty wagons, and the inhabitants were extravagant in their demands for team hire. It took us three days, by reason of the excessively bad roads to get over, and when there I was at much loss which way to proceed. However, as I had written to a man last winter to come over and look at this part of the country, and report to me respecting it, I concluded it was best to leave all my things in store at Staats', the north end of the lake, and embark with the commissioners, who were going down the Susquehanna in bateaux, and go with them as far as the residence of this man, about twenty miles below Otsego, on the above-mentioned river. When I came there, I found the man had been to see my tract of land, and he gave me a tolerable account of it, and was of the opinion that I could transport my stores by water to my intended spot of residence, though he could not speak with certainty, having never viewed this creek. This was enough for me, as I knew full well the great difficulty of land transportation in this country at this time. I therefore immediately set about to procure a bateau and hands. The former I could not hire, and therefore applied to a man who had a great respect for rum, to barter that article with him for one of which he was possessed. We soon struck the bargain for eight gallons of rum, which I could conveniently spare, having more along with me than I believe I shall consume before winter. Thus I became master of a bateau, my own property, obtained two good hands, and sent them off for a load, with orders to stay at Cullig's, on the Susquehanna, if they should return before me. I then set out, with one of the Culligs, to look at the place myself, it being about twenty miles from his house, as the path now runs to the Butternuts, across the Otsego creek. I left Monsieur De Villers' house (a Frenchman, who is making a very respectable settlement at the Butternuts, six miles from where I shall build), came down in the morning, and did not hesitate long to determine on this spot as the place of my future residence. My situa-



RESIDENCE OF ELLIS GROSS, NEW LISBON OTSEGO CO. N.Y.



THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE GENERAL JACOB MORRIS,
NOW OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY HIS SON, JACOB MORRIS.

tion is at the north end of my father's and uncle Richard's patent, near the confluence of the great Mill and Butternut creeks, two as handsome runs of water as were ever seen in the world. Upon the former I am preparing to build a saw-mill immediately, within one hundred yards of where I shall put my house, which will be that distance from the creek, having a fine spring near and a fine tract of land in front. As healthy a country as any in the world. I lay out in the woods one night, and returned to De Villers' the next day; from thence up to one Tunnickliff's, near Lake Conedonaga, which ride satisfied me that as fine a road will by-and-by be made to the north end of Lake Otsego that way—about forty miles from hence—as was ever made the same distance in any back country. From thence I returned to Cullig's the next day, and found my bateau-load of things. The heavy rains had swollen the river so much that it was not thought advisable to go down directly. This induced me to go up to Staats', as the stupidity of the bateau-man induced him to leave behind several things I particularly requested him to bring, among which were some that were indispensably necessary for me to have directly. On my return, we judged the water had fallen sufficiently for us to proceed. This being an enterprise of some difficulty and danger, and the cargo of too much consequence to me to hazard out of my view any longer, I thought proper to go on this expedition in person. We accordingly embarked on Thursday, the 14th inst., at Cullig's, reaching that evening the mouth of the Unadilla (thirty-five miles). The next day we proceeded up the Unadilla about eight miles, and came up the Butternut creek about two miles that evening, being the *first white man* that ever attempted its navigation. After meeting with several obstructions from fallen trees and logs, which are ever to be found in small rivers which have never been cleared, and often in those constantly used, we arrived in front of my building spot with a full-loaded bateau on Sunday, the 17th inst., being about twelve miles up the Butternut creek, from where it falls into the Unadilla river. I do solemnly declare it is the handsomest navigable creek I ever lay my eyes upon. I am now in my tent, having been obliged to clear a spot to pitch it, as there were never before ten trees cut down by the hand of man within four miles of me. I have as yet had only two hands chopping for me since Sunday; indeed, one of them I was obliged to send yesterday to Otsego for flour, and the other is employed cutting down trees for a small hut I mean to erect and cover with bark for the accommodation of my work-people. I find it will cost me a very small trifle more to build a frame house than a log one. The latter will only last a few years, and is eternally out of order, sinking upon the door and window frames, and is always a dirty house. I shall therefore this year build a frame one,—24 by 16 feet,—that will by-and-by do to convert to the use of a kitchen, and next year, with my saw-mill, will build an addition. I wish you would come and see me. You would probably find me either chopping or cooking or doing work of that kind (there is no female within six miles of me). Upon reading what goes before, I find I have been a most unpardonable egotist. A brother will, I hope, excuse it.

General Morris married for his first wife a Miss Cox, of Philadelphia, and for his second wife a Miss Pringle, of Richfield. His family was as follows, viz.: Lewis Lee, born in 1778, and came to Butternuts when about sixteen years of age. He married for his first wife a Miss Gilbert, and for his second wife a Miss Winter. Seven children are living, viz., Lewis, in Binghamton; William, in New York; John, in Friendville, Pa.; Charles Lee, in Australia; Mrs. John A. Collier, in Rochester; Mrs. John A. Davis, in New York, and James R., who resides on his father's homestead.

John Cox, the second son, was born in Philadelphia, in 1781; was educated at Dartmouth college, subsequently studied law, and practiced in New York. He afterwards removed to this town, where he continued his practice and was judge of the county. Richard, the third son, was born in Philadelphia, in 1782, and came here with his parents. He married a Miss Upton, and settled at "Upton Park."

Mary Ann, born in 1784, married Isaac Cooper, of

Cooperstown. George died in infancy. Sarah Sabina, born in 1788, married for her first husband Peter Kean, and for her second husband Looe Baker. She is still living in New York with a daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Fish.

Jacob Walton was born in Butternuts, in 1792. A son, Charles Morris, occupies the old homestead.

Catherine Cox, born in Butternuts, in 1794, and married John H. Prentiss, of Cooperstown. William Augustus, born in 1796, was accidentally killed in about 1818. James Elliott died in infancy.

Charles Valentine, born in 1802, entered the navy as a midshipman when fourteen years of age, and has since remained in the service. He was in command of the Washington navy-yard during the late Rebellion, and is now on the retired list, and resides at Sacket's Harbor, N. Y. William Pringle, born in 1832, is a practicing attorney in Madison, Wis. General Jacob Morris died Jan. 10, 1844, aged eighty-eight years.

The Morris patent embraced 30,000 acres, and was granted to Lewis and Richard Morris to indemnify them for the loss of their property on the Hudson, which was destroyed by the British during the Revolution. Lewis was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The first store was kept by Louis and Paschal Franehot, and the first inn by Sturgis Bradley, at Morris village.

The first grist-mill was erected by Louis de Villers, at Elm Grove.

The first death was that of Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Lull, Jr., and daughter of Ebenezer Knapp.

An honored pioneer in what is now the town of Morris was Stephen Walker, who moved from Johnstown, Saratoga Co., N. Y., and settled in 1811. He was some fifteen days on his journey, and first lived in a house on the premises of Judge Van Rensselaer, and after a few years bought and built a house of his own, where he lived till old age. His wife, Lydia Gardner, of Nantucket, was a birth-right Quaker, and he always attended the "Friends' meeting" in the meeting-house still standing at Morris, and most of his life was favored with the preaching of Joseph Bowne, of fragrant memory. He was a native of Providence, R. I. He was a good citizen, an honest, true man, and a kind and loving father of a family. He died in 1845, aged eighty years.

He had thirteen children, all of whom lived to be married and have children of their own. William died in Wisconsin, in 1873, aged eighty-two years. Stephen died at Buffalo, in 1864, aged seventy-two. Polly (Mrs. George Andrews), still living at Syracuse, N. Y., mother of Edward Andrews, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Des Moines, Iowa, and of Hon. Charles Andrews, of Syracuse, judge of the court of appeals of New York. Samuel G., who died at Buffalo, in 1857, aged fifty-seven years. Phebe A. (Mrs. S. S. Munson), now of Fowlerville, Michigan. Sarah (Mrs. E. Walter), who died at Litchfield, Mich., in 1867, aged sixty-three years, the mother of Prof. E. S. Walter, of Michigan university. Ferdinand, now of Brooklyn, N. Y. Caroline (Mrs. Isaac Caskey), now of Detroit, Mich. Matilda (Mrs. Sylvester Granger, now of Detroit. Benjamin G., who died at Tecumseh, Mich., in 1851, aged thirty-eight years. Charles L., now of Detroit,

Mich., a distinguished lawyer, judge, and fifteen years professor of law in the University of Michigan. Susannah (Mrs. A. C. McGraw), who died at Detroit, in 1842, aged twenty-four years, leaving two sons, E. M. McGraw, a lawyer of San Francisco, and Dr. T. A. McGraw, an eminent surgeon and professor in medical college at Detroit. Edward C., also a lawyer of Detroit, and for fifteen years regent of Michigan university.

The following interesting reminiscences of Morris were written by A. S. Avery, Esq., in 1874:

"When I was a boy." How often do we hear this remark, and how it calls up in our minds the scenes and incidents of by-gone days! How it strikes on the ears of the young to tell what happened, and how places looked when we were young! Past history lived over again. We will start from the old cherry-tree at the east end of Main street and walk over the village of Morris, and tell how it used to look fifty years ago. There were two cherry-trees here then in which "we boys" have often climbed and more often stoned. From the top of this high bluff on the north "Old Sayles" and Eli Cole used to make a large sled, pile on fifteen or twenty cords of wood, and slide it down the hill into and across the road. Near by on the right hand is the new residence of Colonel V. P. Van Rensselaer. The trees in the door-yard have just been set out and are growing finely. The residence is one of the finest west of Albany. The window-glass is the largest, for but few persons had seen in that day anything but 7 by 9 glass in a dwelling-house.

Going down the road we first come to the mill-road. This road ran down the hill through the woods on the east side of that oak-tree, and the factory-store and shed stand right in the old highway. The next building on Main street is Joshua Weaver's harness-shop. The next near by is his dwelling-house, now owned by Peleg Weeden. The next house was a little one-story building, end to the road, occupied by one Mills, and afterwards by Edward Wing, who built the second-story part of the present house in 1830, now occupied by S. G. Weeden. The next was a small two-story house, built by one Bentley, and owned by Allen Holcomb, in the rear of which he manufactured windsor chairs. Across the road in front of these houses was a clearing full of stumps and log heaps. The next was a long one and a half story house, with two front doors, owned by Asael Avery, one end of it being used as a cabinet-shop. Across the road opposite was a one-story brick house, built by General Jacob Morris for his son, John C., for a law-office; but John not taking a fancy to living there it was used as a dwelling-house, and at this time occupied by Ebenezer Dewey.

The next house was owned by Colonel Van Rensselaer and rented to Elijah Hitchcock; afterwards occupied by Rev. Russell Wheeler. John Roberts, Saul Somers, and others; finally sold to Rich. Garratt, and now owned by Mrs. Mathews. Across the road, in 1818, was built the Episcopal church, with a half-circle fence in front. The church cost \$5500. The next house was owned by Elakim Howe, a tailor by trade. It was a small one-story house. The site of J. K. Lull's house was a hog-yard. The next house was owned by C. June, a shoemaker. This house was altered over recently. Across the road, on the site of the

Otsego House, was Davis' barn. At the foot of the steep hill in front of Esquire Harrison's house was a goose-pen. The present site of J. M. Lull's house was an orchard, and near where the store is stood the tavern barn.

The old red tavern built by Bradley, situated about where the kitchen of the Louisville Hotel is, was a long two-story building, with a double piazza in front, and a one-story bar-room on the east end. In front of it, on a green large enough to put up a circus-tent, stood the sign between two posts, reading "Z. Roberts' Inn." Across the road, on the east of the four corners, stood a one and a half story red store, facing the west, built by Pratt and owned by Luther Skidmore. This store is now R. Cooley's house, and the present building was built by C. Moore in 1832.

Crossing the turnpike running from New Berlin to Huntsville, on the west corner, was the two-story residence of Esquire Davis. Just beyond the house was the one-story red shop and post-office, and in the rear is the tannery. The bark-mill and fulling-mill were run by the water from the brook. The next building across the brook was Dr. Wing's office, moved from the opposite side of the village.

We next come to the turnpike which led into the settlement known as "*Hayti*." On this corner stood a one-story house, owned by Luther Skidmore. Farther on stood the new red school-house, built by Mr. Jackson, and near the tenant-house of H. B. Washbon was an old house occupied by Jos. Pearsall, who always dressed in the Continental costume.

On the road to South Berlin, near the present site of Matteson's tannery, was an old building called the file-factory, used afterwards for boring gun-barrels, and lastly used as a dwelling-house.

Let us retrace our steps and start again from the four corners. On the southeast corner was a small red store, built by Dr. Hadley and — Goble, occupied by Edward C. Williams. Next west of it was a two-story tavern, built and occupied by Jeremiah Crittenden. There was a picket fence in front, and farther out in the road three trees. Where now is the Perry block were the tavern sheds. It was here that the first elephant in the country (Old Bet) was exhibited. A road ran down by the side of the brook to the other street, and on this was Franchot and Van Rensselaer's distillery. The brick house of Dr. Wing was commenced in 1824. The bricks were burned about five miles up the creek by White & Dayton. An old one-story house stood in what is now the garden occupied by C. Jackson. The next and last building on the main street was a two-story house on the present site of Lyman Brooks' residence, owned by Dr. Bard, and where now is Murdock's barn was Eli Walter's wagon-shop, and across the road opposite was the old school-house in Lull's woods.

It is said that these woods were underbrushed to furnish whips for the schoolmaster. To say he wore up one beech "gad" a day would be a moderate estimate. Walter's house stood where Murdock's now stands. The house in which W. E. Buun lives was built by Dr. Hadley, and at that time was owned by Stephen Walker, and his carpenter-shop was situated about in the door-yard of L. J. Davis. It was sided up with shingles. Lyman Crittenden had a blacksmith-shop where L. J. Davis' is, and in R. Cooley's

near the brook was an ashery. Opposite the ashery was a one-story house occupied by Frank Harris, a basket-maker. The wagon-shop on the corner was owned by John Lull. Where C. H. Turner's house is was Lysander's gun-shop. On the opposite side of the road was a small one-story house occupied by Allen Jackson. He was killed July 4, 1814.

In those days there were no platform scales, and many articles were sold at gross weight, 2240 pounds for a ton. A "56" was a weight with a hole drilled in it; in this was put a charge of powder, then a crease was cut in a plate, which was driven in, primed and fired. The next house (L. Mansfield's) was owned by Lynian Cruttenden. The next (H. M. Perry's) by E. C. Williams; the second story was a Masonic hall.

The next (Dr. Fox's) was the residence of John Bard, and the next was Franchot's old store, moved from the corner below, and occupied by Benj. Lull, latter, afterwards by T. S. Bergen, and later by Obadiah Seeley. Near the site of A. C. Moore's house was a small one-story white house, owned by Mrs. Louis Franchot.

The rear of the Franchot house, by the creek bridge, was built by Judge Franchot in 1810. In what is now the factory pond, near the old Cotton house, was the miller's house. The mill has been raised, but stands on the old site. Coming back to the corners again on the road to N. Berlin, at the foot of the hill, opposite Jas. Little's residence, was a blacksmith-shop, and on the left hand, at the top of the hill, was the residence of Newell Marsh. A little farther on, about opposite the road that goes down to the sled-factory, was a red house, which was moved about 1830 nearly opposite Stepheu Walker's residence, and occupied by Norman Newell, afterwards by Rufus Sanderson, and now by Moses Luther.

The above described houses, 29 in all, were on the corporation in 1824. It may not be inappropriate to say that thirty years before there was not a framed house in the town, and there is one person now living in town—Mrs. Benj. Draper, aged ninety-four (died in 1875)—who well remembers that time.

A census in 1824 would show about 160 inhabitants. There are but two houses on the corporation to-day that have not been built or altered over, viz.: R. H. Van Rensselaer's and Dr. Wing's. We add the following as a chronology: Avery's cabinet-shop was built in 1828; S. W. Murdock's store (A. C. Moore's), 1827; the old red school-house, in 1825; Bergen's hat-shop (Bunn's), in 1830; Matteson's tannery, 1831, burned in 1847; Avery's house, 1832; F. Rotch's house, 1833-34; stone hotel and store, 1833; Hargrave factory, 1833, burned 1850; J. P. Kenyon's store, 1832; H. R. Washbon's house, 1839; Otsego House, 1840; Perry's block, 1844; Masonic hall (old Baptist church), Methodist and Universal churches, 1841; engine-house, 1835, opposite Weeden's, moved to its present location in 1853; J. P. Kenyon's shop, 1842; H. R. Washbou's office (N. Stevenson's shop), 1852; Episcopal rectory, 1841; Weeden's shop, 1847; J. K. Lull's house, 1842, and shop, 1845; Davis' house, for a hotel, 1857; David Beckman's house and store, 1865; Lawrence's store, 1858, house, 1858; school-house built in 1860; C.

L. Tucker's house, 1868; J. P. Kenyon's house, 1867; Baptist church, 1869; A. L. Sanderson's house, and Dr. Still's house, 1833; Garratt's house, 1841; J. Little's house, 1852; S. Barrett's house (first balloon frame in town), 1849; Jaycox's house (Mordecai Wing's), in 1838; J. E. Cooke's house (Bates'), 1838. On the corner opposite Bard's (Lee's) wagon-shop Church & Steen built a stone blacksmith-shop in 1838, which was afterwards enlarged for an iron-foundry and machine-shop by J. H. Bump; and finally it was torn down or moved away, and is now a vacant corner, just as it was fifty years ago.

The sled-factory up the Davis brook was originally a dwelling nearly opposite Bowne's gate, Elm Grove, and was moved there and used by Allen Holecomb as a manufactory of tobacco-boxes and inkstands. It was enlarged and used as a cabinet-shop. The village was incorporated in 1870. J. E. Cooke was first president; J. A. Ward, second; A. S. Avery, third; and Peleg Weeden, fourth.

The Episcopal church bell was recast in 1828, and weighs about 800 pounds.

The town-clock was purchased by subscription in 1849. Before we had a clock a man was paid by subscription about \$25 a year to ring the bell at sunrise, twelve M., and nine P.M. The number of houses on the corporation is 175, and the population about 750. The new cemetery was laid out in 1862; the first burial there was Mrs. Leonard.

We will now speak of the manners and customs of the people.

It was a common thing for a shoemaker (cobbler) to "whip the cat,"—go into a farmer's house, put his kit in one corner of the room, and with one last, made, perhaps, from a stick off the wood-pile, make the shoes for the whole family,—the largest first, then cutting down the last to the next smaller size, the farmer furnishing the leather. Rights and lefts shoes were unknown. The shoe-pegs were all made by hand. Pegged shoes were looked upon with distrust.

Everyday hats were made of wool, and a fur hat, if one was able to own it, was worn Sundays and to trainings. It was a great discovery when "waterproof hats" were made. Silk or cotton plush was unknown. All cloth, wool or linen, was "spun or wove" by hand, and spinning-wheels and looms were as common then as sewing-machines and pianos now are. Every house had one or more fireplaces (a cooking-stove was unknown), and by the side of the fireplace was a large brick oven (sometimes the ovens would be built near the house, out of doors). The large loaves of "rye and Indian" bread were staple articles, and hard to beat. When folks got out of pearlash, they used the ashes of corn-cobs as a good substitute.

In the square-room of "well-to-do" people were brass-ornamented andirons in the fireplace. In the summer time this fireplace would be filled with "sparrow-grass" (asparagus), but after wall-paper became cheap, fire-boards, with a landscape on them, filled up the space. It was a great invention when the tin baker was made; quite an improvement on the old bake-kettle, or the board on which the Johnny-cake was baked before the fire. At night it was necessary to bury up the fire,—that is, cover the coals and brands with ashes,—so the fire would "keep" (not go out) till morning. There were no matches in those days, and

frequently people would lose the fire and have to go a half-mile to borrow a brand or coal to start a fire at home. Some had tinder-box and flint, or steel, and would strike a fire in that way. If a man had a gun (flint-lock), he could put powder and tow in the pan, and start a fire by that means.

One stage-coach ran from Cooperstown to Oxford three times a week. It was a four-horse yellow coach, and looked, in children's eyes, as large as a circus does nowadays. The postmaster could have carried any one mail for Louisville (Butternuts) in his hat. The postage on a letter was as follows: to Garrattsville 6 cents, to Cooperstown 10 cents, to Albany 12½ cents, to New York 18½ cents, and to Philadelphia 25 cents. There were no envelopes; the sheet of paper was folded up so as to tuck one edge into another, and sealed with a wafer or sealing-wax.

Hugh Edwards and Jim Willoughby had the honor of being drivers. It was the law then to blow a horn when they came to within 80 rods of the post-office.

It was a grand sight to see the stage coming at a ten-miles-an-hour gait (no brake on the coach). Sometimes the driver would cut a figure 8, then swing his long whip and tick the leader's ear, and when he left the village sometimes the horses were on a run till out of sight.

In those days barter was the rule and cash the exception. Farmers bought all their store goods and paid in grain, lumber, etc. A good farmer received \$8 to \$11 a month, and mechanics from \$12 to \$16 a month. During haying and harvesting, 50 cents was the price per day. Hemlock lumber was worth \$3.50 per thousand, and good pine shingles from 75 cents to \$1 per bunch. Good firewood \$1 a cord in trade; good three-year old steers, from \$11 to \$14; butter, 8 to 12 cents per pound; whisky, 25 cents per gallon. The first fair and cattle-show in the county was held in Butternuts in 1835.

The writing-paper used in school was coarse and hand-made; each scholar had a piece of lead flattened out to rule it with. The pens were goose-quills, and made by the master. The school-books in use were Daboll's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar, English Reader, Webster's Spelling-book, Woodbridge's Geography, etc. Blackboards, maps, and mental arithmetic were unthought of. The sheet-anchors of the system of medical practice were calomel and the lancet. When the doctor was called he would examine the patient, then take a lancet out of his vest-pocket, ask the woman for one of her garters, and proceed to cord the arm and tap a vein, then give a dose of calomel, and—call again.

2 In regard to the valuation of property, the town assessment-roll of 1824 shows Dan Smith, Ichabod Davis, and David Shaw, Jr., assessors. The total taxable property of the town of Butternuts (now Morris and Butternuts) was \$387,505. The rate was 37 cents on \$100, and the amount raised was \$1073.70. We give a list of a few lots and farms: V. P. Van Rensselaer, 195 acres, \$3600; Stephen Walker (W. E. Bunn), 4 acres, \$450; Joshua Weaver (Weeden), 39 acres, \$650; A. Holcomb, ½ acre, \$250; A. Avery, ½ acre, \$275; B. W. & C. Factory, 59 acres, \$6000, personal \$14,000; Davis, 179 acres, \$3200; P. Franchot, 458 acres, \$5000, personal \$4000; General Jacob

Morris, 962 acres, \$8976, personal \$1000; John C. Morris, 55½ acres, \$1060, personal \$3000; Geo. Shepherd (Bowne), 145 acres, \$3400, personal \$3000; Dr. Wm. Yates, 1000 acres, \$6000; Richard Cole, 95 acres, \$450; Dan Smith, 290 acres, \$3300, personal \$1200; Nathan Lull (F. Rotch), 150 acres, \$1800; Luther Skidmore, 182 acres, \$1700.

By comparing this old list with the abstract of 1873, we find in the latter that the total valuation of the taxable property of Morris to be \$419,385. In 1823 the population of this large town was 1608; to-day the population of this same territory is almost 4500. Go into any State or Territory of the United States, or in any kingdom on the face of the earth, and you will find somebody who used to live in Otsego County. The town has furnished some distinguished men, as well as some notorious personages, either to the "manor born" or by long residence therein. Francis Rotch was one of the leading men in the State, as an agriculturist and breeder of cattle and sheep. At one time he was president of the New York State agricultural society, and foremost in inaugurating town fairs, when fairs meant something besides horse-racing. He became a resident in 1830, and being a man of wealth, his means were freely given for all public purposes, and his charities, which were numerous and bountiful, are best known by his recipients. The poor of Morris miss him as much as any class of people. He died in 1874, aged eighty-six years. Jacob K. Lull is the oldest man living in town, who was born here, aged eighty years [still living at this date, 1877, aged eighty-three years]. He was a successful business man, a tanner and currier. He acquired a competency by his industry, and raised a large family. In 1838 was elected member of assembly, which position he filled with honor and credit.

Pascal Franchot was one of the first settlers of the town, coming here in 1789, *via* Cooperstown and Burlington turnpike, when the road was followed by marked trees. He was supervisor of the town in 1800, and at different times afterwards. He was county clerk and judge of the county (what is now justice of sessions). Thos. A. Filer was the first man to establish a select school approaching an academy in the course of study. John C. Morris was once judge of the county. Nelson Dewey, Esq., son of Ebenezer Dewey, Esq., was twice elected governor of Wisconsin.

Jesse C. Smith, Esq., son of Dan Smith, was a man of influence, and for many years a public officer in Brooklyn. The legislature has had Hon. St. Paul Seely, Hon. C. A. Church (two terms). The State senate has had Colonel A. M. Smith and Colonel F. M. Rotch. Colonel Rotch, son of Francis Rotch, was one of the best artists in the country. Some years ago one of his water-color paintings was sold for \$50, and the money donated to the poor. He died from the effects of a fever contracted in the swamps near Yorktown, Va., in 1864.

Charles L., and his brother, Edward C. Walker, sons of Stephen Walker, are prominent and wealthy lawyers in the city of Detroit, Mich. Edward C. Walker is a regent of the University of Michigan.

The United States congress has been represented by Hon. S. S. Bowne and Hon. General Richard Franchot, who have been for the best part of their lives residents of

this town. Dr. Wm. Yates was one of Jenner's first converts, and the first man to introduce vaccination for small-pox in America. At his death an obituary of two columns in length was published in the *New York Tribune*.

The Rev. Reuben Nelson (Methodist) was one of a large family of children who worked in Hargrave factory; it was here he lost his arm by being caught in a picker.

Dan Smith, another old settler, aided materially in the prosperity of the town, in early life, as a drover. By his purchases the farmers were able to get money to pay their taxes. Ansel C. Moore was a public officer for many years, a man of influence, and in business (mercantile) was decidedly successful. He was the first man to establish a banking-house in town, which is successfully conducted by his son and son-in-law Jas. E. Cooke, under the firm-name of A. G. Moore & Co. And. G. Washbon was a successful business man as agent for the B. W. & C. Factory Co. Upon reading the account of the firing upon Fort Sumter, he gave \$100 to the first man who volunteered to go in defense of his country, and when the town was in straitened circumstances to raise its quota and bounties, he stepped forth, and, by his influence and exertion, the \$44,000 in money was obtained. The Rev. Russell Wheeler came into this county in 1814. He first located in Unadilla, and afterwards was rector of Zion church. He was a very exemplary man, rather eloquent as a speaker, and in 1829 he lived opposite the church in Morris. He died in 1861, aged seventy-seven years. Joseph Bowne, the Quaker preacher, was one of the most eloquent speakers of his day. The meeting-house was always full and even crowded when he was moved to speak. He wore the Continental costume of the generation gone before. He was well educated, very sociable, and truly a good man whose memory is cherished with reverence even to this day. He died in 1848, aged seventy years. Levi S. Chatfield was born in this town, of poor but respectable parents, and rose to the honorable position of attorney-general.

Sixty years ago the school-house in Louisville stood near the corner beyond the bridge in Franchot's (Leonard's) lot. The district then extended to Jared Patrick's and Lemuel Brooks' (Hopkin's) on the east, and to Lyman Collar's (Danl. Jackson's) on the west, Saml. Drew, teacher. Dan Smith lived about one mile below Louisville, on the road to Gilbertsville, and for some years kept a tavern. This used to be quite a resort for persons to go and shoot at a mark. To snuff a candle at 15 rods' distance with a rifle-ball was considered something of a shot. Deacon Jackson lived in the next house below, and from there to General Morris' it was nearly all woods.

ELM GROVE.

Elm Grove was the name given to a little settlement about one and a half miles east of Louisville. A store was situated on what is now the corner where Mr. Ellis lives. A lane ran down to near the creek, and at the foot of the lane was Elm Grove factory. This factory was built in 1815 by Robt. L. Bowne & Co. The company was the rest of the family. Here were manufactured woolen goods and satinets. Broadcloth was made which sold for \$10 per yard. All the weaving was done by hand. This

company failed in 1819. The factory was afterwards owned by Saml. Starkweather, and operated by — Greenwood. It was burned in 1819. It was rebuilt, but never did much business. Robt. Bowne & Co. owned the first store, and S. S. Bowne was the first clerk. This building now stands, the first house off the creek road towards Pittsfield beyond Van Rensselaer's farm. Wm. Grant, the boss clothier, lived where Geo. Haynes now lives. Here is where Dr. Rice lived, and his son Thomas, who built a furnace and manufactured cast-iron plows. A tannery was also erected here by J. K. Lull & Sons. To-day there is a large chair and cabinet factory, owned by Geo. Benjamin. Jos. Bowne lived on the Wheeler place. Silas Neff had a grocery-store near where Thompson Bemis is building a house. We give a few names of the persons who worked in the factory: Wm. Stewart, superintendent, Christopher Gifford, Jesse Ayers, Jas. Gledhell, Heman Lloyd, Richard and George Gibson, Peter Backus, — Raymond, etc.

The whole territory of Elm Grove proper was laid out into lots of one-quarter and one-half acres; many sold about home and in New York city. The three acres of Tracy's are six building lots bought of R. L. Bowne by John Alexander. Wanton Weeden was the surveyor.

About seventy years ago one wing of the Bowne mansion was built; the main building was erected by Robt. L. Bowne (Peter Platt, builder), in 1817. The house is to-day one of the largest in the country, embracing forty rooms, some of which are very large. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle rise of ground in the valley near the *Tiouderrah* river, commanding a view of the valley twenty miles in extent, from New Lisbon on the northeast to the hills of Sidney on the southwest. Fifty years ago it was owned by Geo. Sheppard, by whom it was sold in 1830 to the Loomis brothers, who sold it to Oliver and Joseph Somers, and they sold it to Hon. S. S. Bowne, and it is now owned by his two sons, Charles and John. A framed school-house stood on the lower side of the road, on the corner near the site of the present one. In one end was a large fireplace, and the seats were made of rough slabs from the saw-mill. Here many of the Lulls, Palmers, Yates, Aldriches, Gilberts, Alexanders, Lawrences, Todds, Moores, etc., of the district, graduated. Wm. Gilbert first settled at the outlet of a little lake in the town of Laurens; he afterwards, in 1820, moved on the farm now occupied by his son, Butler Gilbert. It was on this farm that the three towns of Laurens, New Lisbon, and Butternuts joined, and a large butternut-tree was made the corner; hence the name Butternuts. The tree was cut down, and three large trees grew from the stump, one of which is standing to-day. Mr. Lull lived where Mr. Whitecomb now resides. Nathaniel Moore lived where his son Nathaniel now lives, Squire Moore lived where Kirkland lives, Amos Palmer lived where Mr. Hall resides, and Dr. Yates owned 1000 acres adjoining on the north.

The Quaker meeting-house was a log building situated on the Bender farm (Cruttenden), between the old burying-ground and the turnpike. The old Episcopal church (Harmony), as it was called, after the new stone one (Zion church) was built, stood on the south side of the road, near the corner. It was used for some years by the Methodists, and finally torn down. It was built by John Aiken, by

what is known as the "scribe-rule." The present Friends' meeting-house was built by Robt. L. Bowne about 1817. A road ran on the side-hill from A. G. Moore's residence to the old church in front of the meeting-house, and the road up the hill ran on the east side of Moore's residence. Where the factory school-house stands there used to be a large red woolen and cotton factory. Ellis Cook and John Moore commenced it, and sold out to the factory company. This company included the names of Judge Franchot, V. P. Van Rensselaer, Benajah Davis, Uri Jackson, Dan Smith, J. C. Morris, Joseph Gilbert, A. G. Washbon, and others. The stone factory was built in 1825, and commenced business in 1826. The cotton was shipped to Catskill, and from there hauled to the factory by horses and wagons. Asa Ames was for many years the teamster. It was not an uncommon thing to be two weeks making the round trip. Large quantities of the cloth were peddled out through the country. A factory was once built between the bridge and Mr. Rotch's farm-house (N. Lull's), but the machinery was never put into it.

MORRIS,

a pleasant and flourishing village of seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, located near the centre of the town, on Butternut creek, was incorporated Feb. 26, 1870, and the first officers elected were as follows, viz.:

President.—James E. Cooke.

Trustees.—William P. Card, J. P. Manning, and J. M. Lull.

Treasurer.—J. P. Kenyon.

Collector.—W. Thurston.

Clerk.—W. H. Bunn. (Appointed.)

Police Constable.—James Pope. (Appointed.)

Corporation Counsel.—H. R. Washbon. (Appointed.)

Street Commissioner.—William Gifford. (Appointed.)

The officers for 1877 are as follows, viz.:

President.—S. W. Murdock.

Trustees.—J. A. Ward, William P. Card, and R. Cooley.

Treasurer.—J. P. Cooke.

Collector.—Alexander Thomas.

Clerk.—L. D. Bassett.

Police Constables.—E. L. Payne and J. L. Winton.

Police Justice.—Isaac Mansfield.

Street Commissioner.—William Gifford.

The business interests of Morris have shown a steady increase, and are represented as follows, viz.: general stores, John A. Ward & Co., H. C. Steele, S. W. Murdock; hardware, W. E. Bunn & Co., James Falls; drugs and groceries, J. P. Kenyon, D. I. Lawrence; jeweler, R. Cooley; harness, S. G. & P. Weeden; blacksmiths and wagon-shops, R. H. Lee, W. P. Card; blacksmiths, Buzzel & Hurlburt, William Bourner, S. E. Barret; dentist, L. E. Bassett; milliners, Mrs. E. L. Payne, Mrs. O. Adams; dressmakers, Miss Mary Little, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hurlburt; tailor, J. Little; tailoress, Miss Haynes; hotel, W. W. Gardiner; livery, C. L. Hoag, J. W. Still; coopers, A. O. Edwards, L. Wallace; furniture and undertaker, D. J. Bresee; furniture, George Benjamin; cotton-factory, Whitcomb & Whitney; grist- and saw-mill, Whitcomb &

Whitney; cheese-factory, Sage Brothers; painter, E. Grafton, C. D. Staunton; billiards, S. B. Williams; carpenters and builders, Geo. W. Hall, A. B. Soley, J. Seely, C. L. Tucker; boot and shoe shop, H. W. Greig; *Morris Chronicle*, L. B. Carpenter & Sons; attorneys, H. R. Washbon and Nathan Bridges, Charles A. Bowne; justice of the peace and real estate, D. C. Washbon; physicians, C. W. Fox and M. Matteson, J. W. Still; insurance agent, J. M. Denton; flour and feed store, J. Pope; barber, Geo. H. Wales; artist, A. S. Avery; postmaster, A. S. Avery; express agent, John H. Whitney; telegraph operator, L. R. Mansfield.

A banking-house was established in 1856 by A. G. Moore, Esq., who conducted it a few years, when his son, Albert G., became associated with him, and the business was continued under the firm-name of A. G. Moore & Co. Mr. A. G. Moore subsequently retired, and a son-in-law, Mr. Cooke, became interested in the business, and it is now conducted under the name of A. G. Moore & Co.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held at Corwin & Gates', May 1, 1849, when the following officers were chosen, viz.:

Supervisor.—James W. Davis.

Town Clerk.—Silas S. Seely.

Justices of the Peace.—Albert H. Ford, Chester Jarvis, and Phineas C. Ball.

Constables.—John M. Gates and Wilbur Davis.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.—Silas S. Seely.

Superintendent of Common Schools.—Daniel Gifford.

Assessors.—Jonathan M. Lull, Zenas Washburn, and Ransom Moffatt.

Commissioners of Highways.—Thos. T. Rice, Asa Telson, and Albert H. Ford.

Collector.—Thos. R. Cockett.

Overseers of the Poor.—Hezekiah Goodrich and Nathan Lull.

Inspectors of Elections.—H. Sergeant, Otis B. Matteson, and John Bassett.

Constable.—Philip Garrison.

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1850.....	James W. Davis.	Uri Jackson, Jr.
1851.....	Addison M. Smith.	Jos. S. Jarvis.
1852.....	Richard Franchot.	Cornelius A. Church.
1853.....	George I. Colvin.	Nathaniel Stevenson.
1854.....	" "	John F. Miller.
1855.....	" "	Everett E. Gates.
1856.....	Albert G. Moore.	Willis E. Bunn.
1857.....	Richard Franchot.	Erastus W. Yates.
1858.....	" "	Peter Haslehurst.
1859.....	Jonah Davis.	Geo. W. Shore.
1860.....	" "	Silas W. Murdock.
1861.....	Russell Leonard.	" "
1862.....	Jonathan M. Lull.	" "
1863.....	" "	A. L. Sanderson.
1864.....	Isaac Mansfield.	George Bergan.
1865.....	John W. Stitt.	" "
1866.....	S. W. Murdock.	" "
1867.....	" "	Daniel C. Wenton.
1868.....	" "	N. Stevenson.
1869.....	Merritt Matteson.	" "
1870.....	" "	H. D. Whitcomb.
1871.....	I. Mansfield.	Jason D. Cooke.
1872.....	Nathan Bridges.	Chas. H. Turner.
1873.....	L. P. Carpenter.	" "
1874.....	James E. Cooke.	L. D. Bassett.
1875.....	M. Shumway.	Engel W. Carl.
1876.....	John A. Ward.	E. A. Stevenson.
1877.....	Nathan Bridges.	" "



MRS. WILLIAM YATES.



WILLIAM YATES, M.D.

WILLIAM YATES.

The subject of this sketch was born at Sapperton, near Burton-on-Trent, England, in 1767. At seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine, and soon after became a private pupil of Sir James Earle, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London. For two years he was his dresser, and afterwards was house surgeon in that hospital. He attended the first course of lectures ever delivered by Abernethy. At twenty-three he left London and returned to his home. Inheriting an ample fortune, and caring absolutely nothing for money, he never entered upon the practice of medicine as a profession.

To more than ordinary talents were added great benevolence, which he never ceased to exercise during the whole of his long life, but always as secretly as possible. He rather avoided the praise of men, and was never ostentatious. The first marked display of his benevolent inclinations was in a scheme for the treatment and cure of lunatics upon the humane plan, which was subsequently adopted by Esquirol and Pinel, of France. For that purpose he built in Burton-on-Trent a house which he conducted for several years at his own expense, and treated with great success a large number of pauper lunatics. This benevolent effort cost him upwards of £7000 sterling, besides occupying his whole attention. An unfortunate circumstance occurred which altered his plans entirely. One of his patients, in a paroxysm of frenzy, took the life of another patient under shocking circumstances, and then committed suicide. He was so horrified at the act that he determined to close the asylum, and, after providing for proper treatment among their friends and otherwise of the remainder, he sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in June, 1799.

Previous to this incident he had become greatly interested in the subject of vaccination, which was then just becoming known to the medical profession in England. And it was the desire to extend its blessings, along with the shock to a sensitive mind of the accident mentioned, that determined his visit to America. Before sailing he made the personal acquaintance of Dr. Jenner, obtained from his hand a large supply of the virus, and from his mouth all additional particulars.

Immediately on his arrival in Philadelphia he engaged himself with all the zeal of an ardent and philanthropic mind to disseminate the knowledge of the then new discovery. And it is certain that he was the first to introduce into America this great boon to humanity, although the credit of its first introduction has been generally accorded to another. He knew this, but had a morbid dislike to publicity, and never publicly contradicted it, being satisfied to extend its usefulness to the utmost. While preaching incessantly its preventive powers, he inoculated thousands with the vaccine virus. The doctrine and practice were received by the American public with greater avidity even than with the English.

The following year his affairs demanded his return to England, but in a few days he sailed again for Philadelphia. He made the acquaintances

of Judge Cooper, father of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, of General Morris, Judge Franchot, and others, and their intimate friendship he enjoyed until they dropped one after another into the arms of death. With Judge Cooper he ascended the Susquehanna to Otsego County, and being charmed with the passing beauty of the scenery, and also captivated by the daughter of a leading settler in the valley of Butternuts, he married the young lady, and resolved to pitch his tent there. He returned with his bride to England, where he disposed of Sapperton, which, as the eldest son, he had inherited, to his brother.

After spending a year in England, and making a tour of the continent, he sailed for the last time for America, and purchased a large estate in Butternuts (now the town of Morris), where he resided until the day of his death, and where his life was an uninterrupted scene of contentment and happiness. His reputation as a medical man was very great, though he never practiced medicine as a profession, and rarely accepted a fee. His benevolence was always of the most active and quiet kind, and to it at last he became a sacrifice, for it was in one of the severest days of an inclement winter now past, while on the mission of mercy, about four miles from home, his foot became so much chilled that the disease called *gangrena senilis* was induced, of which he died. To his last moments he retained perfectly the faculties of his mind and his physical senses. They were never impaired by his great age. To his last days he was conversant with the politics of the world, and the progress of science and literature.

He lived and died a consistent and practical Christian. He was an Episcopalian, though no sectarian, and contributed to the funds of many Christian denominations. He was always very partial to the Society of Friends, whose hospitality he had largely enjoyed on his first arrival in Philadelphia, and who most assisted him in disseminating the knowledge of vaccination. The Quakers thus found a warm place in his affections during the remainder of his life.

He was very simple in his mode of living. He often stated that during the present century he had not tasted of wine, and till his last illness had not since childhood been confined to his bed for a single day, except for a fracture of the leg, received in a fox hunt when a young man. Neither had he taken a dose of medicine, but if he felt ill he fasted on bread and water till well again. Till he was seventy-five he habitually rode much in the saddle.

He was first cousin, once removed, of John Howard, the philanthropist, and, curious enough, he bore the same relationship in blood to Sir Robert Peel, the statesman, whose mother was his cousin. His widow, his constant companion for more than half a century, has since followed him to her long resting-place. Four of seven sons, and a large number of grandchildren, survive him.

The present officers (1877) are as follows, viz.:

Supervisor.—Nathan Bridges.

Clerk.—E. A. Stevenson.

Justice of the Peace.—Isaac Mansfield.

Commissioner.—George Houghtaling.

Commissioner of Highways.—Samuel R. Dixon.

Inspector of the Poor.—Jabez Collins.

Doctor.—Samuel H. Bunnell.

Inspectors of Elections.—Joel M. Denton, A. R. Sutherland, M. Colvin, Sylvester Sergeant, James Gage, and Lewis Bishop.

Justices.—E. L. Payne, E. Thurston, Henry Dixon, H. Bunnell, and Clark B. Hall.

Game Constable.—R. Churchill.

Town Auditors.—S. W. Murdock, Squire Bayley, and P. I. Lawrence.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1864 Morris had 13,480½ acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$844,760. There were 5081 acres of plowed land; in pasture, 7772; in meadow, 5727; tons of hay, 4774; bushels of spring wheat in 1864, 359; bushels of winter wheat, 262; bushels of oats, 14,367; bushels of winter rye, 222; bushels of barley, 329; bushels of buckwheat, 1904; Indian corn, 8468 bushels; bushels of potatoes harvested, 13,937; bushels of peas, 22; bushels of beans, 105; bushels of turnips, 1834; pounds of hops, 63,572; bushels of apples, 24,891; barrels of cider, 495; pounds of maple sugar, 27,403; pounds of butter, 150,609; pounds of cheese, 93,436.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 9368; in pasture, 8519; mown, 6680; tons of hay produced, 7942; bushels barley, 180; buckwheat, 3308; corn, 13,205; oats, 36,185; rye, 339; spring wheat, 255; winter wheat, 893; beans, 7; pounds of hops, 36,323; bushels of potatoes, 30,581; pounds of butter made, 154,703; cheese, 10,350.

Area.—Morris has an area of 24,035 acres, and the assessed valuation is \$834,276, and the equalized valuation is \$502,331.

POPULATION.

1850.....	2155	1865.....	2191
1855.....	2038	1870.....	2253
1860.....	2320	1875.....	2303

CHAPTER LII.

TOWN OF MORRIS—Continued.

Churches—Schools—Societies.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the year 1772 two members of the Baptist church in Warwick, N. Y., came to the present town of Morris, and after making clearings returned, and in the following year took up their abode in the wilderness, bringing with them their families. A prayer-meeting was immediately held, and this praying band increased with the settlement. The War of the Revolution broke up the settlement, and the inhabitants returned to their eastern homes. After an absence

of five years they returned to the forest, rebuilt their dwellings, and reinaugurated their prayer-meetings. They were now assisted by Mr. Solomon Hatch, a Baptist licentiate and lay preacher.

In 1787, Rev. Mr. Comstock, the Baptist pastor on Cooper's patent, visited the settlement and organized a church, which, however, in consequence of his death, occurring soon after, became extinct. In 1793 the church was organized with ten members, five males and five females, and this town at that time being a part of Unadilla it was called the First Baptist church of Unadilla, and the council, through J. Craw, moderator, and Captain Elisha Craw, clerk, gave the right hand of fellowship to the little church Aug. 28, 1793.

Increase Thurstin was the first deacon, Captain Craw the first clerk, and Reuben Ellis second deacon. At the first meeting of the Otsego association the church reported 17 members. The first regular pastor was Rev. John Lawton, who received \$100 per annum,—\$20 in money, and the balance in the "necessaries of life." The first church edifice was erected in 1818, and was located about two miles northeast of the present house, near what was then the centre of population. It cost about \$600, and was occupied twenty-three years. The second cost about \$1000, and was occupied twenty-eight years, and the present house was erected at a cost of about \$16,000.

The Rev. Charles Ayer says, "The Baptists have the honor to have been the evangelical pioneers in this valley. The first prayer in this valley was offered by a Baptist church member, no Christian being within sixteen miles of his closet. The first soul converted was in a Baptist family. The first sermon preached was by a Baptist minister, and the first pastor resident here was John Lawton, and the first notable blessing of the Holy Spirit here enjoyed was upon that pastor's preaching. The following persons have served the church in the pastoral office from its organization to the present time, viz.: Revs. John Lawton, R. Adams, J. Wright, J. Amner, L. Casler, E. H. Bailey, E. Baldwin, C. B. Post, S. A. Douglass, L. E. Spafford, S. P. Brown, H. A. Sherwood, N. Ripley, E. M. Blanchard, J. Jones, Charles Ayer, L. B. Ford, A. W. Clark (supply), A. S. Hobart, present pastor.

ZION CHURCH.*

The organization of Zion church (Morris) is identified with the very early history of Otsego County. In 1793 the first clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church began itinerant labors in this county. His name was Rev. Ammi Rogers. Even prior to this the services of the Episcopal church were maintained by early settlers, first among whom were Ichabod B. Palmer and Elnathan Noble, who came from Connecticut to make a home in what was afterwards known as the Butternuts valley. The first church organization grew out of the services held in the house of Mr. Palmer, and the subsequent work of the early ministers, who wrought in a genuine missionary spirit as they traveled constantly from place to place establishing regular divine worship at various places. The first clergy-

* By Rev. Hobart Cooke.

man to be really recognized as a permanent pastor was the Rev. Daniel Nash, familiarly known then, and spoken of now, as "Father Nash." His first ministerial labor was performed in 1797, when, immediately after his ordination as a deacon in the sacred ministry, he came, accompanied by his faithful wife, to this county, and began his work here and in Exeter. After the year 1800 he extended his travels to Cooperstown and Unadilla, and other places in this and in the adjoining counties. During this ministry of his diaconate, and just as he was about to be ordained to the priesthood, the first church edifice was erected in this parish. It was called "Harmony Church," and stood on what is now known in the town of Morris as the Old Church burying-ground. This is said to have been the first Episcopal church built in Otsego County. It was the year 1801. This church building was never formally consecrated, and at a later time was sold to one H. T. McGeorge. Father Nash continued to officiate here regularly every month until the year 1814. He was then joined in the care of this parish by the Rev. Russel Wheeler, who, in the year 1818, became the officially recognized rector of the church in Butternuts. In the spring of the year 1818 the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, and in the November following the building was fully completed and paid for. Total cost, \$6000.

At about this time, it was resolved by the congregation to change the name from Harmony church to that of Zion church; and under this new name the new structure was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1818. On the following day the Rev. Russel Wheeler was formally instituted as rector of the parish by Bishop Hobart, and remained an honored and most useful pastor of this church for eighteen years.

In 1836, the Rev. Orsamus H. Smith succeeded Rev. Mr. Wheeler, filling an acceptable pastorate of two years. In the year 1838, the Rev. Amos B. Beach was called to the rectorship of Zion church. During an administration of seventeen years, Mr. Beach was most abundantly successful in awakening new life in the parish, and in promoting its advancement in active work and permanent strength. Under his supervision a rectory was built, a school-house erected, and a flourishing parish school organized, and an organ placed in the church. The first Sunday-school was also established during this time.

Following this pastorate, so well remembered for its efficiency and its substantial results in the interest of the church, came the Rev. Wm. H. Hill, who remained during a rectorship of a little more than four years. Mr. Hill is often spoken of as having been in those days a most forcible and very eloquent preacher,—an indefatigable worker. His missionary zeal and labor made him widely and well known throughout the county, while his parish reaped large benefits from his pastoral visitations from house to house.

In 1855, the Rev. Wm. J. Alger became the minister, remaining about two years. In 1858, the Rev. Wm. J. Early succeeded to the rectorship, remaining also about two years. In 1860, the Rev. George L. Foote became the rector, continuing until, some two years later, he was incapacitated for further duty by paralysis.

Succeeding the ministry of Mr. Foote, the Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle was called, first as assistant minister, and upon the death of Rev. Mr. Foote was elected to the rectorship of the church.

While rector here Mr. Tuttle was distinguished for great zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of ministerial duties; and in the spring of 1867 he was elected missionary bishop of Montana, Utah, and Idaho, to which field of increased responsibility and honor he took his departure soon after.

The successor of Bishop Tuttle was the Rev. Nelson S. Rulison. Under his rectorship the parish found a fitting successor to the vigorous administration of the pastor whom they had given up to the episcopate.

The congregation increased to still larger numbers, and grew in prosperity. During the two years and a half of Mr. Rulison's pastorate a fine stone chapel was completed, having been built by the members of the Morris family as a family memorial, and for the benefit of the neighborhood about the old General Morris' estate. A movement was also made which resulted in the complete renovation of the old parish church, enlarging it by the addition of a large recess chancel, with organ-room on one side, and robing-room on the other; removing the side-galleries, replacing the old windows with stained glass, and bringing the interior of the church, with the alterations and new furnishings, to compare favorably with the best churches in the county. The expense of the work was something above ten thousand dollars.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Rulison, to accept the rectorship of a new and important church work in Jersey City, the Rev. F. N. Luson became the rector for a few months, resigning his place in August, 1870.

In December of the same year the Rev. Thomas H. Cullen accepted a call and entered upon his duties as rector, and remained until June, 1872.

In August of the same year the Rev. Charles T. Coer, then in deacon's orders, entered upon the duties as officiating minister in the parish, and in March of the following year was ordained in Zion church to the priesthood. Upon his advancement to this "degree,"—earned in an energetic and faithful discharge of the many duties of a busy pastorate,—he was elected to the rectorship of the parish; and in May of the following year (1874) tendered his resignation, returning to his previous charge of the chapel of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton, N. Y.

In June of the same year the Rev. Hobart Cooke, having succeeded to the rectorship, entered upon his duties, and remains now in the fourth year of a successful pastorate.

In the spring of 1875 the church received from Mrs. Jonah Davis a beautiful and costly marble font, to be placed in the church as a memorial of her late husband, Jonah Davis. And in the fall of the same year a fine organ, costing something over three thousand dollars, was also presented the church as the gift of one of her generous-hearted communicants.

The present condition of this time-honored organization, so identified with the growth and the interests of the old town of Butternuts and the present town of Morris, is that of a strong and prosperous church, numbering nearly three



CAPT. AMOS PALMER.



MRS. CLARISSA PALMER.

CAPT. AMOS PALMER.

Amos Palmer was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 13, 1771. He was the second son of Ichabod B. and Mary Palmer, and grandson of the Rev. Solomon Palmer, who received orders as deacon and priest of the Church of England at the hands of the Bishop of Bangor, and served as a faithful missionary under the venerable society for the propagation of the gospel in Litchfield and its vicinity, where he entered into his rest A.D. 1771.

Amos came with his father to the town of Butternuts (now Morris), Otsego Co., N. Y., at an early age, and helped to clear the forest from the farm on which he continued to reside until his death,—a period of nearly sixty years. From the outset, indicates the steadfastness and regularity by which his life in all its features was noted.

He married at the age of twenty-seven, and became the father of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity,

two daughters and eight sons,—who honored and revered their parents, and witnessed to the world the blessed fruits under God of faithful training in the way they should go.

He was a man who never wasted words; he used but few of them and without jesting, always to the point, sound, and out of a conscience endeavoring to keep itself free of offense towards God and towards men. He had a place and place for all things, so that the affairs of his daily life were minutely arranged in regular order.

He continued firm and steadfast in the faith of his father, doing what he believed and why. To his efforts, that is, to his services as warden and lay reader, his liberal contribu-

at services with his family, and, more than all, his unspotted Christian character and example, adorning his faith and profession, Zion church, in Morris, owed its establishment and continued prosperity more than to those of any other layman of his day. He departed this life in the peace of God through Christ, Nov. 1, 1861.

Clarissa, the wife of Amos Palmer, was the daughter of Joseph and Martha Lull, and one of a family of sixteen children, all but one of whom lived to be married, and have families of their own. She was married Dec. 21, 1806, and, with great self-denial, patience, and cheerfulness, did faithfully all the duties devolving upon her as wife and mother, until, in the providence of God, such duties were required of her no more.

She survived her husband about twelve and a half years, during the most of which time she had a home with her eldest daughter, Mrs. Jonah Davis, of the village of Morris.

Such a home, under affectionate care, with every provision for comfort, joined with faculties remarkably good for her age, attended the closing years of a life of duties well done. Though reared a Baptist, she joined her husband in faith and church soon after her marriage, and living as faithfully and consistently that in the end closed her eyes in the comfort of a reasonable religion and holy hope, and in her ninetieth year. May their good examples be blessed toward bringing all who knew them to have their perfect consummation and bliss together with them in eternal and

and communicants, and active in the many and varied good works which have likewise distinguished it in the long years of its history.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Morris Methodist Episcopal society was in all probability formed in the year 1828, and constituted a part of the Chenango circuit. The Rev. Joshua Rogers was then preacher in charge on said circuit. Meetings were first held about one mile from "Louisville," now Morris, sometimes in a private dwelling, but more frequently in a district school-house. In the year 1838 the appointment was changed to the village school-house in Morris. In the year 1845 the Butternuts and Morris societies were set off from the Chenango circuit, and served by two ministers, alternating between the two appointments. It was during this year—1845—the Morris society built them a church, at the probable cost of \$2000. In 1847 Morris became a separate charge. In the year 1870 some \$7000 was expended for additional ground, sheds, enlargement of church basement, steeple, and bell.

The following were the official members:

Presiding Elder.—L. A. Eddy.

Pastor.—David S. Hollister.

Exhorters.—Wm. F. Daniels and Joel Davis.

Stewards.—Wm. Haynes, Ransom Moffatt, and D. C. Brace.

Leaders.—Moses T. Winton, Humphrey Wilbur, and Wm. Haynes.

Members.—Wm. A. Arnold, Catharine Aplin, Adelia Andrews, Elizabeth S. Allen, Mary Axtelle, Susan Arnold, Bradley Beeman, Daniel E. Barret, Oscar Z. Brown, Lucia Butts, Sarah Becker, Mary Bates, Judith Bates, Wm. Clark, Green Cooke, Wm. Davis, Phebe Davis, Ellen Davis, Sarah Darling, Mary Folts, Ann Flagg, Ruth Haynes, Caroline Jacobs, Wm. Lynch, Lynda Lynch, Huldah Potter, Cynthia Potter, Harriet Place, Sylvia Shute, Effa Shute, Anna Wilber, Nancy Ann Brown, Betsey Barret, Almira Butts, Eliza Bartholomew, Christina Beman, Nehemiah Daniels, Nancy Ann Daniels, Elizabeth Daniels, Mary Ann Davis, Ursula Davis, Melissa Davis, Lucinda Darling, Charlotte Daniels, Catharine Edwards, Eliza E. Foote, Harriet Harrington, Isaac Goodspeed, Susannah Gifford, Esther Gifford, Elizabeth Gone, Cyrus Tucker, Lucilla Wynans, Ebenezer E. Harris, Avery R. Harris, Hepsibah Holden, Elizabeth Haight, Elizabeth Haynes, Sarah Ann Haynes, Charlotte Hollister, Fanny M. Hathaway, Olive Hathaway, Aaron H. Lewis, D. H. C. Lewis, Warren Lewis, Elizabeth Lynch, Elizabeth Lewis, Martha Lathrop, Diadema Lewis, Ransom Moffatt, John M. Marble, Maria Moffatt, Phebe L. Shaw, Velores Thurston, Mary Waterhouse, Hannah Moffatt, Clarisa Jaycox, Emeline Moore, Martin Marble, Susannah Newton, Sophronia Newton, Catharine Nichols, Walden O'Brien, Olive O'Brien, Nancy Ann O'Brien, Hannah Osborn, Abigail Pearsall, Abigail Place, Lucisa Place, Dinah Phillips, Cordelia Phillips, Wm. H. Smyth, Aaron Sperry, Mary Smyth, Eunice Smyth, Almira Wilson, Lydia Wing, Caroline M. Smyth, Catharine Smyth, Susannah Smyth, Sarah Somers, Helen Somers, Euphemia Sherman, Catharine Sterling,

Tabor Toby, Anna Thurston, Phebe Thurston, Olive Thurston, Betsey Toby, Esther Turner, Benjamin Winton, Joseph Waterhouse, George Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Elizabeth Winton, Lois Winton, Ambrosia Winton, and Drucilla Wynans.

Presiding Elders.—L. A. Eddy, L. Sperry, I. Parks, D.D., A. J. Dana, J. Shank, J. T. Wright, Wm. Bixby, W. N. Cobb, H. Wheeler, and H. R. Clark, D.D.

Names of Ministers from 1847.—D. S. Hollister, Walter Jerome, Wm. C. MacDonald, Dwight Williams, H. S. Richardson, J. W. Mitchell, J. T. Crippen, T. P. Halsted, A. S. Southworth, E. H. Orwen, A. E. Daniels, A. M. Colgrove, H. V. Talbot, H. N. Van Duzen, W. L. Thorp, J. Pilkinton, J. W. Morris, Jas. E. Shelland, W. B. Thomas, C. G. Wood, and J. S. Southworth, present pastor.

Exhorter.—N. B. Ripley.

Stewards.—J. Hollister, E. R. Jaquish, R. Ripley, Wm. Davis, J. D. Moaker, A. Patrick, and N. Vanslike.

Leaders.—E. R. Jaquish and N. Vanslike.

Membership.—One hundred and eighty-two.

Seventy-five of these have been added to the church thus far this present conference year, and indications foreshadow that the church is yet to grow in numbers and temporal and spiritual strength. Old debts—the running expenses of the church in part for the past two years—have been satisfied this year, and an old church indebtedness, amounting now to \$700, has been fully provided for; and it is but justice to say that the names of William Davis and Jonathan Hollister will long live in the memory of this church, for their devotedness to it in her days of weakness as well as in her days of prosperity, each having given \$1000 for repairing and clearing the church of its indebtedness. Many others have given liberally, and at all times shown their devotedness to all its interests, whose names space would not permit us to mention.

Rev. A. E. Daniels was licensed by this church to exhort in the year 1832, and in 1833 received local preacher's license. In 1834 he was received into Oneida conference, and is now on the superannuated list and located at Morris, his native town. As a preacher he is widely known for his marked ability as a theologian, as a sound reasoner, and his fidelity in all the past and present to the doctrines of the church of his choice, and his great success in his ministerial calling; and although at the present seventy-three years of age, retains in an eminent degree his faculties, and as ready now to labor for Christ as in the past, and looking only a little way on for the glorious crown for which he has so nobly fought for a long life, and which is in waiting for him.

Also five others of the Morris church have become ministers. Two—namely, Joel Davis and E. D. Thurston—joined the Oneida conference. The former, a few years since, went from us to the Protestant Episcopal church. The latter is now an effective minister in the Central New York conference. Geo. W. Green joined the New England conference, and was both acceptable and useful for many years, but has now, I think, passed to his reward. B. P. Ripley, who was sent out by this church, is now at Laurens, Otsego County, an effective laborer in Christ's vineyard.

William R. Lynch was also licensed here. He was a devoted and successful worker, earnest in all his labors. He died Feb. 25, 1871, having labored in the church seventeen years.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist sermon was preached in a barn, on what was then called "Gregory Hill" before the town was divided, by the Rev. Nathaniel Stacy. It was preached in 1832. The first sermon preached in Louisville (Morris) was in the old "red school-house," by the Rev. Walter Bullard, in 1833. He afterwards preached once a month for three months. The next preaching was by T. J. Goodrich, from Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., who preached once a month for one year. After Mr. Goodrich had finished his labors the Rev. Job Potter occasionally preached. A subscription was then started for the purpose of building a church about the year 1840, which was accomplished the next year, 1841, and the Rev. O. Whiston preached the dedicatory sermon. The first settled pastor after the church was built was Rev. David Pickering, who remained two years. At that time a society of forty-two members was formed. Rev. Daniel S. Morey succeeded him, and from that time the society have had the labors of the following clergymen: T. J. Smith, Dodge, Stewart, Bailey, Peck, Jackson, Tomlinson, Crosby, Harrington, Perkins, Williams, and L. F. Porter, who is its present pastor.

The present membership is one hundred.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

The Friends organized a church here in an early day, and among the first members were Prince Wing and Deborah, his wife, George Bowne and sons, Robert and Joseph, Jonathan Nickerson and Polly, his wife, Amos Wood and Phoebe, his wife, Daniel Foster and wife, Nathaniel Varney and wife, Aaron Wing and Deborah, his wife. The church building was erected in 1811 by Peter Platt, and was 30 by 41 feet in size, with gallery, and cost about \$1000.

The first pastor was Joseph Bowne, who remained in service about forty years. Other ministers from that time to the present were Caleb Boaley, David H. Bennett, Phoebe Ann Weeden, Jarvis Rider, and Joseph Bowne. The present house of worship is located about half a mile east of the village of Morris, and the present officers are as follows: Levi Youmans and Jabez Collins, overseers; Walter Cornell, clerk.

UNION ACADEMIC SCHOOL.

The Morris Union Academic school was organized in October, 1869. The first trustees elected were N. S. Robinson, O. K. Crosby, A. S. Avery, W. H. Bunn, James E. Cooke, S. W. Murlock, H. R. Washbon, B. H. Matteson, and Walter A. Wing.

The school opened with the following teachers, viz.:

Teacher of Higher Department.—Miss Mary Blackman.

Teacher of Intermediate Department.—Celia Hull.

Teacher of Primary Department.—Celia Newell.

The board of trustees as at present constituted is as follows: Rev. Hobart Cooke, Rev. A. E. Daniels, Isaac Mansfield, D. C. Winton, D. J. Laurence, and A. N. Crutenden.

The present faculty is as follows:

Principal.—Sumner Babcock.

Assistant Principal.—Miss Lulu Sanderson.

Intermediate Department.—Miss Clara Matteson.

Primary Department.—Julia Whitcomb.

TIEUNDERRAH LODGE, NO. 605, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized by dispensation Feb. 8, 1866, with the following charter members, viz.: James E. Cooke, J. W. Still, A. S. Avery, W. H. Bunn, S. S. Matteson, C. W. Fox, E. L. Payne, N. Moore, Ruggles Starr, Monroe Wilcox, R. Cooley, O. B. Matteson, E. N. Goddard. The Grand Master appointed James E. Cooke, W. M.; J. W. Still, S. W.; A. S. Avery, J. W. The officers elected at the first election, and installed Dec. 18, 1866, were, J. E. Cooke, W. M.; A. S. Avery, S. W.; W. H. Bunn, J. W.; E. L. Payne, Treas.; S. S. Matteson, Sec.; H. E. Kinnie, S. D.; J. Mott, J. D.; J. C. Shumway, Chaplain; J. P. Kenyon and A. Orsborn, M. of C., and D. J. Breese, Tyler.

Masters from organization to 1877: James E. Cooke, 1866; W. H. Bunn, 1867; H. E. Kinnie, 1868 and 1869; Richard Cooley, 1870 and 1871; S. S. Matteson, 1872; W. H. Yates, 1873; Richard Cooley, 1874; James E. Cooke, 1875 and 1876.

Senior Wardens from organization to 1877: A. S. Avery, 1866; H. E. Kinnie, 1867; S. S. Matteson, 1868; J. Bowne, 1869; W. W. Shaw, 1870; D. L. Johnson, 1871 and 1872; W. H. Gardner, 1873 and 1874; J. A. Ward, 1875 and 1876.

Junior Wardens from organization to 1877: W. H. Bunn, 1866; S. S. Matteson, 1867; Joseph Mott, 1868 and 1869; D. L. Johnson, 1870; W. H. Yates, 1871 and 1872; Geo. M. Chapin, 1873; S. D. Bassett, 1874; G. A. Yates, 1875 and 1876.

The officers for 1877 are James E. Cooke, W. M.; J. A. Ward, S. W.; G. A. Yates, J. W.; R. Cooley, Treas.; L. D. Bassett, Sec.; W. H. Yates, S. D.; F. Ball, J. D.; Geo. Churchill, Tyler.

HILLINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 224, R. A. M.,

was organized Feb. 29, 1868, by dispensation issued to the following brothers, viz.: James E. Cooke, Morris Butts, Harvey Gregory, Elias Light, Thomas Bassett, O. Potter, N. Searles, M. Shaunessy, and Milton Gurney, by the Grand High Priest of the State, Seymour H. Stone. James E. Cooke was appointed H. P., Morris Butts K., and H. Gregory Scribe.

The officers installed Feb. 12, 1869, were as follows: R. Cooley, C. H.; H. E. Kinnie, P. S.; S. S. Matteson, R. A. C.; J. A. Ward, M. 3d V.; Wm. W. Shaw, M. 2d V.; R. H. Lee, M. 1st V.; A. Burgess, Tyler; Jos. Mott, T.; J. D. Chafee, Sec.

The present officers, 1877, are as follows: J. H. Gazlay, M. E. H. P.; J. A. Ward, E. K.; L. D. W. Bassett, E. S.; R. Cooley, Treas.; S. S. Matteson, Sec.; W. H. Gardner, C. H.; James E. Cooke, P. S.; G. C. Peck, R. A. C.; George Yates, M. 3d V.; D. J. Breese, M. 2d V.; J. Mott, M. 1st V., Rev. Hobart Cooke, Chaplain; Geo. Churchill, Tyler.

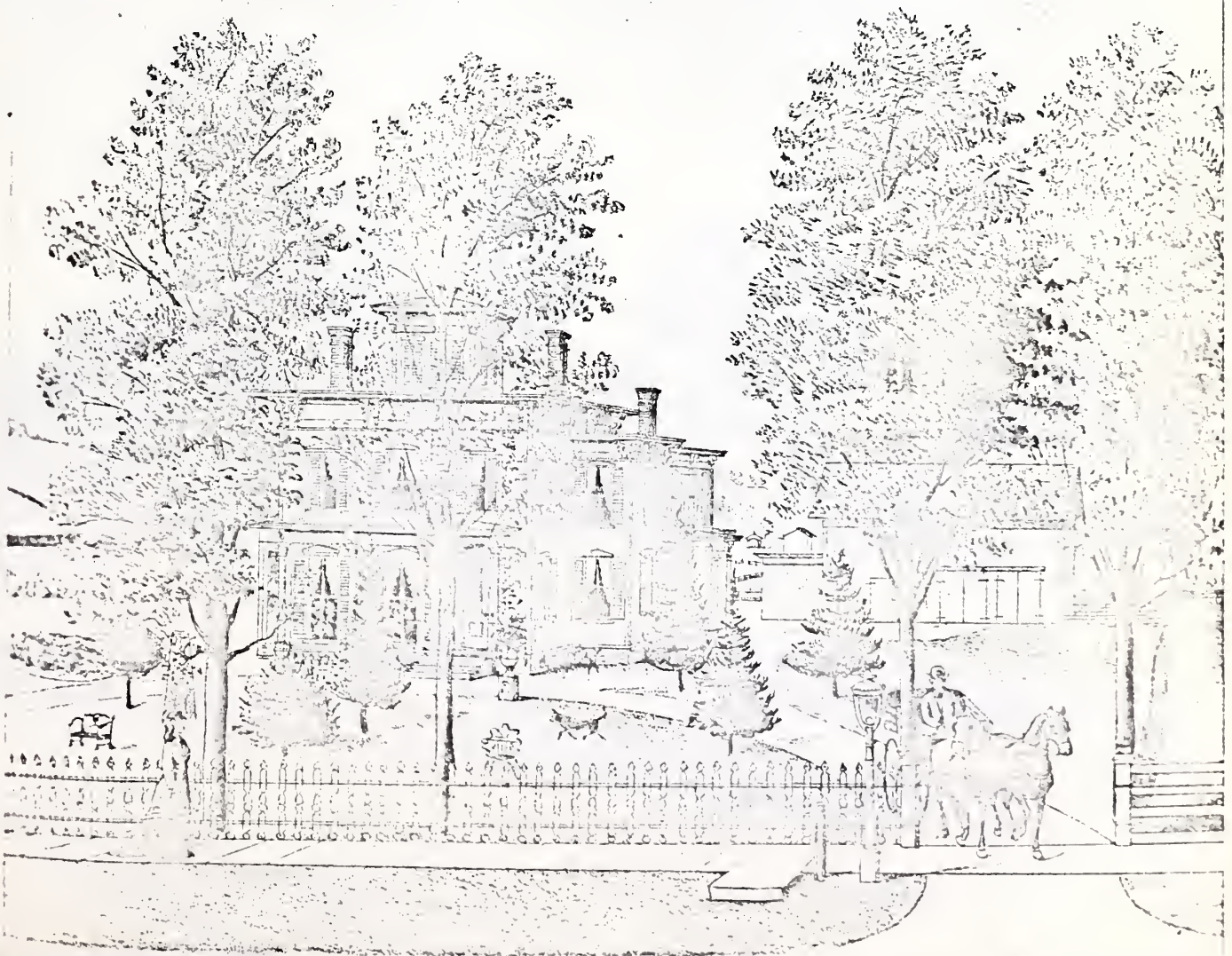


MRS. J. P. KENYON.



J. P. KENYON.

PHOTO BY HATCHKISS NORWICH, N.Y.

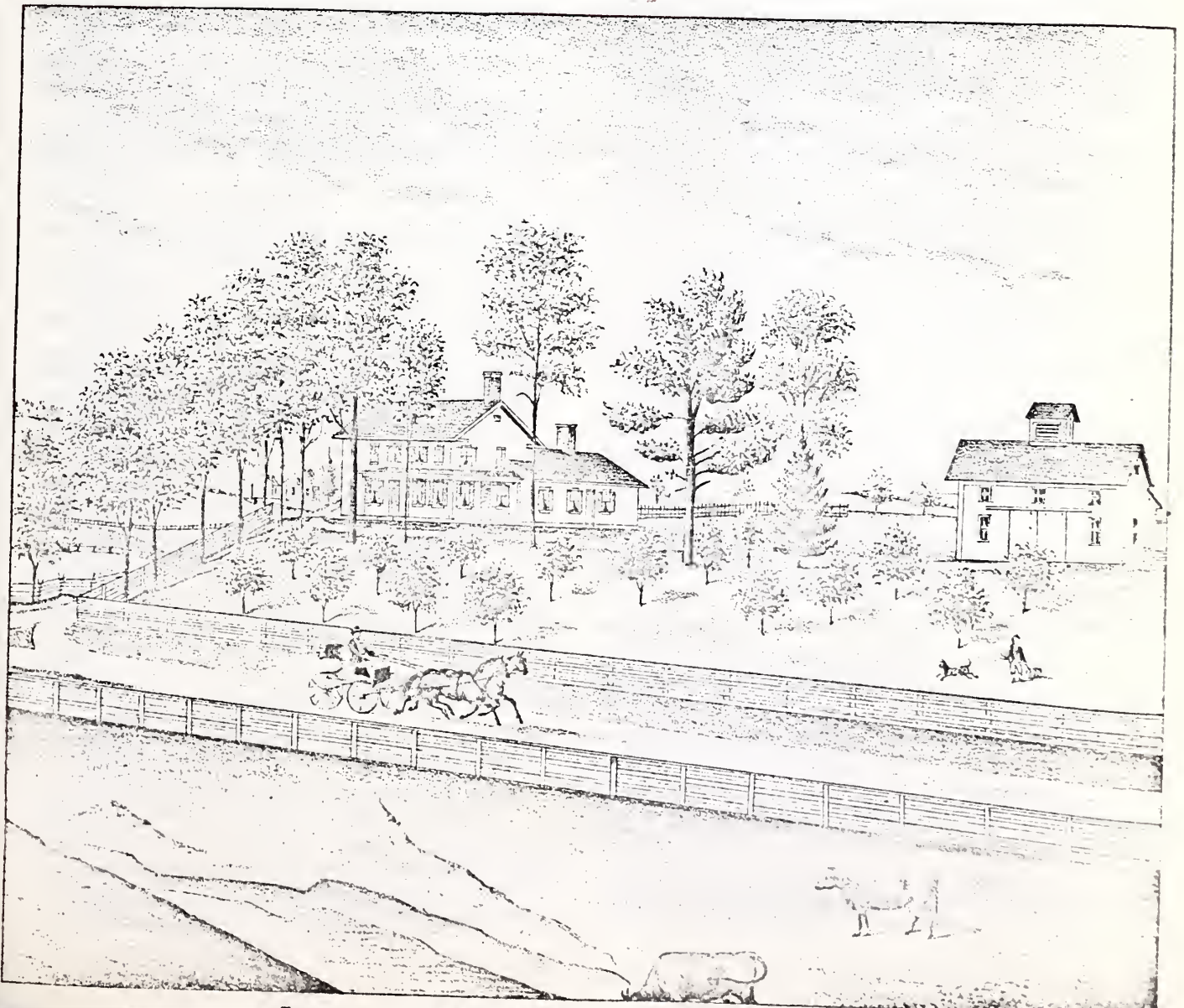




MYRON WAGNER.



MRS. MYRON WAGNER.



RESIDENCE OF MYRON WAGNER.

KIDDER POST, NO. 61, G. A. R.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized March 29, 1872, under the title of George Kidder Post, No. 61, Dept. of N. Y., G. A. R.

The following are the names of charter members: P. W. McIntier, D. C. Winton, Wm. Southern, D. L. Flagg, A. L. Parcell, Thos. Quinby, P. S. Perine, James Southern, O. A. Edwards, Geo. Sheff, A. L. Hall, E. Hargrove, Amenzo Goodrich, Geo. Edwards.

The first officers were as follows: Com., P. W. McIntier; S. V. C., D. L. Flagg; J. V. C., Jos. Southern; Adj., D. C. Winton; Quart.-Mast., Orvill Edwards; S. M., Amenzo Goodrich; Q. M. S., E. Hargrove; O. D., Thos. Quinby; O. G., Geo. Sheff.

The present officers are: Com., Thos. Quinby; S. V. C., Wm. Southern; J. V. C., O. Edwards; Q. M., E. Thurston; Adj., Andrew Turner; Chap., E. R. Joquish; O. D., P. W. McIntier; O. G., James Hargrove.

MORRIS IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The following is a list of those who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion to fill the quotas of this town, copied from the record compiled by George Bergan in 1865:

Stephen H. Bolt, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, first and second Fredericksburg, Salem Chapel, Gettysburg, and Fairfield; dis. July 14, 1865.

Robert D. Place, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; dis. Dec. 27, 1863.

Levi J. McIntire, drafted in 1863; supposed to have been killed.

Edwin Butler, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Antietam and Spottsylvania; wounded; dis. Aug. 1865.

Saml. H. Bunnell, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. July 27, 1865.

Eljah B. Colburn, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; accidentally injured; discharged.

Geo. Edwards, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; was with the regt. every day from enlistment till dis. July 20, 1865.

Edward Hargrave, enl. in 43d Regt.; re-enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; taken prisoner; exchanged March 3, 1865.

Channey Kelsey, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Boynton Plankroad, Oct. 27, 1864.

Parlay W. McIntire, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Cedar Creek; wounded.

Hiram Monroe, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. March 15, 1865.

Gilbert Olds, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Salem Heights.

Jas. Robinson, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt.; in battles of Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Po River, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Edwin L. Scudder, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Wm. Southern, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; wounded at the Wilderness; dis. July 27, 1865.

James Southern, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Sept. 13, 1865.

A. Stowell, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 3, 1862.

Isaac D. L. Seely, enl. in Co. I, 20th Cav., Jan. 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. July 11, '65.

Horace B. Swartwout, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862.

John Kirkland, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; dis. July, 1865.

Willard Kirkland, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Aug. 1862; died Jan. 12, 1864.

C. Shaw, lieutenant, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 26, 1862; resigned March, 1864.

Lansing Swift, lieutenant, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 26, 1862; resigned.

Francis E. Leonard, lieutenant, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; resigned Feb. 1863.

Chas. H. Bishop, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 30, 1862; in the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg; taken prisoner at Petersburg and sent to Andersonville; dis. June 7, 1865.

Edward Osterander, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Fisher Hill, Silver Creek, and Weldon Railroad; dis. June, 1865.

A. B. Houghtaling, enl. in the 1st Art., Aug. 30, 1864; dis. Aug. 30, 1865.

Geo. W. Guile, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; dis. Aug. 25, 1864.

Thos. B. Shove, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Jan. 1863.

Thos. G. Wilson, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; in campaign from Wilderness to Petersburg, Round Station, and Deep Bottom; dis. July 20, 1865.

Delos L. Flagg, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; in all battles from Wilderness to Petersburg and Lee's surrender; dis. July, 1865.

Chas. C. Hitchcock, corp., enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. Oct. 1865.

Wm. H. Edwards, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Sabins Church; dis. May 3, 1863.

Z. Foote, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 4, 1862; died in 1863.

D. Collar, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Oct. 1862; re-enl.; dis. June, 1865.

Edwin W. Lewis, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; in all battles in which the 121st Regt. was engaged; killed at Sailor's Creek, April, 1865.

John Bailey, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Oct. 1862; in all battles of the regt.; supposed to have been killed at Deep Bottom.

Joseph Roberts, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of South Mountain, second Fredericksburg, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek; wounded; discharged.

Berlett Genung, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Fredericksburg, Crampton Pass, Gettysburg; wounded at Spottsylvania.

Daniel H. Lewis, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; killed at Cold Harbor.

Richard Frauchot, col. of the 121st Regt., enl. Aug. 30, 1862; resigned Sept. 25, 1862.

Henry D. Lewis, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania; wounded; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.

Leroy A. Hall, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; through the campaign beginning at the Wilderness; dis. Feb. 4, 1865.

Daniel Miller, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, June 22, 1864.

Sedate Foote, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; dis. July 10, 1865.

Geo. T. Kidder, 2d lieutenant, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at the Wilderness.

Leroy Terry, sergt., enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, etc.; wounded; dis. June 25, 1865.

Thomas Quinby, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; dis. 1865.

Henry W. Rogers, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Dec. 22, 1863; in battles of Wilderness and Petersburg; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 1864.

Nathan A. Lull, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862.

Geo. Dixon, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam; dis. in 1865.

Andrew Brown, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; was [probably] with the regt. during its campaigns; taken pris.; discharged.

Andrew Turner, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Aug. 31, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.

Lewis Lindsley, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna; wounded; discharged.

Stanley G. Sergeant, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 27, 1862; was in all battles of the regt., commencing at the Wilderness; wounded; taken prisoner and supposed to have died in Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1865.

Julius H. Tracy, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.

Channey Colton, sergt., enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Wm. Hargrave, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; dis. in 1864.

Amos Atwell, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Aug. 1862; in the campaign from Wilderness to Petersburg.

B. L. Green, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 6, 1861; in all battles in which the regt. was engaged; dis. 1865.

Wesley Moffitt, enl. in Co. E, 69th Regt., Aug. 12, 1864; in all battles of the regt.

John Babcock, sergt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; in battle of 2d Fredericksburg.

Jay Bancroft, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.

Murray Tallman, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. 1864.

Geo. W. Hall, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; dis. Aug. 29, 1865.

William D. Adams, enl. in Co. H, 8th Cav.; killed at Beverly's Ford, June, 1863.

Egbert Harris, enl. in Co. A, 14th Regt., April, 1861; in battles of Hanover Court-House, 2d Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville; dis. May 24, 1865.

Albert Becker, enl. in Co. A, 14th Regt., April, 1861; in sixteen battles; dis. June 14, 1863.

William L. Lawrence, enl. in Co. A, 14th Regt., Sept. 1861; in several battles.

Peter A. Becker, enl. in Co. A, 14th Regt., in Sept. 1861; wounded.

Peter S. Perine, sergt., enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of South Mountain, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, etc.; dis. in 1865.

Samuel G. Parcell, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Oct. 1862; in all battles of regt.; died June 28, 1864.

Ira A. Davis, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; died July, 1863.

Nelson Camp, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.

Chas. Camp, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; died in the service.

Hiram Camp, enlisted in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis.

C. Tyler, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Birkland, Pleasant Hill; wounded; dis. 1865.

A. L. Munclester, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Aug. 1862; died in service.

William Bassett, enl. in the 121st Regt., 1862; surg.; dis. Sept. 3, 1862.

James A. Miller, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Aug. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, etc.; died in Andersonville.

Amasa Winton, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of South Mountain, etc.; dis. March, 1864.

Francis C. Shute, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; dis. 1864.

Abel Card, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; died in Andersonville.

John N. Daniels, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; taken prisoner; dis. June 29, 1865.

Wallace W. Jackson, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.

Sylvester C. Sergeant, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Pleasant Hill, and Winchester; dis. June 8, 1865.

Philip Potter, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Sharpsburg, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Salem Church; wounded; discharged.

Daniel C. Winton, enl. in the 51st Regt., Sept. 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, N. C.; discharged and re-enlisted.

Joseph H. Cook, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., 1862.

Edw. Fenton, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 1862; discharged and re-enlisted.

Francis M. Rotch; Col. Rotch, a resident of the town of Morris, was on Gov. Morgan's staff, and a record of his services and death may be found among the records of commissioned officers in Albany.

James Hargrave, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., July, 1861; discharged and re-enlisted.

Isaac W. Kenyon, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 1862; dis. in 1862.

Robert Parcell, enl. in Co. E, 89th Regt., Sept. 24, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Morris Island, Petersburg, and Richmond.

Edward Stevenson, enl. in Co. —, 152d Regt., Jan. 18, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, and North Anna; dis. Aug. 22, 1864.

Chas. W. Stevenson, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Sept. 3, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.

Albert E. Sweet, enl. in Co. I, 20th Cav., Sept. 13, 1864; dis. 1865.

William Green, enl. in 2d Art., Jan. 1864; taken prisoner at Reams' Station, and died in Salisbury prison.

William Dixon, enl. in the 152d Regt.; in battle of Wilderness; dis. in 1865.

Ben. F. Genung, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Jan. 19, 1864; in eighteen battles; dis. in 1865.

Henry Knox, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 16, 1864; discharged.

A. L. Goodrich, enl. in Co. G, 176th Regt., 1862; killed July 27, 1863.

Samuel Fenton, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at second battle of Fredericksburg.

Edward Collier, enl. in Co. D, 61st Regt., 1864; in battles of Reams' Station and Fort Steadman; dis. June 5, 1865.

James S. Palmer, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Oct. 4, 1862; discharged.

A. D. Sergeant, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; in battles of Stoneman's Raid, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Sheridan's Raids, Salem Church, Cold Harbor, Five Forks, and Appomattox; dis. July 14, 1865.

Edwin V. Talbot, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Oct. 24, 1862; dis. Feb. 6, 1865.

William H. Perkins, enl. in Co. A, 1st Art., Sept. 1861; dis. 1865.

Jason A. Parcell, enl. in Co. G, 176th Regt., Nov. 1862; died in the service.

Chas. W. Bailey, enl. in Co. E, 147th Regt., Sept. 1863; in battle of Laurel Hill.

Chas. B. Tillson, enl. in the 2d Art., Sept. 1861.

E. J. Sawtell, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Port Hudson, Pleasant Hill, Bisland, Winchester, Salem Cross-Roads, and New Market; dis. in 1864.

Er Church, enl. in Co. B, 114th Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. in 1865.

Egar Reddington, enl. in Co. C, 114th Regt., Sept. 1864; in battle of Cedar Creek.

George Reeves, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 1864; in battle of the Wilderness; taken prisoner, and reported to have died in Andersonville prison.

Lyman A. Burr, enl. in Co. G, 11th Cav., Nov. 23, 1863; dis. in 1865.

Emory A. Sergeant, enl. in 10th Cav., Sept. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, etc.; dis. in 1865.

Albert Eldred, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; in several battles; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.

James Kelsey, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 1864; reported dead.

William Mambeto, enl. in Co. F, 110th Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded, and dis. in 1864.

John S. Scudder, enl. in Co. I, 20th Cav., in Sept. 1863; died in the service.

Emmett Webster, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Jan. 15, 1864; dis. in 1864.

Olson McCarg, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Jan. 4, 1864; in several battles; dis. in 1865.

Edwin A. Wing, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Dec. 31, 1863; in battles of Spottsylvania, North and South Anna Rivers, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. in 1865.

Elizabeth Thurston, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; dis. in 1865.

Edward W. Pearsall, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art., Jan. 14, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; wounded at Cold Harbor, and died.

Marshall Sergeant, enl. in Co. L, 22d Cav., Jan. 23, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Southfield, Winchester, Front Royal, Millford, Waynesburg, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

Z. E. Hammond, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Aug. 1862.

Ben. N. Goodrich, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; dis. in 1861.

Robert P. Kinney, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Oct. 1862.

John Kinney, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., Jan. 19, 1864; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor.

James Farlish, enl. in Co. C, 147th Regt., in July, 1863; in battles of Crump's Pass, Mine Run, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Church, etc.; wounded at Hatcher's Run, and discharged.

Zimereck Phillips, enl. in Co. C, 26th C. I., in Jan. 1864; in battles of Blair's Landing and John's Island; dis. in 1865.

William Titus, enl. in Co. C, 26th C. I., in Jan. 1864; in battles of Blair's Landing and John's Island; dis. in 1865.

Richard Harris, enl. in the 114th Regt.

Christopher Tobey, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862.

P. W. Packer, enl. in the artillery in Feb. 1864.

Edward Grafton, enl. in the 152d Regt. in Sept. 1862.

Erasmus Broeille, enl. in the 2d Art. in Dec. 1863.

Caleb Harl.

Leonard Place, enl. in Co. C, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862.

Henry Stockwell.

Geo. Davis, enl. in the 152d Regt.

The two following enlisted in the navy: German Weedan, in Aug. 1861; was in engagements at Fort Fisher, etc.; dis. in 1865.

Chas. S. Kenyon, enl. in 1864; dis. in consequence of sickness, in Jan. 1865, and died in the following April.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE PASCAL FRANCHOT

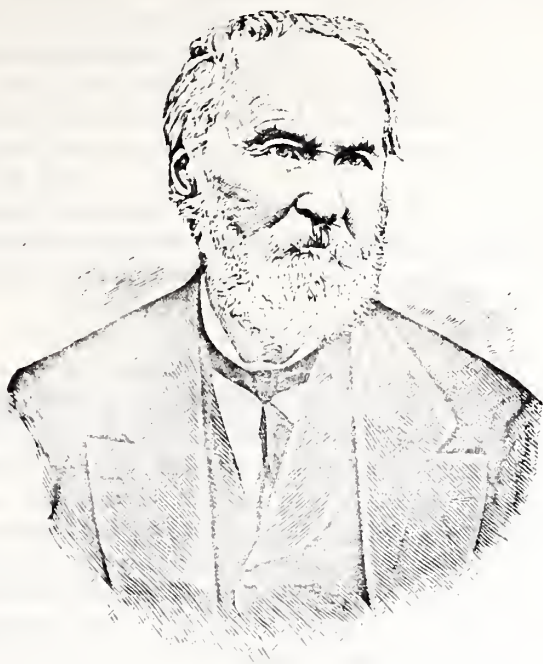
was born March 30, 1774, in the Department de la Haute Marne, Canton de Sainte Dezier, Commune de Chamouilly, and married for his first wife Miss Catherine Hansen, of Greenbush, N. Y., and for his second wife Miss Deborah Hansen, both of whom were daughters of Derrick Hansen. His family consisted of ten children,—three sons and seven



JUDGE PASCAL FRANCHOT.

daughters, viz.: Miss Julia A. Franchot, resides in the village of Morris. Helen, married Volkert De Peyster Douw, of Albany. Joanna married Henry R. Van Rensselaer, of Morris. Francis G., married A. C. Powell, of Syracuse. Meta married Robert Wells, of Riverton, N. J. Miss Antoinette and Charles F., reside in Syracuse. Louis Franchot, deceased; his widow resides in the village of Morris. Marie Augusta, in Canandaigua. Richard Franchot, deceased; his widow resides in Schenectady, N. Y.

Richard, son of Pascal Franchot, was born in Morris, in 1816; was a leading citizen of the county. He held the office of supervisor of the town, and was for several years president of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.



J. K. Lull



MRS. J. K. LULL.



DEACON JOSEPH LULL.



MRS. MARTHA LULL.

In 1860 he was elected to congress, and in 1862 he was made colonel of the 121st Regiment, N. Y. S. V. He afterwards resigned his commission to Colonel Upton, of the regular army, and, after serving out his term of office, removed his residence to Schenectady.

He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the cotton and woolen factories at Morris, and did much to advance the general interests of the town. He died in Schenectady, Nov. 23, 1875.

Further particulars of the life of Judge Franchot will be found in reminiscences written by himself, and published elsewhere in this volume.

EDSON WHEELER.

Edson Wheeler was born in Butternuts,—now Morris,—July 5, 1822. He has always lived on the farm where he was born. July 12, 1849, he was married to Sophrona E. Newton, who was born in Butternuts, Nov. 8, 1827. Her parents were Daniel Newton and Polly Bishop, who were born and always lived in Butternuts.

Nichols H., the father of Edson Wheeler, was born in Connecticut, Sept. 15, 1783, emigrated to this town in 1808, and was married to Martha P. Burns, of Hartwick, on Dec. 30, 1813. The mother of Martha P. was taken prisoner by the Indians at Cherry Valley. The grandmother, being unable to travel, was killed before her daughter's eyes.

Nichols H. Wheeler, soon after his marriage, seeing the necessity of defending his country's rights, enlisted as first sergeant in the War of 1812-14, served to its close, and was honorably discharged; after which he lived on the farm now occupied by E. Wheeler until Aug. 16, 1848, when he died, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Stephen Wheeler, the father of Nichols H., and grandfather of Edson, came, with his family, from Danbury, Conn., to this town about 1808. He served his country all through the Revolutionary war, and in 1815 died, aged fifty-nine. His wife was Jerusha Hawley, daughter of one Captain Hawley, of Connecticut.

Thus, Edson Wheeler, being descended from a line of his country's defenders, feels firm in the faith that union is strength, and that our rights should be preserved, our union strengthened, our rulers given due reverence, and our laws enforced, education encouraged, and our country's best good looked after in every respect.

In 1862 he became connected with the Baptist church in South New Berlin. The church esteeming him worthy, appointed him one of its deacons in 1864, which position he has since held, earnestly desirous of the prosperity of all things pertaining to the interest of the Kingdom of our Lord and his Christ.

In the family of Edson Wheeler there have been four children. The oldest, Nichols H., at the time of this writing, is twenty-eight years of age, is an architect and builder, and settled at Moberly, Mo. He was married, in the fall of 1877, to Miss Leona Ward.

The second, Linn E., is twenty-one years old, and a student in Madison university, with the ministry in view. The third, an only daughter, was born Jan. 8, 1858. She

was married, Oct. 5, 1876, to Rev. I. J. Bailey, then of Mount Upton, Chenango county, and died Aug. 22, 1877. A rare and noble Christian woman, loved by all who knew her, and adorned with all the radiant virtues of true womanly and Christian character.

The fourth and last child, John F., is ten years of age, and the only one at home.

DEACON JOSEPH LULL

came to the town of Butternuts (now town of Morris), Otsego County, with his father and family previous to the Revolutionary war, in 1773, at the age of seventeen, when the town embraced but two or three families. Three years after he married Martha, daughter of Ebenezer Knapp. They were the first couple married here, the ceremony being performed by a justice appointed by the few inhabitants to manage their affairs in the little colony. They built the first house to entitle a settler to his land. In 1778 they were obliged, in consequence of the war, to leave their home. Mrs. Lull carried two children in her lap, on horseback, to Dutchess county, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, where they resided five years and a half, during which time Deacon Lull experienced religion. After his return the family maintained the worship of God on the Sabbath, and generally at the house of the deacon, until June 1, 1793, when the few professors met at his house to propose articles to form the (now) first church of Butternuts. On the 28th of August following, when the church was constituted, he was baptized by Elder Joseph Craw, of Greenfield, Saratoga county. Nov. 12, 1798, he was chosen deacon, which place he honorably and satisfactorily filled forty-two years. During the two last years of his life he was deprived from attending meeting by reason of his infirmity, but ever exhorted his brethren to persevere, as the reward was sure at the end of the race.

He was the father of sixteen children, fifteen of whom lived to adult age and married. The oldest was sixty-three the day the father died. Twelve of them, in answer to fervent prayer, and the example of pious parents, have made a profession of Christian religion; nine united with the church. It may be truly said of this family, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Four of the children were called home by death previous to their father's decease.

Deacon Lull left a pious, godly widow, whose society he had enjoyed in the sanctuary and family circle for sixty-four years, and eleven children and ninety-nine grandchildren to mourn his loss. In him the church lost one of its most exemplary members, and society one of its most benevolent citizens.

MRS. MARTHA LULL,

daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Knapp, was born at Nine Partners in 1762. Her earliest years were passed with few advantages save those afforded under the parental roof. The facilities for education in those days were few; hence her attention until her eleventh year was chiefly confined to the ways and arts of domestic life, which necessity as well as the customs of the age made of an intricate and arduous nature.

In 1773, removing with her parents from the place of her birth into a dreary wilderness, uninhabited except by savages and wild beasts, she was not unfrequently called from the performance of household duties to participate in the severe toils of the fields and forest. She on several occasions had her *nerve* tested in an exceedingly trying manner by being attacked by wild beasts and savages, a brief mention of which we give. Early in the spring of 1775 she employed herself in the sugar-bush, where on one occasion she was obliged to remain until midnight, and while engaged in keeping up the fire under four kettles she heard a fierce howl, which betokened the near approach of hungry wolves. She immediately returned it, at the same time swinging fire-brands in defiance of their attack. This ingenious device was attended with success.

The following year the first marriage that little settlement had witnessed took place between her and Joseph, son of Benjamin Lull. They soon after settled upon a farm about a mile distant from their father's, to enjoy, however, but a brief repose. The Revolutionary war, which began the year previous at Lexington, had now penetrated the wilderness, and broken in upon the peace and quiet of those valley homes. Her husband, father, and brother were arrested on the charge of being Tories, and conveyed to Albany for trial. Thus left a lonely occupant of her new home, she was in a few days called upon to defend herself and property against the frequent attacks of the enemy. She finally, with her children, set out for her father's house, where they arrived in safety, and found the people there entirely ignorant of what had occurred. Restless and discontented while separated from her husband, and fearing a repetition of the same alarming scenes through which she had just passed, she desired to go to Cherry Valley, from which place a communication with Albany was more direct, and where friends and a more thickly-settled region offered greater protection to herself and little ones. Resolved to proceed thither, she returned to her own house in search of a horse which she had left pasturing in a field; but the search was vain. The Indians had been there, killed a hog, and taken the horse to carry off the pork. Almost despairing of being able to accomplish her object, she was now cheered by the return of her brother from Albany, with three horses, one of which she obtained; and, with her sister, she set out for Cherry Valley, thirty miles distant, the path leading through an unbroken wilderness, marked trees being their only guide. They rode alternately, carrying three children. After enduring many hardships, they reached their destination; but here another difficulty presented itself,—they were without provisions. On application to the colonel commanding, however, they received an order on the commissary for half-rations for three weeks, when Joseph, Martha's husband, returned. He had been found innocent of the charge alleged against him and released. Hearing that the Indians designed an attack upon the place, he immediately obtained a horse, and, with his family, started for Dutchess county, which then seemed to be a place of refuge. They had advanced four miles, when the loud report of fire-arms told that the attack had commenced. Congratulating each other upon their timely escape from this scene of devastation and bloodshed, they hastened onward, and reached in safety the

place of destination,—a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. There they remained until the close of the war. After peace was declared they started for their long-deserted home, which they reached with great difficulty, after five years' exile.

So far, Mrs. Lull's life had been one of continued hardship and adversity. It had, however, served to cherish and develop those principles which parental fondness had instilled into her young mind. Her husband died in the eighty-fifth year of his age—sixty-four of which had been passed with her on the farm where they first settled. Soon after this event she removed with her son, Jacob, to Louisville (now village of Morris), where she remained until her death, which occurred June 6, 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, retaining her faculties until the last, and relying upon those sacred promises which had been the comfort of her declining years. She died surrounded by her kindred, honored by all who bore her name, and pronounced blessed by all who knew the extent and unvarying character of her example.

HON. JACOB K. LULL,

son of Joseph and Martha Lull, was born Sept. 12, 1794, he being the tenth child of a family of sixteen children. When he was seventeen years old he engaged with John P. Bowers, of Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., to learn the tanner's and currier's trade. He remained with him two years, when in consequence of Mr. Bowers making a change in his business he left, and about a year after resumed his trade with Willard Coughy, of Butternuts. He remained with him something over three years, when he rented a small tannery and commenced business for himself. One year later he built a tannery, where he carried on the business twenty-one years, making in all twenty-seven years' experience in the manufacture of leather.

He then suspended that branch of his business, and gave his whole attention to the manufacture of boots and shoes, which business he had established some time previous. Mr. Lull has at different periods of his life been called to fill positions of trust. In the fall of 1837 he was elected to the State legislature. After the expiration of his term as assemblyman he returned to his home and again turned his attention to his former business. For the last twenty years he has lived a retired life.

JAMES P. KENYON.

James P. Kenyon was born in Cooperstown, Feb. 26, 1822. His parents were of Welsh descent. He came to Butternuts (now Morris) when only five years old, and lived with Samuel Somers, a tailor, until the spring of 1837, working the last two years at the tailor's trade. He then apprenticed himself to Wing & Waite, working at wagon-making.

In the fall of 1841, when only nineteen years old, he commenced business for himself. In 1847 he married Miss Permelia S., only daughter of Sutton Pearsall, by whom he had three children. The eldest, Charles L., vol-

unteered in the defense of his country in the United States navy, where he contracted brain-fever, and died in 1865, aged seventeen years. Mr. Kenyon by industry and economy acquired a competency, but his temperament would not permit him to be idle; and, in 1870, he purchased the drug- and grocery-store formerly occupied by R. B. Wing, and at the present time is still engaged in that business. He was an indefatigable worker: whatever he undertook he generally accomplished. He has the reputation of being one of the best business men in the place. He is of a social nature and liberal in his ideas.

CHAPTER LIII.

TOWN OF NEW LISBON.

Organization—Geographical—Geological—First Settlers and their Locations—Early Events—Supervisors from 1807 to 1878—Present Town Officers—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population—Churches—Military.

UPON the organization of Otsego County, in 1791, the territory embraced in the present town of New Lisbon comprised a portion of the town of Otsego. In 1792 it was embraced in the town of Burlington; in 1797 was set off from Burlington as Pittsfield; and April 7, 1806, was organized as Lisbon. It retained this name until April 6, 1808, when it was changed to its present name.

It is an interior town, lying west of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Edmeston and Burlington; on the east by Hartwick and Laurens; on the south by Laurens and Morris; and on the west by Morris and Pittsfield.

The surface of New Lisbon presents a varied scene of hills and valleys. The highest summits range from 300 to 500 feet above the valleys.

This town is well watered, the principal streams being Butternuts creek, which flows southwest through the western part, and the west branch of the Otsego creek, which takes a southerly course through the eastern part. There are two small lakes in the town,—Turtle lake, in the northwest part, and Gilbert's lake, on the south border, near the centre.

The soil of New Lisbon consists chiefly of a clay and slaty loam, and is well adapted to grazing. It is purely an agricultural town.

This town was settled before the War of the Revolution. The first settlements date back to 1773, when Increase Thurston and Benjauin Lull and sons located in the southwest part, near the town of Morris. Numerous descendants of Increase Thurston are still residents of the town, and Joel Thurston occupies the old homestead. The Lulls were more closely identified with the history of the town of Morris, where numerous representatives of that honored name still reside.

The first settler in the vicinity of Garrattsville was John Garratt, who purchased land here prior to the Revolution, and from him this village derived its name. He and his wife were taken prisoners during the Revolution, and were absent from their wilderness home seven years. It is related

of them that they saw the Indians approaching their cabin, and quickly divining the object of their visit, Mrs. Garratt seized her clock and silverware and fled out of the rear door, concealing the silver under an inverted pig-trough, while the clock was thrown hastily under the garden fence. After an absence of seven years they returned to their home, to find their clearings covered with underbrush and a rank growth of weeds about their doors; but there under the pig trough was found the silver, and down by the garden fence the old clock.

Others of the pioneers were driven away during the Revolution, their buildings burned, and their crops destroyed. A haystack belonging to the Thurstons was set on fire by the Indians and burned over on the outside, and upon the return of the settlers at the close of the war the inside of the stack was found to be in a good state of preservation.

William, brother of John Garratt, was the pioneer merchant. His store was located at Garrattsville.

Among the earliest settlers were Hughey Marks, William Pierce, O. Park, S. W. Park, and John Johnson.

Elnathan Noble was one of the pioneers who located in the southwest part of the town, where the village of Noblesville is located, from whom it derived its name. George I. Peck, Esq., a descendant of Elnathan Noble, resides at Noblesville.

John S. Stetson, familiarly known as Deacon Stetson, was an early settler in the locality known as Stetsonville. Joseph Baldwin was also a pioneer in this locality.

Many citizens of New England left the comforts and conveniences of their eastern homes and sought an abode in these forests in what was known in about 1800, and prior thereto, as way out west in Otsego County. They came bringing with them the energy, industry, and character of the sons of New England, and have left their imprint upon their posterity. Prominent among this number was Captain Joseph Peck, who early settled at Noblesville, where he remained until his death. He was, during a long period, a successful merchant there, and eminently respected and esteemed. He was prominently identified with the interests of his town and county, and represented the Second assembly district in the legislature. He was also supervisor of this town thirteen consecutive years. Three children are living. A daughter is the wife of Mr. Bennett, son of Hon. Harmon Bennett, and resides in New Jersey. Martha and George I. Peck reside in the town. George I. is a merchant at Noblesville, where he has been in business many years as the successor of his father and David M. Hard.

Linus N. Chapin, a surveyor, settled in the vicinity of Noblesville in 1812, and still resides here. A family named Smith were also early settlers in this vicinity.

Joseph Neff, father of Joseph Neff who now resides at Garrattsville, was an early emigrant from Connecticut to this county, and settled in the adjoining town of Burlington, where he lived and died. He was a celebrated violinist, and many of the older citizens of Otsego remember "Fiddler Neff," as he was commonly called, in connection with the dances, "paring bees," etc., of "ye olden time." His violin, now over one hundred years old, is in the possession of Jona-

than R. Neff, and was the first violin played at Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. Four sons and two daughters are living, the oldest eighty-five and the youngest sixty-five years. Zora, widow of Timothy Morse, son of Judge Timothy Morse, resides in the town of Pittsfield, and has during the last half-century; Joseph Neff, as mentioned above, resides at Garrattsville; Sophia, widow of Joseph Cone, and Orris, Samuel, and Abel are residents of Wisconsin; and Jonathan W. Neff resides in this town, South Garrattsville.

An honored pioneer and prominent citizen was Elias Cummings, who located on lands north of New Lisbon Centre. Three sons reside in the county; Harris in Plainfield, and Leman and Moses D. in this town. The latter has retired from active business, and is a resident of Garrattsville.

The Gregorys are an honored family, and are also mentioned among the pioneers of New Lisbon. Numerous representatives of this family are residents of the town. William Gregory resides northeast of New Lisbon Centre.

The Pattengills were pioneers, and the family has been closely identified with the history and progress of the town. Several of the family have joined the ministry, and became talented clergymen. Numerous representatives of this honored family still reside in town, among whom is Hon. D. F. Pattengill, the present member of assembly from the second assembly district. He is a Democrat, and was elected in a Republican district.

The Robinson family were pioneers in the eastern part of the town, on premises now owned and occupied by their descendants. Honorable and upright, they enjoyed the respect of their fellow-citizens. Mathew Robinson, a worthy descendant, resides in the east part of the town.

The Rockwells were prominent pioneers, and did much to advance the interests of the town. Abner and George B. Rockwell, descendants, are leading citizens of the town.

The locality known as "Gross Hill" was early settled by a family named Gross. Ellis Gross, now at an advanced age, resides in the vicinity.

Elisha Parker, who resides near Garrattsville, has been a resident of New Lisbon since 1802.

A family of Nearings were early settlers, of whom Asa Nearing, who resides south of Garrattsville, is a descendant.

Prominent among the New England people who came to this locality were the Perrys. They ranked among the worthy citizens of the town. The widow of Noah Perry, now at an advanced age, resides with her son, James H. Perry.

North of Garrattsville one Johnson was an early settler on lands now owned by L. I. Rockwell. On this farm is located the Garratt monument. The William Garratt farm is now owned by R. B. Hume.

A prominent settler in the north part of the town was James Harris, who came from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in about 1816, and located on lands now owned by Mr. Laidlaw. The farm upon which he settled was in the possession of the Harris family about seventy-five years. A son, Ora Harris, came into the town with his father, and lived and died here. A son, Henry T., is a practicing physician in Laurens. Hon. Edwin M. Harris is a practicing attorney in Cooperstown, and is an ex judge of this

county. The youngest son, Albert, resides in this town on a farm adjoining the old homestead.

Jonathan W. Neff, a native of the town of Burlington, has resided on the farm he now occupies nearly forty years. This was one of the first settled farms in the town, and was originally owned by Mr. Chaumont. Jonathan R., a son of Jonathan W. Neff, resides on the farm with his father; is at present justice of the peace.

James S. Perkins, who was born in Windham Co., Conn., in 1807, has resided in this town more than sixty years, having located here in 1814. His father was also a pioneer.

Among the first physicians in the town were Dr. Anson Tuttle, Russell Bard, and Dr. Nash.

Dr. George W. P. Wheeler, who was born in 1801, and settled in this town in 1828, has been in active practice here more than half a century, and although now at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, still pursues the practice of his profession, and retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and activity of youth.

The first school was taught by James McCollum.

Charles Eldred opened the first tavern in the south part of the town.

The first grist-mill was erected near Stetsonville by Louis De Villier.

Among other early settlers than those mentioned above, were the Gilberts, Browns, Johnsons, Morses, Gardner, Warren, Barton, Church, etc.

New Lisbon in 1810.—This town is described as follows by Spafford in his "Gazetteer" of 1810: "New Lisbon, a post-township of Otsego County, ten miles southwest of Cooperstown and seventy-six west of Albany; bounded north by Edmeston, east by Hartwick, south by Laurens and Butternuts, west by Pittsfield. The surface is broken by hills and valleys; but the hills are either arable or good grazing lands, and the gullies are rich and fertile. It is well watered by springs and brooks, and has Butternut creek flowing south the whole length of the town, on which are good mill-seats, as there are also on the main branch of Otego creek in the east part of the town. There are in all four or five grain-mills, seven saw-mills, a fulling-mill, and carding-machine. There is one Baptist meeting-house and seven school-houses. The inhabitants are principally farmers, and their household manufactures supply the most of their common clothing. In 1810 the whole population was 1982, with 176 senatorial electors, 290 taxable inhabitants, and \$131,052 of taxable property agreeable to the assessment."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held March 3, 1807, at which the following officers were elected:

Supervisor.—William Garratt.

Town Clerk.—Eli Dimock.

Assessors.—Joseph Whitford, Samuel Warner, and Timothy Rockwell.

Collector.—James Church.

Poor Masters.—Joseph Whitford and Stephen Abby.

Commissioners of Highways.—Nathaniel Daniels, John Gregory, and Benjamin Fitch.

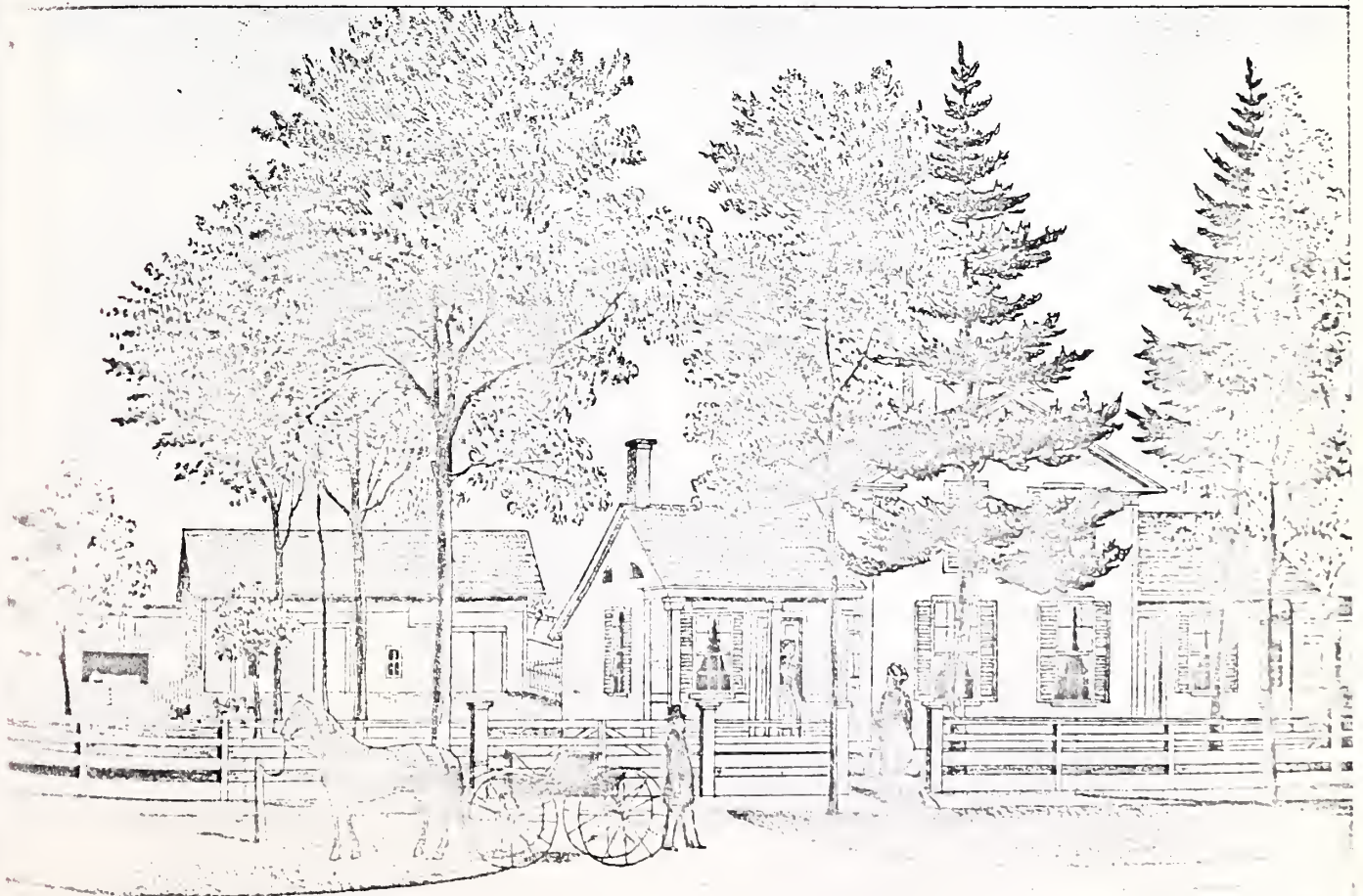
Constables.—James Church, Jr., and Ira Kinyon.



Mr. D. Cummings



Harriet Cummings





JOSEPH PECK.



MRS. JOSEPH PECK.



From 1807 to 1878.—Stephen Hopkins, C. Gross, Isaac Combs, John Harris, Matthew Robinson, and Stephen Abby. The following have served this town as supervisors and town clerks from 1807 to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1807.....William Garratt.	Zacheus Downer.
1808....." "	" "
1809....." "	Joshua Smith.
1810....." "	Zacheus Downer.
1811....." "	John Blood.
1812....." "	D. S. Downer.
1813.....Lemuel Pattengill.	" "
1814.....Cyrenus Noble.	John Blood.
1815.....Joseph Bolkom.	Isaac Fitch.
1816....." "	" "
1817....." "	Solomon Gardner.
1818....." "	Zacheus Downer.
1819.....Otis Starkey.	Lemuel Pattengill.
1820....." "	" "
1821.....Lemuel Pattengill.	Daniel Pierce.
1822....." "	" "
1823....." "	" "
1824....." "	" "
1825....." "	" "
1826....." "	" "
1827.....David M. Hard.	" "
1828....." "	" "
1829....." "	" "
1830....." "	" "
1831.....Joseph Peck.	" "
1832....." "	" "
1833....." "	" "
1834....." "	" "
1835....." "	" "
1836....." "	" "
1837....." "	" "
1838....." "	" "
1839....." "	" "
1840....." "	" "
1841....." "	" "
1842....." "	" "
1843....." "	" "
1844....." "	John S. Pattengill.
1845.....Benjamin Morehouse.	M. W. Cummings.
1846.....David Robinson.	" "
1847.....Fitch Pattengill.	" "
1848....." "	John F. Mather.
1849....." "	Fitch Gregory.
1850.....John F. Mather.	" "
1851....." "	" "
1852.....Fitch Gregory.	Theodore White.
1853....." "	A. Fuller.
1854....." "	Theodore White.
1855.....Andrew Gregory.	Dewitt C. Davis.
1856.....James S. Perkins.	D. Fowlston.
1857....." "	" "
1858.....Isaac C. Kimball.	Daniel F. Pattengill.
1859....." "	" "
1860.....George I. Peck.	" "
1861....." "	" "
1862.....Robert B. Hume.	Wm. R. Benjamin.
1863....." "	Oscar F. White.
1864.....George I. Peck.	John F. Mather.
1865....." "	" "
1866.....William M. Deming.	E. A. Nearing.
1867.....Isaac Gregory.	John F. Mather, Jr.
1868....." "	" "
1869....." "	" "
1870.....Francis O. Bingham.	John F. Mather.
1871....." "	G. Clayton Peck.
1872.....Hiram C. Potter.	" "
1873.....S. C. Gregory.	" "
1874.....Daniel F. Pattengill.	John Hume.
1875....." "	" "
1876....." "	" "

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—Rhodolphus Alger.

Town Clerk.—Walter H. Yates.

Justice.—Jonathan R. Neff, Jr.

Commissioner of Highways.—M. N. Rowe.

Assessor.—Hanson N. Gould.

Collector.—W. H. Meremuss.

Overseer of the Poor.—E. S. Bell.

Town Auditors.—James R. L. Walling, M. H. Bissell, and D. W. Gallup.

Constables.—Edward Hazwell, A. G. Harrington, George Potter, A. C. Westcott, and Chas. W. Utter.

Excise Commissioner.—Wm. W. Snow.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The pioneers of New Lisbon early manifested a deep interest in religious affairs, and in 1804 was organized the first religious society in the town,—the Baptist at New Lisbon Centre. It was organized through the efforts of Elder S. Gregory.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Garrattsville was organized in 1839, by the Rev. Mr. French. Among the first members were Daniel Herrington, C. Gross, J. Gross, A. Gross, and Lyman Briggs.

The first officers of the church were H. House, B. D. Whitford, D. Herrington, C. Gross, J. R. Wing, S. Wing, and J. Gross. Soon after the organization of the church a movement was started for the erection of a house of worship, and in 1841 the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$1050; it was repaired and beautified in 1871. The first pastor of this church was the Rev. Mr. Hawley.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of forty persons, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. H. A. Blanchard.

The present officers of the church are as follows: E. D. Hoag, F. O. Bingham, William Bell, James Perry, R. Bennington, and E. S. Hoag.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church, located at Noblesville, was organized with eleven members, in April, 1805, by Rev. N. Stone, of Connecticut, who became its first pastor. A church edifice was erected at an early day at a cost of about \$1600. It was repaired in 1861.

This has in some respects been a remarkable church, as seven or more of its members have become ordained ministers, and two of the female members missionaries to foreign lands.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church, at Garrattsville, is yet but a preaching station, the church organization proper being at Burlington. About six or seven years ago the church edifice was erected, and services are held here in the afternoon, and at Burlington in the morning, by the officiating clergyman, Rev. T. A. Scott.

GARRATTSVILLE

is a pleasant little village, located in the northwestern part, on Butternuts creek, and contains two churches—Methodist Episcopal and United Presbyterian—and the following business interests:

Postmaster, grocer, etc., E. S. Hoag; general merchants, F. Fitch, H. S. Mather & Bro., and H. L. Breese; hardware, Holdredge & Gregory; hotel, J. H. Elliott; Garrattsville mills, G. O. Avery; wagon-maker, W. Hull; blacksmiths, O. H. Paine, William Simmons, Isaac Wright, Edwin Gaylord, and C. Peck.

NOBLESVILLE

is a hamlet located in the southwest part, on Butternuts creek, and contains one church, and has the following business interests: general merchant, G. Clayton Peck; hotel, Martin Gardner; mills, Martin George; blacksmith, George Neff.

NEW LISBON is a small hamlet near the central part of the town. It has one church,—Baptist.

STETSONVILLE is a small hamlet in the southwestern part.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

New Lisbon has an area of 21,619 acres of improved land, 5822 woodland, and 220 acres other than the above.

The cash value of farms is \$1,116,655; of farm-buildings other than dwellings, \$140,335; of stock, \$183,776; of tools and implements, \$38,431; cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$1313; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$124,363; acres plowed in 1874, 2615; in 1875, 2792; acres in pasture in 1874, 12,050; in 1875, 11,883; acres mown in 1874, 6755; in 1875, 6764; hay produced in 1874, 8623 tons; of grass-seed produced, 55 bushels; acres of barley in 1874, 8; in 1875, 12; bushels produced in 1874, 157; acres of buckwheat in 1874, 164; in 1875, 192; bushels produced, 3077; acres of Indian corn in 1874, 446; in 1875, 451; bushels produced in 1874, 14,161; acres of oats in 1874, 1327; in 1875, 1476; bushels produced, 45,589; acres of spring wheat sown in 1874, 7; in 1875, 10; bushels produced, 144; acres of winter wheat sown in 1874, 5; in 1875, 7; bushels produced in 1874, 89; corn sown for fodder in 1874, 101 acres; in 1875, 106; acres of beans in 1874, 1; in 1875, 8; bushels produced in 1874, 17; acres of peas sown in 1874, 3; in 1875, 4; bushels produced, 32; acres of hops in 1874, 153; in 1875, 205; pounds of hops produced in 1874, 37,286; acres of potatoes in 1874, 287; in 1875, 302; bushels produced in 1874, 33,901; number of apple-trees, 16,383; bushels of fruit produced in 1874, 23,819; cider made in 1875, 676 barrels; pounds of maple sugar produced in 1875, 73,260; gallons of syrup made in 1875, 811.

In 1875 there were 14,973 horses, including colts, on farms in this town; there were 2 mules.

The value of poultry owned in 1875 was \$4190; value sold in 1874, \$3574; value of eggs sold in 1874, \$4587.

There were 1477 neat-cattle in the town in 1875; average number of milch cows in 1874, 1864; in 1875, 1887; number of cattle slaughtered in 1874, 135; cows whose milk was sent to factory in 1874, 513; in 1875, 483; butter made in families in 1874, 173,466 pounds; cheese made in families in 1874, 6240 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn in 1874 was 2321; in 1875, 2411; weight of clip in 1874, 10,527 pounds; in 1875, 11,493; lambs raised in 1874, 1726; in 1875, 1833; sheep slaughtered in 1874, 169; number killed by dogs, 23.

The number of swine on farms in 1875 was 580; number slaughtered on farms in 1874, 403; pork made on farms in 1874, 106,623 pounds.

Area.—New Lisbon has an area of 26,899 acres, the

assessed valuation of which is \$586,250; assessed per acre, \$21.79; equalized valuation, \$459,973.

POPULATION.

1810.....	1892.....	1845.....	1872.....
1814.....	2020.....	1850.....	1774.....
1820.....	2221.....	1855.....	1792.....
1825.....	2085.....	1860.....	1733.....
1830.....	2232.....	1865.....	1649.....
1835.....	2003.....	1870.....	1545.....
1840.....	1909.....	1875.....	1516.....

MILITARY RECORD.

The following list of men who enlisted from New Lisbon during the late Rebellion was compiled by Capt. William J. Kellogg and Capt. Lansing B. Paine.

- Lucius Adams, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; died at Fort Marcy, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.
- Lewis C. Briggs, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Burgess Farm, and Reams' Station; must. out with regt., July 13, 1865.
- David B. Fitch, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess Farm; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 30, 1864, to 1st lieut., Dec. 9, 1864; must. out with regt., July 13, 1865.
- John George, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, Reams' Station, and Burgess Farm; must. out with regt., July 13, 1865.
- Amos Reith, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; dis. 1863.
- Hugh W. Lynch, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; dis. March 5, 1863.
- Wm. R. Patrick, com. as 2d lieut. Co. H, Nov. 3, 1862; res. Jan. 30, 1863.
- Daniel M. Tuller, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; dis. Dec. 13, 1862.
- Smith Van Dusen, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; killed in battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
- Hiram Whitmarsh, enl. in Co. H, 152d N. Y. Vols., 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Hatcher's Run, and Reams' Station; must. out with regt., July 13, 1865.
- Homer Anderson, enl. in Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1862; died at Africa Creek, Dec. 1862.
- Henry Bingham, enl. in Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1862; dis. Jan. 1863.
- Chauncey Chapin, enl. in Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1862; dis. Feb. 1863.
- Henry Coy, enl. in Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1862.
- Wm. O. Cummings, enl. in Co. D, 8th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 1862.
- Christian Mickle, enl. in Co. I, 3d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with regt., June 11, 1865.
- Salmon Johnson, enl. in Co. B, 80th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 3, 1864; killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Henry Bard, enl. in Co. B, 80th N. Y. Vols., Sept. 3, 1864; killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Eugene Warriner, enl. in Co. I, 3d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with regt., June 11, 1865.
- Augustus Westcott, enl. in Co. I, 3d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with regt., June 11, 1865.
- Harvey Harrington, enl. in Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 1864; must. out with regt., June 11, 1865.
- Cortland Tilly, enl. in Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav., Aug. 1864; must. out with regt., June 11, 1865.

The following men enlisted in the summer of 1862 from New Lisbon, and composed part of Co. K, 121st N. Y. Vols. They were enlisted by Lieut. A. E. Mather, of Burlington, and many of them became commissioned and non-commissioned officers in the regiment:

- Horatio G. Whitford, sergt.; killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- James E. Howe, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- James Simmons, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Ransom Hovey, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Thomas Emerson, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Isaac Fitch, corp.; killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Sidney Stevens, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Adelbert Babcock, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- William Chapin, killed at Salem Church, May 3, 1863.
- Oney J. Talbot, sergt.; discharged.
- Edwin D. Pattengill, discharged.
- Charles Pattengill, sergt.; killed.
- Horatio Duroe, sergt.; killed.
- Daniel D. Jackson, capt.; dis. July 25, 1865.
- A. Stevers, killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
- Edgar E. Stevers, sergt.; discharged.
- Lansing B. Paine, capt.; dis. July 25, 1865.



G. W. P. Wheeler M.D.



MRS. G. W. P. WHEELER.

DR. G. W. P. WHEELER.

Dr. G. W. P. Wheeler was born in Bristol Co., Mass., Oct. 1, 1801. At the age of two years he, with his father and family, removed to Herkimer county. He lived there until he was eighteen years of age, at which place he acquired an academical education. During this time he devoted two years to mechanical business.

From there he removed to Esperance, Scholharie county, and gave his attention to the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Leonard. He then attended three courses of lectures at Berkshire medical college, at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated in the winter of 1827. He then established himself in partnership with Dr. Halsey Spencer, in Edmeston, Otsego County, for the practice of medicine. Continued with him for about two years, when he removed to

Garrattsville, Otsego County, where he has continued to practice until the present time, and now, in his seventy-seventh year, he is as active as most of the younger practitioners of the county, and has as large and profitable a ride.

The subject of this sketch was married to Sally Webb, of Oxford, Chenango county, May 3, 1828. Of this union were born four children, two sons and two daughters. viz.: Daniel was born Feb. 7, 1829; died March 3, 1831. Charlotte and Naney were born Oct. 31, 1830; Charlotte died April 10, 1831. John was born Oct. 12, 1834.

Dr. Wheeler is still in the full possession of his faculties, and is honored and respected by all.



Ellis Gross



Mrs. E. Gross

ELLIS GROSS.

Mr. Ellis Gross was one of the earliest inhabitants of the town of New Lisbon, having assisted in its organization. Over three-fourths of a century ago he was born in an almost unbroken forest. Like all pioneers, he struggled with the inconvenience and trials incident to the settlement of a new country. He has lived to see cultivated fields drive the forest to swamps and rock-crested hills,—to see the beautiful farm-house, with its modern conveniences, dot every hill and valley around him; and to see villages, one on either side of him, with their stores, mills, churches, schools, and comfortable residences. Mr. Gross maintained a character for unsullied integrity in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He enjoyed the implicit confidence of his neighbors, and for many years occupied, by their suffrages, the responsible offices of the town.

He represented them in the board of supervisors for several years. He took a deep interest in the temporal welfare of this entire region. Himself a model farmer, he sought by example and precept to induce thrift, good taste, and the highest success in that department of human action. In connection with his farming, he was proprietor of a saw-mill and blacksmith-shop.

Crowell Gross, his father, was born in Massachusetts about 1762, and came to Otsego County about 1791,

bought a farm of fifty acres,—an entire wilderness,—which he cleared with his own hands. In a few years he added three hundred acres more. A few years after this purchase he added more, making enough to give a small farm to each one of his children. His family consisted of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, viz.: Jarvis, Daniel, David, Ellis, Crowell, Seth, Barzell, Priscilia, Phebe, Azubah, Asenath, Anna.

The subject of this sketch was born in 1804, in Otsego Co., N. Y., town of New Lisbon.

He lived with his father on a farm until he became twenty years of age. He then took a farm, which he managed very successfully for four years. Then he united in marriage to Miss Naney, daughter of John Patrick; of this union were born six children, viz.: Marvin, Erasmus, Dilason, Orsemus, Freeman, Alphonso, three of whom are living.

The mother of these children was an example of high moral worth and true womanhood to all who knew her, although obliged to leave her husband in his prime of life.

Mr. Ellis Gross married for his second wife, Mrs. Roby More, widow of Col. G. W. More.

Mrs. Gross had one daughter by her first husband, Hallelies More. She is the wife of Dewitt C. Davis, wholesale merchant in New York city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

M. D. CUMMINGS

was born in Garratsville, Otsego County, N. Y., July 8, 1803. His father was born Dec. 26, 1780. His mother was born Aug. 13, 1784. Mr. Elias Cummings was married to Miss Lucinda Church, Dec. 4, 1803. They were born in New Hampshire, and came to Otsego County quite young. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm with his father until the age of twenty-four. Then he engaged himself in the dry goods business, and continued for fifteen years. During this time he was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of Austin Smith, Sept. 30, 1835. He was the father of two children,—one son and one daughter: Miss Van Ness, born Nov. 19, 1844; died May 25, 1845. Thomas, born Aug. 21, 1848; died June 20, 1853.

The mother of these children was an example of high moral worth and true womanhood to all who knew her, although obliged to leave her husband in his declining years. She died Aug. 29, 1877. Mr. Elias Cummings died March 31, 1858, and his wife died July 13, 1857. Mr. Cummings is located in the village where he was born. A farmer since leaving the dry goods business; was town clerk six years. He is still in the full possession of his faculties, and is honored and respected by all.

CHAPTER LIV.

TOWN OF ONEONTA.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1796 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population—Village of Oneonta—Business Interests.

THE territory comprised within the present boundaries of Oneonta was set off from Unadilla on the 5th day of February, 1796, as *Otego*, and was known by that name until April 17, 1830, when it was changed to Oneonta.

It is one of the southern tier of towns, and bounded as follows: on the north by Laurens and Milford, on the east by Milford and Delaware county, on the south by Delaware county, and on the west by Otego.

The Susquehanna river flows through the south part of the town, dividing it into two ridges. The hills in the south part attain an elevation of five hundred feet above the valley. The centre and north part is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of the Oneonta creek, Otego river, and several smaller streams. The soil on the uplands is gravel and slate, with a mixture of clay, and on the river it is a gravelly loam.

Prior to and during the Revolution the territory embraced within the present town of Oneonta was traversed by the Indians, and it is believed that the present Main street in the village is located on a portion of the old trail which led from Scholastic fort to the west. An interesting relic was found a few years since near the lower bridge. It was a large crown ring, bearing the inscription "*Georgius*

Rex; B. R." This ring undoubtedly was worn by a chief accompanying Butler's Rangers, as the inscription clearly indicates the following: "*George the King; Butler's Rangers.*"

VIEW OF ONEONTA IN 1811.

The following is a view of Oneonta as it appeared in 1811. Among the earliest settlers was James McDonald, who occupied a house on the corner of River and Main streets, now owned by Ephraim Parish. There were no buildings between this point and the present location of the Rockwell block. On this site was the store of Davis & Stiles. Next on this same side of the street was a dwelling-house which stood on the present site of the Susquehanna House. Following this, and on the same lot, standing back from the street, was a house occupied by Jacob Morell. Next to this, on the same side of the street, lived Jacob Dietz, on a part of the lot now occupied by the First National bank. On the same lot also lived a blacksmith, William B. Curtis. Following on up Main street there were no buildings until the house of Frederick Brown was reached, which stood on the site now occupied by the residence of the late E. R. Ford. The next domicile was that of John T. Quackenbush, across the creek, near the present residence of Rev. Mr. Wales. Next came the tavern of Simeon Walling, which stood on premises now owned by a grandson, J. W. Walling. Following this was the house of Amos Woodin, on premises now owned by Morell Potter, and the last building on this side of the street, within the bounds of the present corporation, was the house of David Alger, on lands now occupied by John Miller.

The east side of Main street was a steep bank, and many years elapsed after the west side was thickly settled before it began to be occupied. In 1811 there was only one building on this side between the river and Oneonta creek, and that was a distillery owned by Thomas Swart, and stood about opposite the present residence of Timothy Sabin, Esq. Across the creek, on what is now known as the Deyo place, was a house owned and occupied by Oliver Crocker. There were but two other buildings in the village, and those were on what is now known as Chestnut street; one stood on premises now owned by C. P. Huntington, Esq., and was occupied by a Mr. Newkirk, and the other was owned by Martin Shannon, and was located on premises now occupied by John Pardo.

The first goods offered for sale in the village was by Peter Dinney, but the first regular merchants were Davis & Stiles, who opened a store on the site of the Rockwell block.

The next merchant who offered his wares to the little settlement was Jacob Dietz, who occupied a building on the present site of the First National bank.

Following him, and the first one on the east side of the street, was Joseph Dietz, who opened a store on the site now occupied by the mercantile establishment of N. I. & E. R. Ford. Beers & St. John kept a store on the corner of Main and Maple streets, where the Free-Will Baptist church now stands. David Fairchild came into the village about the year 1822, and opened a store where now stands the Susquehanna House.

E. R. Ford located in this place in about 1825, and suc-

ceeded Beers & St. John, where he remained some time, and afterwards moved to a location near James McDonald's, and subsequently erected the building known as the stone-store. Mr. Ford was a prominent and influential citizen, and did much to advance the interests of the village. He served several years as supervisor and justice of the peace, and was also instrumental in organizing the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, of which he was a director. He died in 1872, leaving a widow, Harriet, and the following children, all of whom except the latter reside in the village: De Witt is a prominent and active citizen; Sylvester is a boot and shoe merchant, firm of Gildersleeve & Ford; Clinton C. is a jeweler; E. R. Ford, Jr., is of the firm of N. I. & E. R. Ford, drugs; Raymond is in the War Department, under General Schurz.

The first attorney that came to the embryo village was a Mr. Storr, who located in 1827 or 1828. It is reasonable to suppose that the people were generally peaceable, and needed but little assistance from the Gamaliels of the law, as he remained but two years.

The next lawyers were David A. Ainsworth and Samuel B. Beach, both of whom removed at the expiration of three or four years. John B. Steele also practiced here a short time, and removed to Kingston, and was sent to congress, and was subsequently killed by a horse at Rondout.

Erastus Cook was also a practicing attorney here. He removed to Kingston, and afterwards to New York, where he is now in practice.

The oldest resident attorney in the village is A. G. Shaw. Next came L. L. Bundy, General S. S. Burnside, and James H. and Melville Keyes, all of whom are attorneys of long practice. George Scramling, who was member of assembly in 1875, is also a prominent attorney.*

The first practicing physician in the village was Dr. Joseph Lindsley, who came from England and settled in 1807, and remained here until his death, which occurred in about the year 1863. He was followed by Drs. Kitteridge, Sylvester Kuapp, Wm. Knapp, and Samuel H. Case. Dr. Case was born in Franklin, N. Y., in 1808, and at twenty-one years of age graduated at the Fairfield medical college, and in 1829 located in this village, where he has since remained in active practice.*

A pioneer school-house in the village was built in 1812, on the site of the present Ford block. It was a frame structure about twenty feet square. The first teacher was one Maxwell, who was succeeded by a Mr. Waldo.

The pioneer blacksmith was David Alger, whose shop stood on the farm owned by John Miller, across the creek. William B. Curtis was also an early blacksmith, on the site now occupied by the store of Mr. Miller.

The first grist-mill was a rude affair containing one run of stone, was owned by a Mr. Vanderwerker, and stood about forty rods in the rear of the present mills. This mill was subsequently purchased by James McDonald.

Pioneer tavern-keepers were Baltus Himmel and one Brink.

Jeremiah T. Mereness, familiarly known as "Jerry," is

the oldest native resident of the town. He was born in this town, then Unadilla, in 1794, and he has resided here continuously since. He is still active, and retains much of the elasticity of youth. He has lived to see the dense forests transformed to fine farming lands and re-echo the sound of the railway train, and Oneonta rise from a little inland hamlet to the metropolis of Otsego County.

An honored pioneer is Timothy Sabin, who came from Pauling, Dutchess county, in 1811, and located on premises now owned by Delos Yager. He began mercantile business in 1831, and for nearly ten years conducted a large business. He has two sons living, E. R. Sabin, in the village, and C. B. Sabin, of Galveston, Texas. The latter is an ex-judge of the supreme court of Texas, and a leading attorney, and the postmaster in Galveston. Mr. Timothy Sabin is now past the Scriptural age of "threescore and ten," but still retains much of his youthful vigor, and vividly relates incidents of "Auld Lang Syne."

An enterprising early settler in the village was William Angell, who kept the well-known public-house called Angell's tavern, which stood on the site now occupied by the Rockwell block. He was a public-spirited man, and was ever foremost in all matters concerning the welfare of the village. He was instrumental in building the turnpike, and in various other improvements was the leading spirit. He predicted the present prosperity of Oneonta, and was ever sounding its praises. In the early days much strife existed between Unadilla and Oneonta, and one day while sitting by the tavern fire holding an animated discussion with Sherman Page, of Unadilla, as to the relative importance of the two places, he looked out of the window at the east side of the street, which at that time was a steep bluff, and said, "Page, the time is coming when that whole side of the street will be built up," and closed by saying that it was the best town in the valley. "Yes," replied Page, "it's the best town to go from that I know of." John Tanner, an active business man, married a daughter of Mr. Angell. A daughter of Mr. Angell—Mrs. Levi Tarbor—resides in Portlandville, and a son—Eugene—in California.

An early settler in the locality was Jedediah Butler, on lands now owned by Delos Yager.

"Oneonta Plains," a pioneer store, was kept by one Kyler. It has since been occupied as a tavern, and is now used as a dwelling.

In this vicinity Elisha Shepherd was a pioneer; two sons—Erastus and Sanford—are farmers residing in the town.

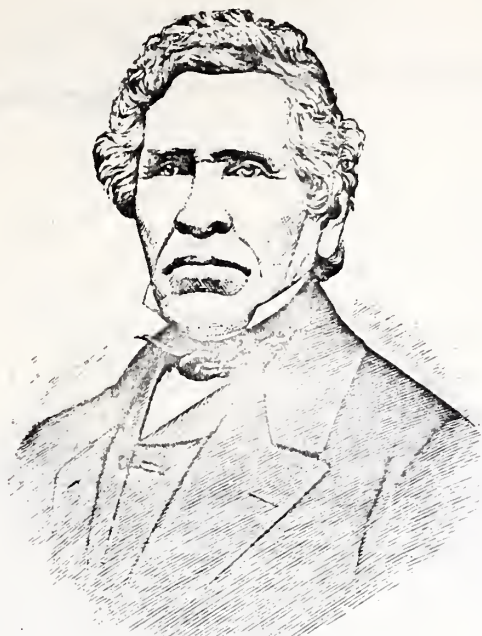
Joseph and John Young were pioneers in this locality. The latter was a tavern-keeper on lands now owned by D. W. Gallup.

Jacob Van Wort, and a son, John, came from Albany county in about 1811, and located on lands now owned by John M. Kyler.

Peter Scramling was a pioneer on the farm now occupied by Andrew Van Wort. On this farm was a flourishing Indian orchard.

The first settler across the river going down was Anthony Crisphell, on lands now owned by Harvey Baker. Next below was the location of John Fritts, where a son, Hiram, now resides. Simeon Mickle settled on premises now occupied by David Orr. A son, William, lives in the village.

* See paragraph upon business interests for a further list of attorneys and physicians.



Eliakim R. Ford



Harriet E. Ford

ELIAKIM R. FORD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1797. He was the eldest son, in a family of seven sons and seven daughters, of Sylvester Ford, born Nov. 8, 1770, and Lydia Reed, born Nov. 22, 1773, and grandson of Jacob Ford, born May 3, 1744 (died May 30, 1809), and Abigail Curtiss, born Feb. 14, 1746; died Aug. 8, 1814.

The Ford family traces its generations on the paternal side to the New England States, and thence to Ireland. On the maternal side to early emigrants from England.

Until Eliakim was twelve years of age he remained at home on the farm, receiving very limited opportunities for obtaining any education from books, but at that age went to live with his uncle, Abijah Reed, a merchant of Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y. Here he remained as a clerk until he was some twenty-four years of age. During these years he received a careful business education, expanded his natural ability and tact, and developed a business talent and shrewdness not common among young men of that day. In the spring of 1822, leaving his uncle, he started business for himself in what is now Oneonta, the place then only containing a very few houses, and hence he became one of the pioneer merchants of that part of Otsego County. His capital in cash was small, but he was enabled to borrow as much more from his grandfather with which to commence business; yet, what was of much more importance, he possessed a capital stock of good, sound common sense and practical business habits, together with his energy and will to do, gave him in the outset rank among the best business men of his day.

July 24, 1823, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of Ira Emmons and Jane Hotelling, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., but both among the early settlers of the town of Davenport.

He commenced business in a small building upon the ground where the Free-will Baptist church now stands. His modest accommodations soon became too small for his increasing trade, and he removed his store to the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, where he remained six years; then to the corner of Main and River streets, where Harvey Baker now resides; and in 1840 to the stone store, corner Main and Broad streets, where he remained until he retired from business.

From the first his success was well assured. Ford's store became widely known, and its affable and gentlemanly proprietor as widely esteemed. While as an active and successful business man he was rapidly accumulating a competence for himself, he never forgot his responsibilities as a citizen. Every project for the promotion of the general good met in him a generous and hearty response, and no better proof of this can be adduced than his interest in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. From the commencement he was one of its strongest advocates. He saw what many failed to see,—the great advantages that must result from the completion of such a work. Time and money he sacrificed without stint. He showed his own faith by his liberal contributions. But he was doomed to disappointment. Difficulties came, followed by long years of anxious waiting. Others faltered, but his own faith never wavered. The time of success was sure to come; and it did come. It was a proud day for him and the faithful few who had stood with him

through the dark hours, encouraged and encouraging, that saw the completion of the grand project, and one to which he had devoted so many years of toil and anxious thought. He stood vindicated before the world; the correctness of his judgment proved, and the purity of his motives shown. Though it was for him a day of triumph, he showed no special exultation; his bearing was only that of one who feels within himself the consciousness of having aided in the accomplishment of a good work.

For years he was a principal stockholder in the Charlotte turnpike company, and to his influence and energy Oneonta is in a great measure indebted for the permanent establishment of the most extensive industrial enterprise of the village to-day,—the Oneonta manufacturing company's works. During the last years of his life his public spirit never abated; whatever might concern the future growth and prosperity of Oneonta was especially dear to him, and it was one of his favorite projects that some plan might be devised for supplying the village with water.

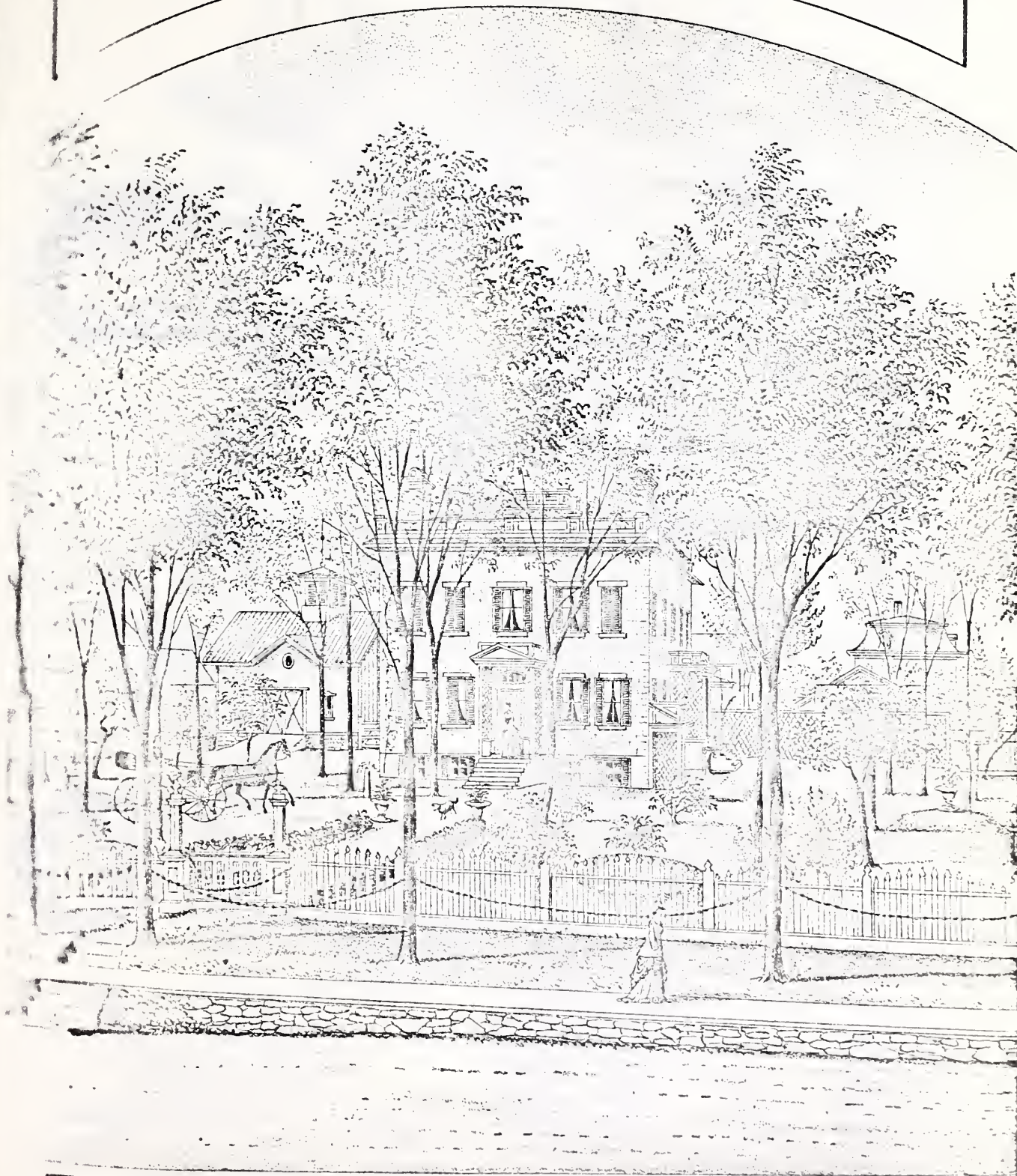
Characteristic of Mr. Ford were his social qualities and his domestic relations. He was a kind and obliging neighbor and a warm friend.

Mr. Ford was a man of strong and earnest character. He had a sound judgment; his views were broad, comprehensive, and practical, and he possessed a deep insight into the character and motives of others. In his business relations he was methodical and exact in his surroundings; the appointments of his home everything seemed to wear the appearance of solidity and endurance. The defects in his early education had in a great measure been overcome by his own efforts, and by varied and extensive reading he had acquired a large stock of useful knowledge. Few men were better informed on the current topics of the day. He possessed to a large degree the confidence of his fellow-men, and was chosen many times supervisor of the town, but was in no sense a professional politician.

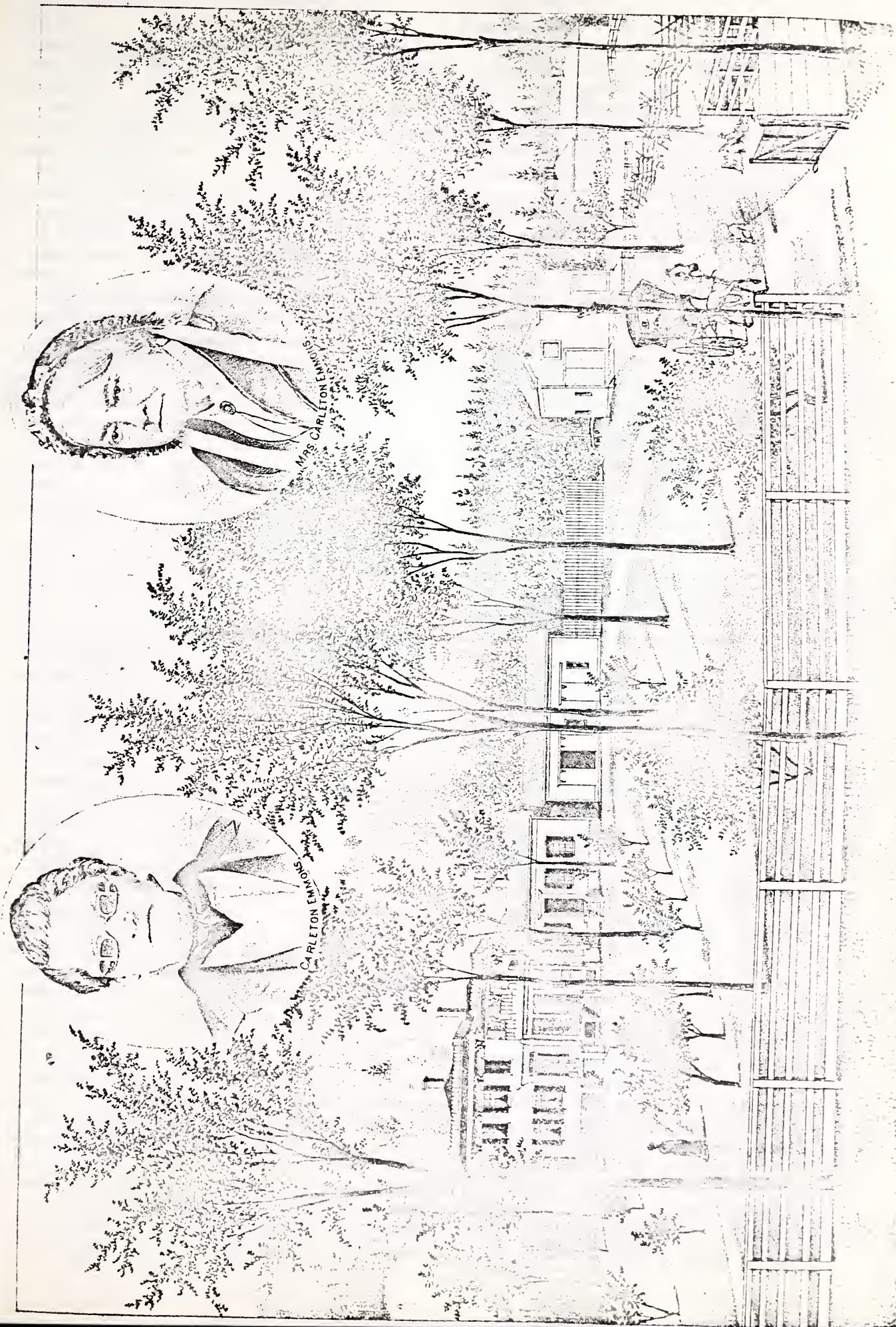
Mr. Ford was for many years a prominent member of the Baptist church of the village, and a constant attendant upon its services, and a liberal supporter of all interests tending to elevate society and aid the rising generation. He will long live in the memory of those who knew him, and especially in the hearts of the needy poor whom he loved to assist. He died July 22, 1873, and the day of his burial would have been the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage.

Mrs. Ford possesses those rare qualities of sociability and character which make home attractive, and however the world might treat him, his friends grow cold, he was always sure of true sympathy from her. A large family of children with which his home was blessed, eight of whom, and all are useful members of society. Their names are: Jane Ella, wife of E. D. Saunders, Oneonta; De Witt, Oneonta; wife of Timothy Watkins, Oneonta; Ellen (died in infancy); Hiram (deceased); Raymond, enlisted at the beginning and was a soldier in the late rebellion, now a clerk in the Pension Department, Washington, D. C.; Sylvester, Oneonta; Imogene (deceased) was wife of Frank Hopkins; Clinton E., Oneonta; Julia Ada; Eliakim Reed, Oneonta.

Mrs. Ford is now in her seventy-third year, familiar with the changes of the county's growth, from its rude log cabins, repudiated palatial residences of wealth and grandeur, from a wilderness to a county of schools, churches, and manufactories, and agricultural interests unsurpassed in the State.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE E. R. FORD, ONEONTA, NEW YORK.



Henry Cous settled on lands now owned by E. B. and S. S. Kilburn.

David Houghtaling located on the farm now occupied by Daniel Griffen. Two sons—Abram A. and Delos—reside in the town.

Jacob Thayer early located on the premises now owned by Hanson Gould, and Samuel Carpenter was a pioneer where David Sibley lives.

Frederick Bornt was an early settler on the premises now occupied by Frederick Bornt, Jr., and the widow.

One Armitage was a pioneer in this vicinity.

A prominent pioneer was Asel Marvin. Two children—Asel Marvin, Jr., and Mrs. Fitch Parish—reside in the village.

Worthy and honored pioneers were Solomon and David Yager, father and son, who came from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in about 1806, and located on lands now owned by Peter Yager, on Oneonta creek. The following are children of David, viz.: David J. Yager is a prominent citizen, and has held the office of supervisor, justice of the peace, etc. He is a coal merchant, and resides in the village of Oneonta. A daughter—Mrs. H. McCall—also resides in the village, Henry in the town, and John D. and Juliana Terrill in Oneida county. Solomon Yager and Mrs. James Juks, children of John S., are residents of the town.

Daniel Shepherd was an early settler in this vicinity, on lands now owned by James H. Gifford. Daniel Peet, a Quaker, was also a pioneer. Two grandsons, James T. Peet, a farmer, and Solomon, a mechanic, reside in the town.

Mr. Gifford, father of Henry, John, Elihu, and Daniel, settled in this part of the town, on the premises now owned by a son, Henry.

On the river-road, west of the village, on lands now owned by Mr. Wilcox, one Swarts was an early settler. The next location was that of "old Mr. Hasser," where William Edmons lives.

David Sullivan and Elihu Ward were pioneers in this vicinity. Silas, a son of the former, lives in the village. J. Richards, father of Samuel N. Richards and Mrs. E. Blakely, was an early settler.

Mr. Wolf, father of Conrad Wolf, was also a pioneer.

The following incident is related, illustrative of the courageous girls of the early period. A party was given at the house of Major Seeley, who lived at North Franklin, Delaware county, about four miles from Mr. Wolf's, over the mountains on the bank of the Outlet. It was an unusually dark night, and after the party had exhausted their fund of amusements, and various wolf and ghost stories had been related, while some were quaking with fear as they thought of the journeys to be made that night to their several homes, a daughter of Major Seeley astonished them by saying, "I wouldn't be afraid to go alone over the mountain to Wolf's, and return." They laughed at her wild proposition, when she immediately started, agreeing to bring back an apple in proof of her having made the trip. She dashed into the forest and up the mountain, down the other side to Wolf's, secured the apple, and was met on her return by several of the party who, becoming alarmed, had started after her, lest she might be chased by wolves, as these can-

nivorous animals were making the night hideous with their demoniac yells.

Peter Van Wort and William White were also early settlers in this vicinity. The first settler across the river, going up, was Francis Brewer.

A pioneer in this locality was Thomas Merenus, father of Jeremiah T. Merenus mentioned above. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was taken prisoner and sent to Canada, and together with others confined under a powder magazine. They were tunneling out, and the old soldier had fixed a slow-match to blow it up, but was betrayed by a fellow-captive, and taken out and given a brutal flogging. He died in this town. George, a brother of Thomas Merenus, was also a pioneer in this vicinity. Francis Brewer, Uriah Adams, George and William Swart were pioneers in this locality.

Elias Brewer, father of Francis, David, Aaron, Peter, and Elias, early located on lands now owned by William Hagggett, a son-in-law of Aaron, who survives. The next farm was owned by David Brewer, and is now occupied by a daughter, Mrs. Blanchard. Mr. Cous early located on the lands now owned by his granddaughters, Mrs. J. Hackett and Mrs. William D. Brown.

Ira Emmons, from New England, a prominent pioneer, justice of the peace, surveyor, etc., located on the premises now owned by James Slade. A daughter, Mrs. E. R. Ford, resides in the village.

Major Asa Emmons, of honored memory, was an active pioneer, and owned a carding- and fulling-mill. A son, Carleton Emmons, a leading citizen of the town, resides at Emmons. Mr. Emmons was supervisor of Oneonta in 1843, '49, '52, '53.

Timothy Murphy, the celebrated Indian hunter and scout, owned the premises now occupied by Sherman W. Slade. One Mickle early located on the place where Mr. Gibson now lives.

The next farm beyond Alger's, out of the corporation, going east, was occupied in 1810 by Samuel Whitmarsh. A son, Abiatha, resides in the town. Daniel Lee early located on the premises now owned by James W. Tinks, and B. Kimball on Jacob Morell's land. Two sons of Mr. Kimball reside in Milford.

The Beams family, consisting of Wilhelmus, John, Nicholas, and their father, were pioneers, and the old homestead is now in the possession of their descendants. The father was a Hessian soldier; deserted the British and settled in this town.

William Merenus was an early settler on the lands now occupied by E. D. Couse. He and his wife were two of seven that organized a Dutch Reformed church in Oneonta. A son, William, lives in Sidney, and a grandson is an elder in the Presbyterian church in this place.

A pioneer of influence was James Young, a cousin of Samuel Young, the celebrated politician. He kept a popular public-house, known as "Young's tavern," and built a bridge across the river, known as "Young's bridge." The lands upon which he located are now owned by Carleton Emmons, Esq., and John Young. A blacksmith named Cutting lived next to the Youngs' place. A daughter, Mrs. Peter Winnie, resides in the town.

In the locality now known as Eumons' Station, Jeremiah S. Walling was a pioneer. Abner Walling, a son, lives in the village. Hugh Barr early settled where Isaac Peters resides, and Henry Osterhout on the premises now owned by a son, A. Osterhout.

That portion of the town lying between the Susquehanna and Charlotte rivers remained a wilderness many years after the first settlements were made in other portions of the town, and was known as the "Hemlocks."

Calvin Eaton was a pioneer on lands now owned by Isaac Holmes, and Stafford Potter, a blacksmith and tavern-keeper, where Joseph Tabor lives. A prominent and active early settler was Josiah Northrup, on the premises now owned by a son, I. G. Northrup.

Nathaniel Niles, a Quaker, originally from Rhode Island, but latterly from Pine Plains, Dutchess county, was a pioneer, and the homestead is now owned by a son, Hanson Niles. Henry Bull, also a Quaker, of Dutchess county, located where a son, Joseph, now resides.

Franklin Straight, known as the "honest man," was a pioneer in this vicinity. He had a fixed price for his produce, and would take no more nor less. A son occupies a part of the old homestead. A Mr. Hammond early settled on lands now owned by A. Hodge and Ray Giles, from Columbia county, on premises now owned by the heirs of William Niles.

Robert Cook, a leading citizen and justice of the peace, was a pioneer on lands now owned by Robert S. Cook. A Mr. Hopkins was an early settler where George R. Whitman now lives. Rice Cook settled on lands now owned by a son, Wm. Cook; and Major Jenks on lands owned by Nelson Heag.

Holden Cook, father of Erastus Cook, a lawyer of New York, early settled on the lands now owned by Darius Bowen.

On the road now known as the Charlotte turnpike there were no early settlers between the village and the premises now owned by John Goey. On these premises Stoton Alger and his sons were pioneers. On the banks of the Otsego creek early settlers were Joseph and Ephraim Hodge; Daniel, Ephraim, and Andrew, sons of Joseph, reside in the town. Where Daniel Hodge now lives A. Van Wort was a pioneer.

A man named Smith purchased the land along the creek between the present location of Daniel Hodge and the Laurens line, and it was occupied by "squatters."

In the vicinity known as Butler's Hill James Barnes was a pioneer. Ferrel Dininney was also an early settler in this town. Two sons, Ferrel and John, are attorneys in Addison, Steuben county.

Prominently identified with the interests of Oneonta is Colonel William W. Snow, a native of Franklin Co., Mass., who located here soon after 1830. He has labored zealously to promote the welfare of the village, and his fellow-citizens have called him to occupy many positions of trust and responsibility. He was chosen to the colonelcy of a regiment of militia, served several years as supervisor of Oneonta, elected to congress in 1848, and to the legislature in 1844 and 1879. He was chosen president of the First National bank in 1876, which position he still occupies.

Other early settlers were Thomas Manter, Jedediah Butler, Henry Scramlin, Aaron Brink, Frederick Brown, Josiah Peck, and David J. Evans.

The village of Oneonta, pleasantly situated on a bluff overlooking the Susquehanna, is a flourishing village and the metropolis of the county.

The present business interests are as follows: Hotels: Central Hotel, Lewis & Allen, proprietors; Susquehanna House, W. M. Potter, proprietor; Hathaway House, L. Hathaway, proprietor; Cottage Hotel (on the European plan), N. A. Beers & Co., proprietors. Lawyers: Louis L. Bundy, Geo. Scramling, James Keyes, S. S. Burnside, James Stewart, Seymour Scott, M. Keyes, A. G. Shaw, C. Wilber, H. D. Nelson, D. M. Campbell, M. F. Gould. Justices: Chauncey Michael, H. D. Nelson, H. C. Bentley. Physicians: S. H. Case, H. A. Hamilton, O. W. Peck, — Pratt, Meigs Case, A. D. Reynolds, E. T. McDougal, J. R. Aguirre. Dry-goods: Tobey, Gurney & Tobey, Mundel Bros., Mandlebaum & Pelzer, Joseph Price, L. Goldsmith, W. H. Siple. Clothing: Jacob Cohn, Smith & Yagel. Gents' furnishing goods and boots and shoes: W. A. E. Tompkins, Gildersleeve & Ford. Boots and shoes: Wm. H. Peck, Geo. Kirkland. Druggists: N. I. Ford, E. R. Ford, J. B. Cleveland. Books and stationery: Henry Saunders, W. W. Darbee. Furniture and undertaking: Wm. McCunn & Son, Addison Barnes. Groccerymen: Geo. Reynolds, John Roberts, Burtol & Reynolds, Smith Bros. & Gilchrist, Gil. Bligh, Patrick Hynes. Baker and confectionery: Thos. Willahan. Jewelry and fancy goods: C. E. Ford, H. P. Skinner, agent. Insurance agents: H. G. Wood, James Camp, J. R. Kenyon. Flour and feed: Morris Bros., A. R. Gardner. Meat-markets: Bunn & Ehle, Couse & Williams. Hardware and stoves: W. L. & R. Brown, Moody & Gould, E. M. Vosburgh, L. B. Lennon & Co. Carpenters and builders: H. J. Brewer, D. W. Brainard, W. H. Woodin, Doolittle & Petrie. Photograph gallery: W. H. Mereness. Cooperage: H. Barnes, Brown & Rose, agents. Cigar manufacturers: C. A. Smith & Co. Marble works: Barnes, Blanding & Co. Harness-makers: James Carpenter, J. Gregory. Sewing-machines: A. G. Strong. Hop-dealers: D. Wilber & Son. Commission merchants: D. M. Miller, Fred. Wilcox. Egg-dealers: M. H. Bissell, H. L. Luther. Oil-painting: John Pardoe. Crayon artist: F. Cary. Civil engineers and surveyors: J. R. L. Walling, Owen Phillips. Oneonta variety-works: S. Doolittle. Coal-dealers: Bissell & Yager. Brick-manufacturers: Richard Bros. Livery-stables: McDonald and Mackey, A. S. Miles. Foundries and plow-manufactories: Stait & Van Duzen, D. W. Ford. Blacksmiths: M. Keenan, John Amsden. Carriage-manufacturers: A. J. Gates, Shellman & Massett, Mosher Bros. Steam saw- and planing mills: Barnes & Wright. Grist-mills: Barnes & Wright. Goodyear estate. Watch-repairers: Julius Fern, J. W. Adams, C. F. Shuman. Shoemakers: E. Benjamin, J. D. Stowell. — Hunt. Bookbinder: D. D. C. Teller. Milliners: Ella Ray, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Cornell, Fannie A. Smith, Mrs. Ridsall. Tailor: R. W. Miller. Job printing: A. G. Reynolds. Barbers: W. A. Lakin, H. A. Rogers. Shirt-manufacturer: A. R. Allen. Billiard-saloon and

Restaurants: Lewis & Allen, C. Thompson, Nelson Beers.
Restaurants: E. A. Jones, Robert Winn, O. A. Benton.
Wholesale liquors: A. B. Lacey, T. H. Rockwell.

The railroad-shops are situated about half a mile from the business portion of the village. The main buildings are constructed of brick. The principal shop is 200 by 80 feet. In this building are the machine-shops, under foreman Horace Card, and the carpenter-shop, under foreman J. R. Skinner. The machinery and workmen are first-class, which fact shows the importance the railroad company attaches to these shops. Adjoining the main building are the blacksmith-shop, under the charge of Robert Smith, the paint-shop, round-house, and car repair-shop.

Mr. H. Stafford, book-keeper, W. H. Brown, time-keeper, and I. D. Bullock, operator, are in charge of the company's office. The shops are under the supervision of C. A. Jones, master mechanic, and with their sixty-horse power Dickson engine are enabled to make some of the most substantial rolling stock on the road, including handsome passenger-coaches. The land upon which the shops are built was given by the people of the village, and consisted of a tract of twenty acres. One hundred men are employed in the shops; and in cases of extra pressures of work twice that number can work conveniently.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting in "Otego" was held April 5, 1796, at the house of Truman Harrison, and the following officers were elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—Butler Gilbert.

Town Clerk.—Jacob Butts.

Assessors.—Zac. Benediet, Samuel Cook, Jonathan Tickner.

Commissioners of Highways.—Jonathan Johnson, Ezra Barton, George Scramling.

Poor Masters.—Job Straight, Samuel Sleeper.

Commissioners of Schools.—Jacob Butts, Griffin Craft, L. Jenks.

Constables.—Aaron Harrington, Samuel Green, Nathaniel Speucer, William Draper.

Pathmasters.—L. Jenks, Martin Bridges, Truman Harrison, Geo. Putnam, Samuel Sleeper, Culley John, James Thompson, Jonathan Weaver, Rufus Phelps, Daniel Gorton, Thomas Kelley, Jacob Butts, Rufus Tucker, Justus Whitecomb.

Pound Keeper.—Ezra Barton.

Fence Viewers.—P. G. Ellsworth, J. H. Sleeper, Ebenezer Rice.

At this town-meeting it was voted that "this town would give five pounds for every grown wolf scalp." In 1801 this was amended to read "within the town," and the reward placed at \$7.

At the town-meeting in 1802 it was "voted that Nathaniel Niles, Jr., be allowed for liquor got to raise the bridge over the Otego creek, \$3.25."

In 1808 it was "voted that \$5 be raised for the purpose of erecting stocks in this town."

The following-named persons have officiated as supervisors and town clerks from 1796 to 1830:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1796.....	Butler Gilbert.	Jacob Butts.
1797.....	" "	" "
1798.....	L. Jenks.	" "
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	" "	" "
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "
1803.....	" "	" "
1804.....	" "	Jacob I. Cuyler.
1805.....	Jonathan Johnson.	" "
1806.....	L. Jenks.	Jacob Butts.
1807.....	Jonathan Johnson.	Erastus Crafts.
1808.....	" "	" "
1809.....	" "	" "
1810.....	L. Jenks.	" "
1811.....	" "	M. M. Mantor.
1812.....	" "	" "
1813.....	M. M. Mantor.	Jonathan Knap.
1814.....	L. Jenks.	" "
1815.....	" "	M. M. Mantor.
1816.....	Robt. Cook.	" "
1817.....	" "	Stafford Potter.
1818.....	" "	David Blakely.
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	L. Jenks.	" "
1822.....	David Blakely.	Byram Hunt.
1823.....	Robt. Cook.	Josiah Northrup.
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	Ezra Griffith.	Moses Bundy.
1829.....	Daniel Blakely.	Josiah Northrup.
1830.....	Robt. Cook.	Moses Bundy.

The first town-meeting after the name of the town was changed was held at the house of Thomas T. Alexander, March 1, 1831, at which the following officers were elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—William Richardson.

Town Clerk.—Adam Brown.

Justices of the Peace.—John Dillingham, Jonah Northrup, John P. Yager.

Assessors.—John Van Wort, John Frits, John T. Quackebush.

Commissioners of Highways.—Isaac Shepherd, A. Marvin, William Angel.

Overseers of the Poor.—George W. Smith, Samuel Carpenter.

Collector.—Hiram Shepherd.

Constables.—Hiram Shepherd, David Sullivan, Emmanuel Northrup, Robt. S. Cook.

Commissioners of Schools.—Obadiah Gifford, Peter Deitz, Joseph Walling.

Inspectors of Schools.—Samuel H. Case, Washington Throop, Amos Cook.

Town Sealer.—E. R. Ford.

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from 1831 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1831.....	William Richardson.	Adam Brown.
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	" "	" "
1834.....	William Angel.	D. A. A. Ensworth.
1835.....	" "	Samuel Betts, Jr.
1836.....	Samuel Betts, Jr.	Wm. S. Fritts.
1837.....	" "	" "
1838.....	William Angell.	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	Samuel H. Case.	" "
1841.....	Wm. W. Snow.	Lafayette Clyde.
1842.....	Timothy Sabin.	" "
1843.....	Carleton Emmons.	Silas Sullivan.
1844.....	E. R. Ford.	" "
1845.....	" "	" "
1846.....	" "	John W. Clyde.
1847.....	Enos S. Brown.	Worthington Wright.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1848.....John M. Watkins.	Worthington Wright.
1849.....Carleton Emmons.	Andrew G. Shaw.
1850.....Jonathan Brewer.	" "
1851.....Luman S. Osborn.	David G. Yager.
1852.....Carleton Emmons.	" "
1853....." "	" "
1854.....James F. Dean.	Jacob C. Deitz.
1855.....Daniel G. Yager.	Joseph P. Hudson.
1856.....Samuel H. Case.	Josiah Farmer.
1857....." "	" "
1858.....Harvey Baker.	" "
1859.....Silas Sullivan.	L. P. Carpenter.
1860.....Hosea A. Hamilton.	Chas. A. Watkins.
1861.....John Cope, Jr.	Delos W. Green.
1862.....Stephen Parish.	Geo. H. Hammond.
1863....." "	E. W. Hopkins.
1864.....John Cope, Jr.	" "
1865....." "	N. J. Farmer.
1866....." "	" "
1867....." "	Nathan Bridges.
1868....." "	Josiah Farmer.
1869....." "	" "
1870....." "	" "
1871....." "	" "
1872....." "	Seymour Eronson.
1873.....W. W. Snow.	Edson J. Sterer.
1874....." "	" "
1875.....Geo. Scramling.	E. A. Reynolds.
1876.....Wm. Marsh.	H. P. Skinner.

The present town officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—William Marsh.

Town Clerk.—H. P. Skinner.

Justice of the Peace.—C. L. Mickle.

Collector.—William H. Mereness.

Commissioner of Highways.—Morris N. Rowe.

Assessor.—Anson N. Gould.

Overseer of the Poor.—E. S. Bell.

Inspectors of Election.—F. R. Bornt, E. A. Reynolds, William Francis, A. E. Hodge.

Constables.—Ed. Haswell, George Potter, A. G. Harrington, A. C. Walcott, Charles Utter.

Game Constable.—C. M. Smith.

Town Sealer.—Thomas H. Rockwell.

Excise Commissioner.—W. W. Snow.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 Oneonta had 15,268 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$719,650. There were 3261 acres of plowed land; in pasture, 6570; in meadow, 4796; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 164; bushels of winter wheat, 290; bushels of oats, 20,053; bushels of rye, 2633; bushels of barley, 358; bushels of buckwheat, 3527; bushels of Indian corn, 13,423; bushels of potatoes, 21,038; bushels of peas, 60; bushels of beans, 96; bushels of turnips, 474; pounds of hops, 110,979; pounds of tobacco, 70; bushels of apples, 22,077; barrels of cider, 588; pounds of maple sugar, 2937; gallons of maple molasses, 50; pounds of butter, 138,236; pounds of cheese, 2280.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 3158; in pasture, 7076; mown, 5784; tons of hay produced, 6190; bushels of barley, 78; buckwheat, 4587; corn, 14,778; oats, 37,429; rye, 2608; spring wheat, 195; winter wheat, 555; beans, 42; peas, 34; pounds of hops produced, 35,116; bushels of potatoes, 40,014; pounds of butter made, 140,905; cheese, 640.

Area.—Oneonta has an area of 21,930 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$561,625, and its equalized valuation, \$553,733.

POPULATION.

1790.....	1702	1840.....	1900
1800.....	4224	1845.....	1905
1810.....	2512	1850.....	1910
1814.....	1150	1855.....	2107
1820.....	1416	1860.....	2108
1825.....	1527	1865.....	2302
1830.....	1149	1870.....	2568
1835.....	1262	1875.....	2990

CHAPTER LV.

ONEONTA—Continued.

The Cemetery—First National Bank—Wilber National Bank—Military—Fire Department—Oneonta Lodge, No. 466, F. and A. M.—Centennial Lodge, No. 447, I. O. O. F.—Pawneo Lodge, Knights of Honor—Farmer Post, No. 119, G. A. R.

THE cemetery at Oneonta is beautifully located on a rise of ground, affording a fine view of the Susquehanna valley, and art has vied with nature in rendering it pleasant and attractive. In addition to the many costly monuments which adorn these grounds, is one commemorative of those gallant soldiers who lost their lives during the late Rebellion. This monument is about twenty-five feet in height, surmounted by an American eagle with folded wings. On one side is a raised flag of stars and stripes and the following inscription: "*Soldiers of Oneonta who lost their lives in defense of their country against the great Rebellion of 1861.*" It is also inscribed with the following battles and names of soldiers: Battles, "Five Forks," "Gettysburg," "Antietam," "Wilderness," "Cold Harbor," "Williamsburg," "Fair Oaks," and "Fisher's Hill." Soldiers, Homer W. Emmons, James K. Strait, Edwin E. Barnes, Milton Brewer, Abel F. Packard, John Brownell, Elvin D. Farmer, George I. Spoor, Gates Turner, James Jenks, Ezra Jenks, George A. Winnie, Frank E. Birdsall, James W. Waldron, Solomon Kimball, Harrison Strait, Julian Hogoboom, Willis Ceperley, Elias Alger, Orin Gifford, and Manzil Hamil.

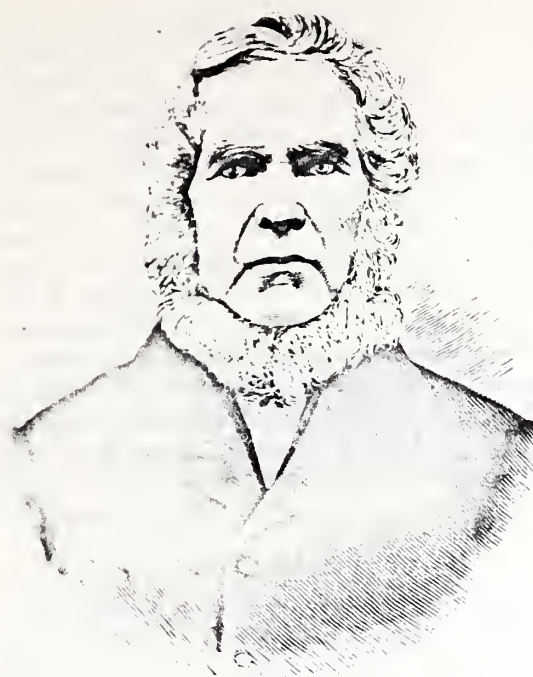
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized as the Worthington National bank, at Cooperstown, May 9, 1864. On Feb. 27, 1871, an act authorizing a change of name and location passed the legislature, and on the 25th of the following April it was removed to this village, and became the "First National Bank of Oneonta."

The first board of directors were as follows: John R. Worthington, Samuel Case, John Cope, Jr., S. R. Follett, J. E. Dutton, S. F. Miller, William Wendell, and E. M. Carver. John Cope, Jr., was elected president; S. R. Follett, vice-president; and E. M. Carver, cashier. Colonel W. W. Snow succeeded Mr. Cope as president, in January, 1876, and is the present president. Mr. Carver was succeeded by S. R. Follett as cashier in 1874, and the latter, in January, 1875, by the present cashier, Marcus L. Keyes. Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$14,000.

THE WILBER NATIONAL BANK

was organized May 9, 1874, with the following board of directors: David Wilber, George I. Wilber, H. S.



Conrad Wolf

Photos. by A. S. Simmons, Oneonta.



MRS. CONRAD WOLF.

CONRAD WOLF.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Oneonta, Otsego County, June 11, 1802. He was youngest child in a family of thirteen children, of Jacob Wolf and Margaret Lepard, the former a native of Germany, and came to this country when only two years old with his father. His father was a Revolutionary soldier; was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried to Canada, and kept there six months, when with great difficulty he made his escape, and came back to Fort Plain, where he joined his wife and children, and during the latter part of the 18th century came to Otsego County, and settled in what is now the town of Oneonta. Of his large family of children, only one besides the subject of this memoir survives.

His father died March 4, 1819, aged sixty-eight years. His mother died April 16, 1832, aged sixty-nine years.

Conrad spent his early life at home, and subsequently went to Oneida, where he remained a short time, and at the age of twenty years he went to learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade, which he followed for some three years; and has since, down to three years ago, worked at it, more or less, in connection with his farming, and at the age of twenty-three years built a house, performing a large part of the labor himself.

At the age of twenty-six he married Miss Catharine Van Wert, of Oneonta, who was born August 20, 1809. Her father was an early settler in this part of the county, and was among the pioneers, and died in 1870.

ing. He is known as a man of strict integrity and honesty of purpose; has been consistent in his ways; has led a quiet life, and gained his "bread by the sweat of his brow." It is this class of men that makes an honest neighborhood, a thriving and industrious race of people, and a representative nation.

Mr. Wolf was long identified with the Democratic party, but latterly has been an ardent Republican, looking to principles and not to party. He was radically opposed to human bondage, and, therefore, was a warm supporter of the Union cause during the nation's peril in the late rebellion.

He is warmly attached to church interests, and has been identified as a member for over forty years. First identified as a member of the Lutheran church, but for the past five years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife is a member of the same church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf never had children to bestow their affections upon and labor to support; but have, by adoption, a daughter, Hannah, wife of Delos Whitney, now residing in Oneonta; and as the eve of life approaches to her parents she is ever ready to lend a watchful eye and a helping hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf are now among the few who can look back, through threescore years and ten, and see the various changes, from the rude cabin to the present mansions of wealth and grandeur; and who have built our schools and churches, and laid the foundation for coming generations.

Albert Morris, M. Westcott, D. M. Dibble, Jared Burdick, William C. Fields, and S. R. Barnes. The first and present officers are the same, viz.: David Wilber, president; William C. Fields, vice-president; Geo. I. Wilber, cashier; and E. A. Scramling, assistant cashier. The present (1877) board of directors is as follows: David Wilber, Geo. I. Wilber, Wm. C. Fields, Albert Morris, Jared Burdick, H. N. Rowe, S. R. Barnes, M. B. Wilber, and A. E. Wilber. Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$10,000.

Oneonta was incorporated in 1848, and reincorporated in 1871. The following have officiated as presidents of the village since its reincorporation, viz.: 1871, W. Gilbert; 1872, Samuel H. Case; 1873, James H. Keyes; 1874, Charles E. Bunn; 1875, Anthony White; 1876, M. H. Bisseli; 1877, W. W. Snow.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Oneonta military company is known as the First Separate Company Infantry, 28th Brigade, 6th Division, National Guard, State of New York. It was organized July 26, 1875, by Capt. Henry G. Wood, and numbers one hundred and three officers and men, has a silver cornet band of sixteen pieces under the able leadership of E. M. Parmelee, and the whole is composed of citizens of the village of Oneonta, embracing many of the most prominent men of the place. The inspector-general of the State, at the last inspection of the company, said that in all the attributes of a perfect organization of the national guard of this State, it had no superiors, and but very few equals. The men are armed with the most superior breech-loading rifles of the Remington pattern, and the company has a splendid and capacious armory in the Stanton opera-house, having a private meeting and reception room, beautifully fitted up and furnished by the private fund of the company. They carry two very beautiful silk flags (United States flag and State flag), which were presented to them by three hundred ladies of this village, as a reward for their prompt and unanimous response to the call of the governor during the labor riot in July, 1877.

The officers of the company, and a large number of the rank and file, served in the grand old army of the Union during the War of the Rebellion,—Captain Wood, as an officer under Generals Custer and Sheridan, in the cavalry corps, Lieutenants Morris and Hemstreet in the infantry. The company have a rifle-range of 500 yards, located on the farm of John Gowey, Esq., near the village, fitted with iron target, ball-proof butts for the markers, and every convenience to insure safety and perfect shooting. The officers of the company are Henry G. Wood, captain; William H. Morris, first lieutenant; Nathan L. Hemstreet, second lieutenant.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF ONEONTA

is composed of Colonel Snow Steamer Company, No. 1, with a membership of 55; Lewis Hose Company, with a membership of 28; and Oneonta Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, with a membership of 44. The officers of the department are as follows: James H. Keyes, chief; A. C. Lewis, first assistant; M. H. Gurney, second assistant; D. J. Yager, secretary; S. J. W. Reynolds, treasurer.

The *Colonel Snow Steamer Company* was organized Jan. 26, 1876, and was accepted by the board of trustees February 14 following. The first officers elected were: Foreman, George Hunter; First Assistant, Walter Scott; Second Assistant, W. H. Mereness; Recording Secretary, C. M. Smith; Financial Secretary, L. S. Eumons; Treasurer, E. S. Bell; Engineer, J. D. Prinmer; First Assistant Engineer, J. W. Mann; Second Assistant, Charles Saxton; Fireman, Charles Houghton. The present officers of the company are: Foreman, Walter Scott; First Assistant, William H. Mereness; Second Assistant, D. W. Brainard; Secretary, Henry Bull; Financial Secretary, S. J. W. Reynolds; Treasurer, E. S. Bell; Engineer, E. H. Wright; First Assistant, M. H. Safford; Second Assistant, Henry Jennings; Fireman, Charles Houghton.

Lewis Hose Company, No. 1, was organized Feb. 14, 1876, under the name of "Centennial Hose Company, No. 1," and was accepted by the board of trustees February 16. Its name was changed to Lewis Hose Company, No. 1, on June 14, 1877, in honor of the First Assistant (chief of the department) A. C. Lewis. The first officers were: Foreman, J. M. Ostrom; First Assistant, H. E. Bundy; Second Assistant, Thomas Doyle; President, Henry Conant; Vice-President, C. A. Smith; Secretary, A. Jeffers; Treasurer, Charles Smith. The present officers are J. O. Voorhies, foreman; Charles Smith, first assistant; J. C. Richmond, second assistant; George Ingalls, president; H. E. Conant, vice-president; G. W. Ostrander, secretary; C. A. Smith, treasurer.

Oneonta Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized Feb. 19, 1876, and was accepted by the board of trustees April 3, 1876. The first officers of the company were C. E. Bunn, foreman; A. C. Moody, first assistant; Jay McDonald, second assistant; C. S. Carpenter, secretary; N. I. Ford, treasurer. The present officers of the company are W. H. Woodin, foreman; A. C. Moody, first assistant; Jay McDonald, second assistant; O. C. McCrum, secretary; N. I. Ford, treasurer.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

was organized June 13, 1877. The following officers were then elected: President, O. E. Pratt; Vice-President, C. S. Carpenter; Treasurer, H. E. Farmer; Secretary, M. H. C. Grant. Two meetings are held weekly: social prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening; prayer and praise meeting, each Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. It has an active membership of about forty, and is rapidly growing in favor.

ONEONTA LODGE, NO. 466, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized under dispensation, Jan. 8, 1859, with Elias Light, Master; John F. Perkins, Senior Warden; Robert Scramling, Junior Warden; and worked under dispensation until June 20, 1859, when they received their charter for "Oneonta Lodge, No. 466, F. and A. M." at Oneonta, N. Y., with Elias Light, Master; John F. Perkins, Senior Warden; Robert Scramling, Junior Warden. On June 30, 1859, the following officers were installed to their respective offices by the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York: Elias Light, Master; John F. Perkins, Senior Warden; Robert Scramling, Junior Warden.

ling, Junior Warden; William H. Whitney, Treas.; Denizen R. Boyce, Sec.; Lorin R. Boyce, Senior Deacon; Elliot Barnes, Junior Deacon; T. K. Mosher and Thomas S. Gault, Stewards; and Edward B. Shove, Tyler. The following is a list of the charter members: Elias Light, John F. Perkins, Robert Serranling, Denizen R. Boyce, Thomas S. Gault, Edward B. Shove, Elliot Barnes, Lorin R. Boyce, William H. Whitney, Thomson K. Mosher, George E. Bixby. The total membership to the present time is 203; and the present membership is 82.

Officers for the year 1877 are as follows: Frieland C. Gardner, Master; Henry C. Stratford, Senior Warden; Henry P. Skinner, Junior Warden; Reuben Reynolds, Treas.; Owen Phillips, Sec.; Henry D. Jennings, Senior Deacon; William Whyte, Junior Deacon; Abner A. Walling, Tyler.

This lodge has rented, for a term of years, the large hall on the third floor of the Bissell brick block, corner of Main and Deitz streets, and they have the hall and rooms neatly furnished, and the lodge is entirely out of debt, with some money in their treasury, and some outstanding claims due them. Many of them expect soon to have a chapter lodge located here. There are now many chapter Masons that would be better accommodated at this place than any other, and many more Masons who would embrace the opportunity to join the chapter if it was conveniently located here. The present membership of this lodge embraces the very best business men of the village and vicinity, including the farmer, the mechanic, and the professions; and although but few take an active part in Masonry, their names adorn the list of membership.

Below is a list of the officers from the organization to the present time, for each successive year; namely, Masters, Senior Wardens, Junior Wardens, and Secretaries:

Masters.		Senior Wardens.	
1859.....	Elias Light.	John F. Perkins.	
1860.....	John F. Perkins.	William H. Whitney.	
1861.....	"	Edward B. Shove.	
1862.....	Samuel S. Burnside.	Elliot Barnes.	
1863.....	"	Harvey Gregory.	
1864.....	"	Edward B. Shove.	
1865.....	"	Seth A. Warner.	
1866.....	Seth A. Warner.	Wilber S. Doolittle.	
1867.....	Wilber S. Doolittle.	George F. Bissell.	
1868.....	George F. Bissell.	Morris N. Elwell.	
1869.....	Morris N. Elwell.	Andrew J. Sullivan.	
1870.....	Andrew J. Sullivan.	James W. Jenks.	
1871.....	"	"	
1872.....	"	"	
1873.....	James W. Jenks.	Frieland C. Gardner.	
1874.....	Frieland C. Gardner.	Henry D. Jennings.	
1875.....	Henry D. Jennings.	James W. Jenks.	
1876.....	Frieland C. Gardner.	Henry D. Jennings.	
1877.....	"	Henry C. Stratford.	
Junior Wardens.		Secretaries.	
1859.....	Robert Serranling.	Denizen R. Boyce.	
1860.....	"	Edward B. Shove.	
1861.....	Samuel S. Burnside.	Theodore M. Derby.	
1862.....	Harvey Gregory.	E. W. Hopkins.	
1863.....	Edward J. Platt.	"	
1864.....	Philander Smith.	"	
1865.....	Morris N. Elwell.	"	
1866.....	"	"	
1867.....	"	N. C. Meak.	
1868.....	Andrew J. Sullivan.	"	
1869.....	James W. Jenks.	Newton I. Ford.	
1870.....	Henry C. Grant.	W. K. Sherwood.	
1871.....	"	Newton I. Ford.	
1872.....	"	"	
1873.....	Henry D. Jennings.	Emulus A. Reynolds.	
1874.....	Lester S. Emmons.	George F. Bissell.	
1875.....	"	Henry C. Stratford.	
1876.....	Robert Smith.	Owen Phillips.	
1877.....	Henry P. Skinner.	"	

CENTENNIAL LODGE, NO. 447, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted May 9, 1876, by the following charter members and officers: E. S. Bell, Noble Grand; C. Vandevort, Vice-Grand; T. Lee Dawson, Sec.; Henry C. Smith, Treas.; Lewis Vrooman, Warden; A. D. Bessy, Permanent Sec.

Elective officers for the present term (1877): T. Lee Dawson, Noble Grand; Henry C. Smith, Vice-Grand; Lewis Vrooman, Sec.; Charles Smith, Treas. Present number of members thirty.

PAWNEE LODGE, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

was instituted Oct. 18, 1877, with the following charter members: A. D. Dimmick, H. C. Smith, C. L. Vandevort, M. D. Safford, J. H. Ostrander, J. Lovett, C. E. Currier, E. Smith, R. S. Adgate, O. W. Peck, M.D., W. H. Hider, W. H. Mereness, C. A. Jones.

The officers are as follows: O. W. Peck, Dictator; H. C. Smith, Vice-Dictator; J. H. Ostrander, Treas.; R. S. Adgate, Reporter; W. H. Hider, Financial Reporter.

ELVIN D. FARMER POST, NO. 119, G. A. R.

This post was organized June 26, 1871, by M. A. Newman, of Watrous post, No. 30, of Binghamton, assistant inspector-general of the fourteenth district, assisted by Post Department Commander John C. Robinson, of Binghamton. The post was named in honor of Elvin D. Farmer (a son of the late Josiah Farmer), who is supposed to have died in Andersonville prison. The following were the charter members of the post: R. L. Fox, James Roberts, Henry Wiekham, Z. H. Sloat, C. W. Bixby, J. F. Newell, Jr., Wm. Spaulding, M. Keenan, Geo. W. Reynolds, Geo. Reynolds, Meigs Case, A. R. Watkins, E. G. Bixby, J. Mosher, O. Waldron, A. A. Walling, Nathan Graves, W. H. Peek, G. S. Mallory, A. J. Sullivan.

The following officers were installed at the organization: R. L. Fox, Commander; J. Roberts, S. V. Com.; Henry Wiekham, J. V. Com.; Z. H. Sloat, Adjutant; C. W. Bixby, Officer of the Day; John F. Newell, Jr., Officer of the Guard; Wm. Spaulding, Q. M.; Geo. W. Reynolds, Chaplain; Meigs Case, Surgeon. R. L. Fox continued Commander up to Jan. 8, 1878, and Wm. Spaulding has continued Quartermaster since the organization.

The present officers are E. G. Bixby, Com.; J. C. Ingalls, S. V. C.; A. R. Allen, J. V. C.; Addison Barnes, Adjutant; Wm. Spaulding, Q. M.; E. T. Farmer, Chaplain; O. A. Benton, Officer of the Day; John Watson, Officer of the Guard; P. C. Gilchrist, Surgeon; L. Carroll, Sentinel.

Council of Administration.—P. C. Gilchrist, J. W. Southard, E. T. Farmer, J. Chamberlain, E. Driggs.

Employment and Relief Committee.—A. R. Allen, O. A. Benton, G. M. Watson, A. M. Barnes, T. Carroll.

Delegates to State Encampment.—E. A. Reynolds; alternate, R. L. Fox.

The post had a membership of twenty when organized. It has mustered since that time fifty-eight, and has lost two by death, two by transfer, one by honorable discharge, and fifty-three by removal and other causes, leaving a mem-



Solon Huntington and Harriet S. Huntington

SOLON HUNTINGTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Harwington, Conn., Jan. 15, 1812. He was second child in a family of nine children (three sons, Solon, Collis P., and Joseph, and six daughters, Mary, Rhoda, Phebe, Elizabeth, Susan, and Ellen M.) of William Huntington and Elizabeth Vincent. The former was a son of Joseph Huntington, and a native of Harwington, and a lineal descendant from a family of that name who emigrated from England and were numbered among the early settlers of that State. The latter was a native of Martha's Vineyard, born at Edgartown.

His father was a clothier by occupation, and in fair circumstances for those days, and gave his children not only favorable opportunities for an education, but also gave them what is of intrinsic value in making up the life of every man and woman, — habits of industry, economy, and frugality.

Mr. Huntington spent his time until he was fifteen years of age at home, and at that age struck out into the busy world for himself. Purchased the balance of his time, during his minority, of his father for \$300, and for the first two years thereafter worked on a farm; and the balance of the time for the next ten years, and, until about the year 1839, followed peddling, first as agent, but afterwards for himself, and during these years accumulated a sufficient competence to place him on a plane with the business men of the day. In this business he had also so enlarged his natural business capacity, shrewdness, and tact, as to enable him to feel safe in opening a permanent general mercantile business.

June 2, 1840, he married Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. Henry Saunders and Sally Edwards, of the town of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Her father was a native of Salem, N. H., as also was her grandfather, and of Scotch descent. Her maternal grandfather and grandmother were natives of East Hampton, L. I. She was fourth child in the family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, she being born Aug. 10, 1821.

Soon after their marriage, Mr. Huntington and his wife came to Oneonta, Otsego Co., N. Y., where he, the next year, bought a farm adjoining the village, and the same year, 1841, built a stone store on Main street and opened a general trade with goods to suit the village and country. This business, together with his farming,

he carried on until about the year 1856, a part of the time having his brother, C. P. Huntington, as a partner. To his first purchase of 60 acres of land he has since added some 1700 acres, located in this and other counties, and some in other States. Mr. Huntington, for a time, while carrying on mercantile business in Oneonta, also with his brother, C. P. Huntington, carried on mercantile operations in Sacramento City, Cal.

He has contributed to the village several buildings, and for some ten years carried on the carriage business. Since 1860, aside from his earriage interest, his time has been devoted mostly to building and improving upon his lots located on his first purchase, which has now largely become a part of the village corporation.

Mr. Huntington's life has been one of constant activity and self-reliance, and that indefatigable perseverance and will to do, coupled with consideration, judicious management in all his business relations, and a far-seeing sagacity, has placed him in the foremost rank of the business men of Otsego County.

He has led a quiet life so far as politics are a part of his career. Was first identified with the Democratic party, but upon the formation of the Republican party, being opposed to the principles of slavery and the extension of it in free territory, became a member of that party, always regarding the right of suffrage a boon conferred upon every American citizen.

While Mr. Huntington has been prosperous and successful in business relations, he has remembered and been a contributor to the local interests of church and school in his vicinity, and all enterprises for the advancement of good society.

Mrs. Huntington, at or about the time of her marriage, united with the Presbyterian church, and has since remained a steadfast member of the same.

To Mr. and Mrs. Huntington have been born seven children, — Mary Leonora, wife of Bradley W. Foster, of Huntington, W. Va.; Howard Saunders (deceased); George D. (deceased); Henry Edwards, Oneonta; Harriet (deceased); Willard V., now residing in San Francisco, Cal.; and Carrie D. Henry Edwards Huntington married, Nov. 17, 1873, Miss Mary A. Prentice, of Sacramento, Cal.

part of twenty in good standing,—the same number as
 • was organized.

A relief fund was established Dec. 20, 1872, for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. The amount of money contributed into the relief fund up to the present time aggregated \$229.42, of which \$101.76 has been expended for charity, leaving a balance on hand of \$127.66.

The post hold meetings every Tuesday evening, at their hall in the Blend block, on Main street. Decoration day has been observed every year since organization. Through the efforts of this post, \$50 was raised towards the fund for the new Soldiers' Home, at Bath.

CHAPTER LVI.

ONEONTA—Continued.

Presbyterian Church—Methodist Episcopal—Baptist—St. James' Episcopal)—Free-Will Baptist—Baptist, West Ononta—Free Baptist Church, West Ononta—Union School, Ononta.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE first religious organization in this village was of the Presbyterian order and faith, and was formed in the year 1786. By whom it was organized, who composed its membership, who ministered to it, where it held its meetings, how long it existed, what it accomplished, and what was the cause of its dissolution, no one, probably, this side of the eternal world, knows. Its history has perished with those who were identified with it.

But not withstanding the failure of this church enterprise the people were not discouraged in their attempts to supply themselves with the means of grace, nor could they long rest content to be deprived of the privileges of the preached gospel. So, uniting with the people of the adjoining town of Schenectady, they made application to the classis of Albany, a judicatory of the Dutch Reformed church, for the ministry of the word among them. In response to this application the Rev. Abraham Van Horne, with Mr. Nicholas Quackenboss, elder, proceeded to Schenectady on Saturday, Jan. 24, 1800, and preached his introductory sermon from Acts xvi. 9, "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night. There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us." And on the next day, the Sabbath, the 25th, he preached two sermons at the house of Mr. Frederick Brown, of this place, after which he proceeded to organize a church in due form, ordaining as elders John Houghtaling, Henry Serafini, John Van De Werke, James Deitz, and as deacons, William Mereness, David Serafini, Aaron Barnes, and James Quackenboss. About 1805, preparations were made for the erection of a house of worship. A large part of the timber necessary for the frame-work of the building was delivered near the spot where the present edifice stands, but through the inability of the church to go on with the work which had been so auspiciously begun, the enterprise failed, and the entire bill of timber rotted on the ground. In the mean time services were held in the barn of Mr. Frederick Brown, who lived upon the premises now occupied by Mrs. Harriet Ford, and who afterwards—in the

year 1821, Jan. 16—deeded to the trustees of the church, to be used for church and burial purposes, all that portion of land embraced within the old cemetery and the present church-grounds. In 1815 material for a church building was again collected, and in the following year this house of God, in its original form, was raised and inclosed, and in it, as it was in its unfinished state, with a work-bench for a platform and rough boards for seats, the people worshiped until such time as their means enabled them to complete it (which was not until some seven or eight years later), and to-day it stands as a monument of the sacrifices and Christian zeal of that resolute and sturdy people. This second organized church of Presbyterian order, extending over a period of more than twenty years, has left behind it no written record beside the bare fact of its organization, two or three changes in its board of elders and deacons in the years 1802 and 1804, and a list of its infant baptisms, together with the names of some of the ministers by whom the rite was performed. The first official act of Rev. Abraham Van Horne in connection with this church, and which occurred the day after its organization, was the baptism of Maria, infant daughter of George and Elizabeth Shellman; and during the first seventeen years of the church's existence no less than 290 children were publicly given to God by baptism, upwards of 150 of whom were baptized previous to the year 1808, and all these 150 children were born within the pale of the church and congregation within a period of eight years. Those were days that would have encouraged the hearts of Sabbath-school superintendents, and days when this sacrament of the church was better observed than at the present time, and when even the world's people desired the seal of God to be set upon their children.

This record of baptisms, with the names of some of the officiating ministers, gives us the only clue we have of the men who served as pastors of the church, and in this list we find, during the first six years after the organization of the church, the names of Rev. Abraham Van Horne, G. Mandeville, Thomas Kirkham, W. Pringle, John Toll, and Cornelius Schemerhorn. To these may be added the name of Rev. Alexander Conkey, who is the only other minister known to have been set over the church.

For reasons at present unknown, this society, after some twenty years' existence, became broken, disorganized, and enjoyed no regular administration of gospel ordinances. A remnant, however, was left, who, in conjunction with others who had never been connected with any Christian body, desired to organize a new church. An invitation to a meeting of conference on the subject was accordingly sent to Rev. William Fisher, who lived and preached at Meredith Square. The meeting was held and the subject discussed. Rev. Wm. Fisher and Rev. Abel Caldwell were present. Nothing definite, however, was arrived at, but the expressed desire of a number to be formed into a church whose membership should consist of those, and those only, who had been made savingly acquainted with Christ, and could give a reason of the hope that was in them. There is perhaps presumptive evidence in this expressed desire of those few Christians that many had been received into the old church who had never met with a change of heart, and that it was this irreligious element in the church that proved its ruin.

However this may be, a second meeting was held at the house of Frederick Brown, Dec. 21, 1822, at which were present Rev. John Merse and Rev. Wm. Fisher, and, after the examination of a number of persons respecting their experimental and doctrinal knowledge of religion, the meeting adjourned, to be held at the same place Jan. 18, 1823. On that day (Jan. 18, 1823) the following fourteen persons, viz., James Deitz, Lawrence Swartz, John Youngs, Henry Couse, Joseph Youngs, Anna Swartz, Margaret Youngs, Elizabeth Van Whort, Lany Van Whort, Mary Mareness, Catharine Brown, Catharine Brewer, Elizabeth Youngs, and Polly Mareness, having been examined relative to their experimental and doctrinal knowledge of religion, and having adopted the confession of faith and covenant drawn up by the Northern Associated presbytery, were constituted a Christian church by the name of the Second Presbyterian church of Milford.* Rev. Wm. Fisher and Rev. Abel Caldwell were present, and effected the organization.

To the church thus organized, Mr. Fisher, the first minister, who continued to live at Meredith Square, preached once in four weeks. During that same year sixteen more were added to its communion, making in all a membership of thirty at the end of the first year. On the 30th of August, Lawrence Swartz, Nicholas Sigsbee, James Deitz, and Joseph Youngs were ordained as elders, and the two latter were also set apart to the office of deacons.

Mr. Fisher remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Augustus Littlejohn, an evangelist, the result of whose labors was an extended revival. Prominent among the fruits of this revival were two names well known to the people of Oneonta. The one, that of Timothy Sabin, who united with the church Aug. 4, 1833, was made an elder two years later, has ever since been a pillar, first in that organization, then in this, and who is still spared, though at an advanced age. This venerable patriarch is held in high esteem by all who know him, and his long and active career has ever been marked by a truly Christian spirit. The other, that of Eliakim R. Ford, who identified himself with the Baptist church, and who to the day of his death did noble and generous service for the Master there; whose precious memory is still fresh in the minds of a large circle of friends and relatives; whose children not only, but the children of multitudes of others, rise up and call him blessed.

From this date until 1849 the following served the church as pastors: Rev. William Clark, Charles Gilbert, Joseph W. Padlock, Gains M. Blodgett.

On Feb. 24, 1849, the present church organization was effected, consisting of the following persons, viz.: Hezekiah, Hannah, and Louisa Watkins, Cornelius and Laura Brown, Timothy and Harriet Sabin, John and Rebecca Dillingham, Frederick Derby, Luman S. Osborn, John Cutshaw, Lydia Fritts, Cynthia Mann, Sophia Avery, Eunice and Elizabeth Bronson. Of these four only still remain with us,—Timothy Sabin, Luman S. Osborn, John Cutshaw, and Lydia Fritts. Hezekiah Watkins, John Dillingham, and Luman S. Osborn were chosen and ordained elders. Hezekiah Watkins, L. S. Osborn, and Tunis Swart were

chosen trustees for the term of one, two, and three years, respectively, and the society became incorporated as the First Presbyterian society of Oneonta.

A second meeting was held on Saturday, March 17, at which the church received four more accessions, two of whom were Timothy Watkins and Mrs. Harriet Huntington.

The following have served this church as pastors and supplies from its organization to the present time, viz.: Rev. Eliphalet M. Spencer, William B. Christopher, John B. King, William Baldwin, Geo. O. Phelps, E. Vine Wales, and Horace H. Allen, the present incumbent of the pastoral office, who commenced his labors in November, 1869.

The church edifice was enlarged and beautified in 1868, and on April 23, 1869, was rededicated. In 1868 the society was the recipient of a gift of \$1000 from Collis P. Huntington, Esq., of New York, with which was purchased an organ. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and annually extends its sphere of usefulness.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1830 by Rev. George Hannor, who was the preacher in charge of the circuit which included Oneonta Plains, who at the solicitation of David T. Evans, of Oneonta, came to this place and formed a class, of which David T. Evans and David T. Clarke were leaders. Among the members of this class were Elias Brewer, D. T. Evans and wife, D. T. Clarke and wife, Jacob Deitz, Esq., and wife, and Caleb Potter and wife.

The first preacher who officiated for the new church was Rev. George Hannor, and his assistant, Rev. George Elliott, was the pastor in charge when the first house of worship was erected in 1844. This building was erected at a cost of \$1500.

The first settled pastor was Rev. W. C. McDonald. Rev. Edwin Dennison was pastor in 1849 and 1850. Under the pastoral charge of Charles Robinson, in 1854, a gracious and extensive revival prevailed, which was the beginning of a new era of prosperity. He was succeeded by W. G. Queal, since the close of whose pastorate the following have served the charge, in the order named, viz., S. M. Stone, D. L. Pendell, G. Parsons, P. T. Huster, Mr. Van Dusen, R. W. Peebles, A. Griffin, I. N. Pardee, and W. B. Westlake, the present incumbent.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Van Dusen, in 1865 or 1866, a movement was started for the erection of a new church building, which resulted in the erection of the present substantial edifice, which cost, together with the lot, the sum of \$10,000. The building was erected in 1868 and 1869, during the pastorate of Rev. R. W. Peebles. The building committee consisted of George Reynolds, J. P. Van West, and D. J. Wager. The church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, June 3, 1869, by the Rev. W. N. Cobb, the services being under the direction of that energetic worker, Rev. B. I. Ives.

The present (1877) officers of the church are as follows:

Trustees.—George Reynolds, Henry Wickham, Ezra McDougal, M.D., M. H. Bissell, and Reuben Reynolds.

Class Leaders.—George Reynolds, M. H. Bissell, and Joseph Masset.

* The town of Oneonta was organized about seven years later, April 17, 1830.

Stewards.—George Reynolds, T. K. Musier, William Edwards, Randall Richards, C. C. Stewart, John Youngman, and Henry Nash.

Sunday-School Superintendents.—T. O. Adams and E. R. Waldo.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of two hundred and ninety-six persons.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ONEONTA, N. Y.

Much of the early history of the church cannot be written. Many an interesting incident has gone down to the grave with those who were participants. The scanty and meagre records that were kept of the doings of the early years of the church hardly afford anything of value to the historian. The immediate influences that led to the organization, the anxiety consequent, and also the gladness of "the little flock," are among the records, written only on hearts that have ceased to beat.

The church was organized on April 24, 1833, by a council consisting of delegates from the following churches: Milford, Huntsville (now Otego), West Meredith, Franklin, and Laurens. On that occasion the Rev. Alexander Smith, of Franklin, was moderator, and Rev. Mr. Kingsley clerk.

The church was constituted with a membership of eighteen, of whom, as far as is known, only two are living, viz., James Slade and Nathaniel Edmonds. The first officers of the church were: Deacons, James Slade, David Yager, and Hiram McCall; and the first clerk was Ira Babcock. Rev. D. B. Crane was the first pastor.

Names of the constituent members are as follows: James Slade, David Yager, John S. Yager, Jacob Yager, Peter Yager, Solomon Yager, Henry L. Miller, Nathaniel Edmonds, Ira Babcock, Polly Yager, Samantha Slade, Sally Yager, Emily Yager, Catharine Miller, Catharine Miller (2d), Phœbe Babcock, Maria Miller, Catharine Yager.

The first church building was erected during the year of 1834. It was built upon the location now occupied by the church, and though remodeled, has never been entirely rebuilt. The cost of the building is not now known, neither does the record show what services were held, nor who participated when the church was dedicated.

Previous to the building of the church religious services were held in what was known as the "old red school-house," which stood on what is now the corner of Broad and Main streets.

The different pastors, and the time served by each, are as follows: Rev. D. B. Crane, who was pastor about two years; Rev. John Smith, who became pastor December, 1835, and served the church until March, 1848, having remained something more than twelve years; in June, 1848, Rev. Homer Clark became pastor of the church, and served the church for less than a year, being dismissed March 11, 1849. From March until the middle of August the church was without a pastor. On August 18, 1849, the Rev. A. B. Earl became pastor, and served in that connection for nearly four years, or until March 27, 1853. From March, 1853, until January, 1854, the church was again without a pastor. January 7, 1854, Rev. Erastus Westcott became pastor, and so served until July 12, 1857.

From July until February, 1858, the church was supplied by the Rev. C. M. Pattengill. Rev. John Smith became pastor of the church for the second time Feb. 13, 1858, and so remained until March 11, 1865. Rev. A. Reynolds became pastor June 11, 1865, and served the church until Sept. 25, 1870. After the resignation of Rev. A. Reynolds, the church was supplied by Rev. Mr. Dorwood, Rogers, and others. Nov. 1, 1871, Rev. G. R. Burnside became pastor, and served until April 12, 1874. April 19, 1874, H. Brotherton became pastor, and remains so up to date.

During the existence of the church there have been, among other seasons of much special interest, four quite extensive revivals of religion. In 1834, Rev. Lewis Raymond assisted the pastor in a series of meetings, and, as the result, twenty-nine were added to the church. In 1841, Rev. John Smith, pastor, Rev. Chancellor Hartshorn, assisting, quite an extensive revival occurred, and, as the result, forty-nine joined the church. In 1849, during the first year of Rev. A. B. Earl's pastorate with the church, another extensive revival took place, and sixty-seven joined the church. In 1865, Rev. A. Reynolds, pastor, eighty-eight joined the church.

The present officers of the church are as follows: James Slack, Samuel Derby, D. W. Ford, and A. A. Whitecomb, deacons; D. W. Ford, clerk; Sylvester Ford, treasurer. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of two hundred and eleven.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The first Episcopal services in this village were held by Rev. Andrew Hull, then in deacon's orders, in the year 1839, under a missionary appointment to Oneonta and Otego. These services were held on alternate Sundays in the village school-house of Oneonta, until a chapel was built by the liberality of Mr. R. J. Emmons and other members of the congregation, aided, no doubt, in its need, as the congregation has ever since been, by the ready gifts of their fellow-citizens. The chapel was of small size, and so planned as to be conveniently altered for a rectory as soon as a church could be built on the vacant part of the lot. A few months from this time, however, the mission became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hull, and the chapel, which was private property, passed out of the hands of the congregation, and was used for other purposes. It was in 1870 the property of Mr. E. R. Ford, and occupied part of the site of the Central Hotel, fronting the street leading to the depot of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.

Bishop Wainwright, of the diocese of New York, visited the mission in 1853, and also in 1854, but no confirmations, if any took place, are recorded. In 1855 the Rev. Stephens Parker officiated for a few months. Ten years later the Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, rector of Zion church, Morris, and now missionary bishop of Montana, Idaho, and Utah, held occasional services for two consecutive years—1864 and 1865. In the latter year Oneonta was included in the Otsego County mission, in charge of the Rev. E. N. Goddard, who officiated for one year. In 1866 and 1867 the Rev. Mr. Foote officiated, in connection with Otego, and in the same year the Rev. Mr. Ferguson held services. The four last clergymen mostly officiated in the house of

worship kindly lent to them by the Free-Will Baptist congregation.

On Friday, March 5, the bishop of Albany made his first visitation to the mission, and confirmed three persons.

The congregation was organized as a mission, under the canons of the diocese of Albany, by the name of St. James' church, on the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1870, the bishop's consent having been previously given, and the following officers appointed by him to serve one year: Mr. John Cope to be warden, Dr. Meigs Case to be treasurer, and Mr. James Cope to be clerk.

The Rev. Mr. Lighthipe was missionary in charge from April 3 to December 31, 1870, and on the last-named day the bishop of Albany made his second visitation, and confirmed one person. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, deacon, had charge of the parish, after its incorporation, from July, 1873, to February, 1874, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Goddard, archdeacon of the Susquehanna, who took it under his own care after the following Easter. The Rev. James H. Smith then became the resident missionary, and continued his services until August 1, 1874, when the charge was again resumed by the Rev. Mr. Goddard, who resigned December 31 of the same year, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, who continued in charge until a short time before the call of the present rector.

In April, 1871, the congregation was incorporated into a parish, according to the laws of the State of New York, by the name and title of "The Rector, Church-Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. James' Church," and was received into union with the convention of the diocese of Albany, on the 4th day of January of the present year.

The number of confirmations on record by various bishops is as follows: In 1839, presented by the Rev. Mr. Hull, 3; in 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Goddard, 4; in 1868, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, 5; in 1866, by the same, 3; in 1870, by the Rev. Mr. Lighthipe, 1; in 1871, by the Rev. Mr. Washbon, 10; by the Rev. Mr. Joy, 1; in 1874, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, 2; and at the last visitation of the bishop, by the present rector, 4; the whole number being 35, of whom 32 were presented since 1864, and but three during the thirteen previous years.

The rate of increase in communicants during most of these years can now be accurately known only from the files of the annual conventional journals of the diocese of New York, or the private registers, if they have been preserved, of the clergymen who have had the mission in charge.

In the journal of the diocese of Albany of 1875, 39 were reported by the Rev. Mr. Goddard; in 1876, by the present rector, 48; and 58 at the end of the last conventional year, showing a steady increase.

The Rev. Robert Washbon was the first rector of the parish. He resigned Feb. 16, 1873, and to him and the clergy of Otsego County mission the erection of the present church edifice is chiefly due.

The second rector, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, who first opened the church for divine service, resigned July 17, 1875, and was shortly afterwards succeeded by the present rector, and from that time the morning and evening Sunday services have been regularly held.

The estimated cost of the church property, in the unfin-

ished state in which it now is, including the value of the lot, which was given by Mr. John Cope, has been, as nearly as it can now be reached, about \$10,000.

The present rector is the Rev. J. B. Calhoun, who took charge of the parish Oct. 1, 1875.

THE SECOND FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF ONEONTA

is located in the eastern part of the village of Oneonta, on the corner of Maple and Main streets. The society was organized Aug. 11, 1856, and on Feb. 25 of the same year a council, consisting of Rev. A. Wing, Rev. D. Green, Rev. O. T. Moulton, Joseph Jenks, and Harvey Mackey, organized a church of sixteen members from the Oneonta Plains Free Baptist church, now called the West Oneonta Free Baptist church; which was done in accordance with a resolution passed by the latter granting those members the privilege of forming a new society.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. O. T. Moulton, who entered upon his pastorate in the spring of 1856, and remained about three years. During his pastorate the society erected a house of worship and a good number were added to the church. The next pastor was Rev. Palmer Strickland, who was succeeded in 1864 by Rev. Ezra Crowell, who was pastor about three years, during which time, through his efforts, three of the other churches in the village united with this church in holding union services once a month alternately with the four churches, which friendly association still continues (1878), and in this way all are becoming better acquainted with each other's ways and views. In the fall of 1867 the Rev. G. P. Ramsy became pastor, and preached until 1871, when Rev. O. T. Moulton again became pastor, officiating as such two years and six months, during which time a parsonage was built. In the spring of 1875 Rev. M. C. Brown commenced his pastorate, and closed his labors with the church Dec. 2, 1877.

The church joined the Otsego quarterly meeting of Free-Will Baptists, and is one of eight churches that constitute that quarterly meeting. The members of the church at present number 68. Number attending Sabbath-school, 90.

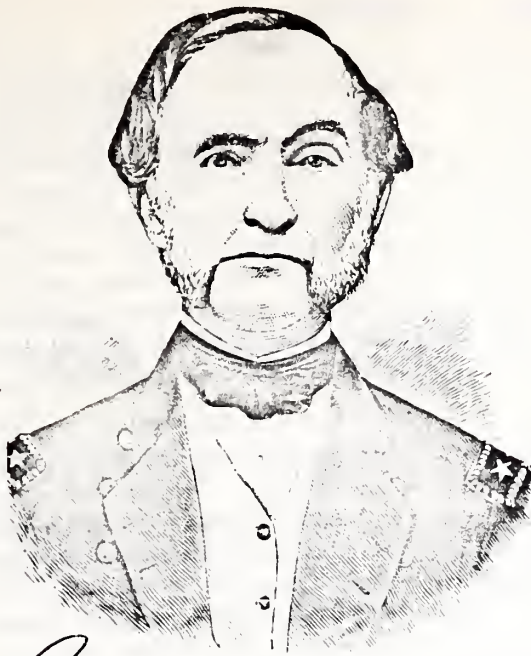
THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST ONEONTA

was organized March 13, 1877, with a membership of 33. Rev. Alanson Thomas was the first pastor. The trustees were E. R. Whitman, I. G. Northrup, and Albert Rouse; deacons, A. W. Bentley and E. R. Whitman. This church was recognized by council as a separate Baptist church June 20, 1877.

THE FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST ONEONTA

was organized in about the year 1807, at Oneonta Plains, by Rev. Gideon Elliott, who became the first pastor. Among the early members of the church were R. Lawrence, John Van Wort, Jane R. Richards, Joseph Hodge, Ezra Gates, A. Gates, and G. Babcock. The first church edifice was erected in 1840, at Oneonta Plains, and in 1866 was removed to its present location, at a cost of about \$800.

The following have served the church as pastors from its organization to the present time, viz.: Revs. Gideon Elliott, two years; Mr. Rowland, two years; Mr. Eldridge, two years; L. Craudall, one year; Mr. Lagrey, one year; B.



Samuel S. Burnside *Lydia A. S. Burnside.*

GEN. SAMUEL S. BURNSIDE.

The subject of this sketch was born on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the town of Milford, Jan. 6, 1812. He was the youngest child in a family of five children of Samuel Burnside and Hannah Coon, the former a native of Saratoga, N. Y.

The Burnside family is descended from the great-grandfather of the general, whose name was Gloud, and who came with his three brothers from Ireland, and settled in this country in the year 1765. His grandfather, James, eldest of the sons who came to America, settled at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y.

The names of the other brothers of his grandfather were William, John, and Thomas. The descendants of the great-grandfather, Gloud, all settled in New York State, the other brothers of Gloud Burnside settling, one in Pennsylvania, another in Massachusetts, and a third in North Carolina. The origin of the name "Burnside" is as follows: the original name of the family was Wallace, but from a custom in Scotland, that a family residing by a stream (Berne) they were called Thomas by the side of the Berne, and hence the name, when changed about, Berneside or Burnside. The family was originally of Scottish origin, but previous to his great-grandfather's birth had migrated to the county of Tyrone, Ireland, whence they emigrated to America. His mother was a native of Albany county, N. Y., and daughter of Conrad Coon, a native of Germany, and Nancy Stafford, a native of England.

In the year 1800 the Burnside and Coon families emigrated from Albany Co. to Otsego County, town of Milford, when it was a wilderness, preferring to do this rather than submit to the feudal system under General Van Rensselaer, the Patroon, by which each family contributed yearly so many bushels of wheat, so many fowls, and so many loads of wood.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, his grandfather, James, and his brother William enlisted in the service of the colonists. James was a captain in the American army at the surrender of Burgoyne, 1777.

A remarkable incident in the family of Thomas Burnside, showing longevity and endurance, is that in his family of fourteen children, every one grew to manhood and womanhood, and themselves raised families, and two now survive over eighty years of age.

The family of Burnside have their annual festival at Colliersville, now numbering some five hundred persons including the branches of the family, and at the time of the writing of this sketch the general is president of the Burnside Association, and has heretofore often largely contributed to its interests intellectually.

The general spent his early life at home. His father died May, 1824, when he was only twelve years of age. His subsequent years, until he was seventeen, were spent in district and select schools, where he so improved his opportunities as to be able at that time to engage as a teacher. He continued as a teacher, more or less winters, until 1832, when he commenced reading law with

Judge Worcester, of Otsego County, and was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, 1835; Supreme Court January, 1839, as attorney, and as counselor in 1842.

He first opened an office for the practice of the law in Schenectady, Otsego County, where he remained only one year, and went to Worcester in May, 1836, and remained there in the practice of his profession until 1859, with the exception of three years spent as custom-house district officer at New York.

In August, 1859, he removed to Oneonta, and opened an office, and to the present time continues the practice of the law. His library consists of some 950 volumes, and is considered one of the best libraries in the county.

In 1835 the general was commissioned as first lieutenant of riflemen by Gov. Wm. L. Marcy, and in 1836 as captain by the same governor. In 1839 he was commissioned by Gov. Wm. H. Seward as major of infantry. In 1841 he ranked as colonel by a commission from Gov. Seward. Feb. 7, 1846, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of the second brigade of infantry by Gov. Silas Wright. In 1849 he was, under a new organization, commissioned brigadier-general of the eighteenth brigade by Gov. Hamilton Fish. April 6, 1854, he was commissioned major-general of the fifth division, containing ten counties of the State, by ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, which commission he still holds. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, the general had 10,000 men under very good discipline.

General Burnside has always been an unswerving Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, an ardent supporter of the Constitution, and a strict constructionist. He has been largely identified with the local interests of his town and county, holding offices of honor and responsibility, and has been, for the past six years, police justice of Oneonta village, and for the past four years president of the board of education. General Burnside has officiated as executor of estates among his fellow-citizens, showing their esteem of his integrity. The most important is the Goodyear estate of about a half million. In all these places of trust he has done honor to himself and justice to others. General Burnside is a modest, unostentatious man, sociable, and ranks among the representative men of his profession.

Although brought up under Presbyterian influences, he became identified with the Universalist church soon after becoming of age, and has since remained consistent in that faith, supporting liberally all causes looking to the education of the rising generation.

In May, 1835, he married Miss Lydia Ann, daughter of Lemuel Sherman and Hannah Lefenwell, of Milford, but formerly of Connecticut.

They have no children, except one by adoption, D. C. Coon, whom the general is educating as a lawyer.

Mrs. Burnside is a consistent member of the Universalist church, unassuming in her ways, honored and respected by all who know her, and a warm friend to the needy poor.

...one year; A. Wing, six years; Wm. Hunt, one year; M. Smith, one year; E. C. Dodge, twenty years; ...two years; H. Beldin, one year; G. Meeker, ...years; W. Joy, two years; T. A. Stevens, present. The present officers are as follows: Robt. Cook and Harmon Hurlburt, deacons, and J. S. Smith, clerk. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of seventy persons. Mrs. Richards, one of the members of the church, died in 1877, and was buried on what would have been her one-hundredth birthday.

ONEONTA UNION SCHOOL.

Prior to 1867 the educational facilities of Oneonta were ...were afforded by the common or district school, supplemented by private or "select" schools. Many of these were well conducted and useful, but generally of too short continuance to have much influence upon the intellectual development of the pupils attending them.

After the completion of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, and the greatly-increased activity and prosperity in business affairs caused thereby, it soon became apparent that something should be done for the improvement of the schools.

In the autumn of 1867, Silas Sullivan, then trustee of the district school in the village, in response to a petition signed by a number of the leading citizens, called a special school-meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a union school. The following is a copy of the petition:

To SILAS SULLIVAN, Sole Trustee of School District No. 5, of the Town of Oneonta.

We, who are voters in school district No. 5, in the town of Oneonta, hereby request you to call a special school-meeting for the purpose of determining whether a union free school shall be established in said district No. 5.

M. N. Elwell, Meigs Case, John Cope, Jr., S. Brownson, Henry Mosher, Samuel Mendel, Andrew Mendel, James H. Keyes, J. Roberts, Josiah Farmer, E. T. Farmer, W. W. Snow, Chas. W. Lewis, Harvey Baker, Geo. O. Phelps, John Cutshaw, Samuel H. Case, Timothy ...in, Geo. W. Reynolds, and C. Uebel.

The meeting was held, pursuant to the call, on the 29th of October, 1867. There were sixty-seven legal voters present,—more than one-third of all the legal voters of the district. General S. S. Burnside was called to the chair, and David J. Yager chosen secretary. It was resolved and affirmatively voted that said school district No. 5 be then styled and thereafter known as Union Free School District No. 5, of the town of Oneonta, Otsego Co., N. Y. It was also voted to elect a board of education, consisting of six trustees, to be divided into three classes,—their terms of office to be one, two, and three years respectively. The following-named persons were elected trustees: Silas Sullivan and Andrew G. Shaw, for one year; David M. Miller and Rev. Geo. O. Phelps, for two years; and Harvey Baker and Christian Uebel, for three years.

It was also resolved and voted—two-thirds of those present voting in the affirmative—to raise by a tax upon the district the sum of \$5000, to be applied to the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the school.

The board of education held their first meeting on Oct. 30, 1867, at which Silas Sullivan was unanimously chosen president and Andrew G. Shaw secretary.

The sum voted for the erection of the school building having been found inadequate for the purpose, a special school-meeting was called in February, 1868, at which an additional appropriation of \$2500 was voted. The building was completed and ready for use in the autumn of 1868, and the school was opened accordingly. W. F. Saxton was engaged as principal, assisted by Katie Rose in the senior, Julia Verguson in the intermediate, and Lizzie Wing in the primary department. The school commenced with a large attendance of pupils; it was well conducted, and the result fully justified the anticipations of its friends.

At the close of his second year of service, in 1870, Mr. Saxton resigned his position as principal. He was an earnest, faithful teacher, and had done good work in the organization and management of the school.* He was succeeded by Nathaniel N. Bull, who still (1877 and 1878) holds the position.

The school having outgrown the building provided for it, another smaller one was erected in the district in 1873. To this a part of the pupils in the primary and intermediate grades was transferred. An academic department was organized in 1874, and the school placed under the control of the regents of the university.

The first regents' examination was held in November of that year. In the following year, 1875, it became again necessary to provide more room to accommodate the growth of the school. An extensive addition was erected to the principal building, greatly increasing its capacity. The school has a library of about 300 volumes, and a good collection of philosophical apparatus. The number of pupils has steadily increased from year to year. The average daily attendance in 1870 was 150; in 1877 it was 298. During the latter year seven teachers were regularly employed.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who entered the service during the late War of the Rebellion to fill the quotas of this town, as compiled by N. J. Farmer in 1865:

Alexander Brewer, enl. in Co. C, 3d Regt., April 22, 1861; dis. May 22, 1863; re-enl. in Co. F, 3d Cav., Dec. 28, 1863; dis. Nov. 29, 1865.
 Edwin T. Farmer, enl. in Co. E, 95th Regt., Oct. 2, 1861; sergt.; discharged; re-enl. in same regt.; dis. 1865.
 Ira Green, enl. in Co. F, 40th Regt., Nov. 28, 1861; corporal.
 Homer Broadwell, enl. in Co. D, 1st Cav., June 16, 1861; dis.; re-enl. in same regt., Jan. 1, 1864; wounded.
 Nathan L. Hemstreet, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 31, 1861; sergt.
 Albert Graves, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 1861; wounded in battle of Wilderness; dis. Oct. 8, 1864.
 John B. Goodsell, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded; dis. April 13, 1865.
 Henry B. Theadon, sergt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, front of Petersburg, and second Sailor's Creek; wounded.
 Olin Sackett, capt., enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; resigned in 1862 on account of physical disability.
 Orrin J. Gifford, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Albert Schermerhorn, sergt., enl. in Co. C, 14d Regt.; wounded at Yorktown; through all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac.
 George Baker, enl. in Co. E, 21 Art., Jan. 5, 1863; wounded at Petersburg; dis. 1865.
 Francis E. Crosier, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 5, 1861; ord. sergt.; dis. July 12, 1865.

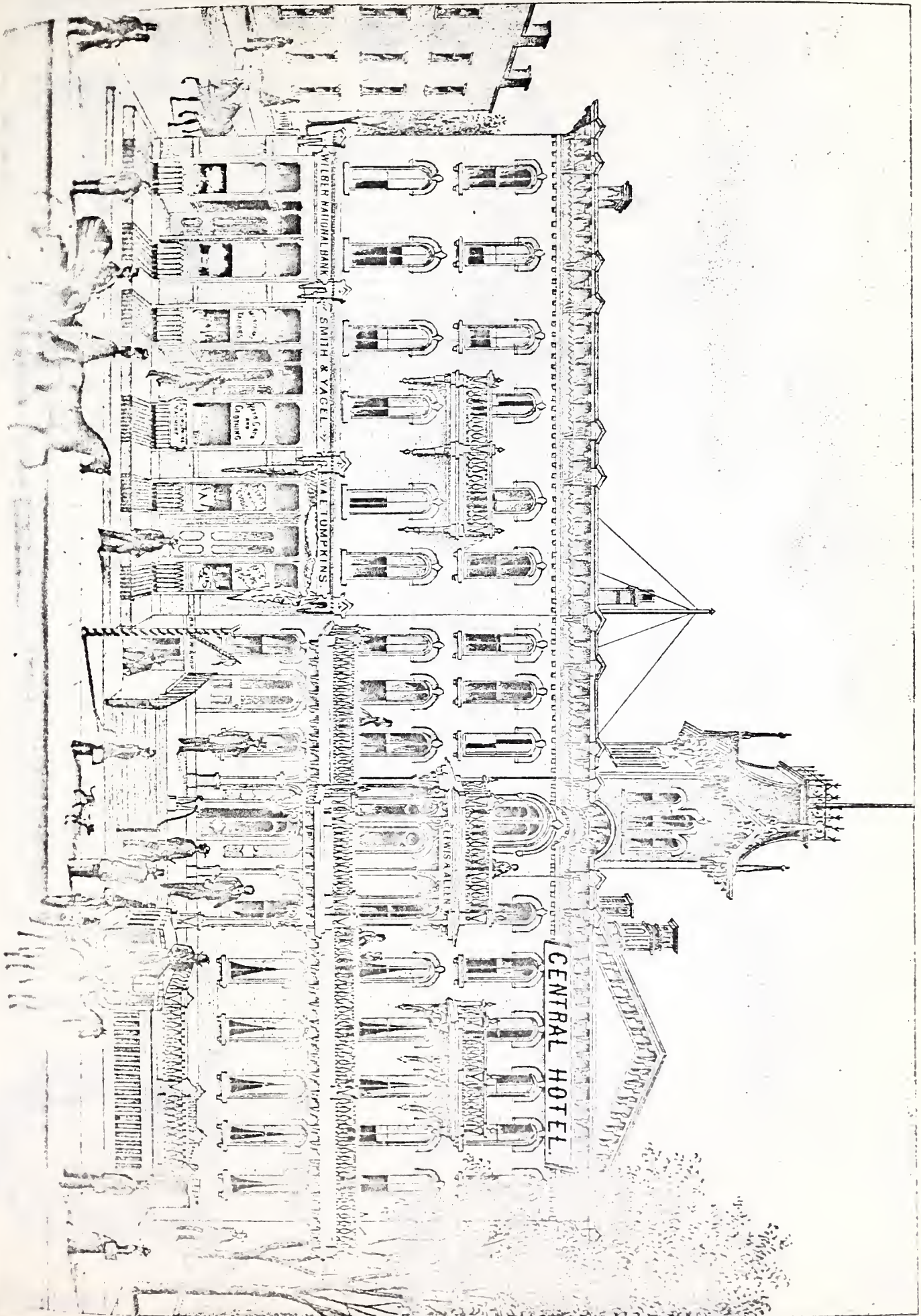
* Mr. Saxton, after leaving, went to the State of Michigan, where he engaged again in teaching. He died a few months after. He left many friends in Oneonta, by whom his memory is affectionately cherished.

Chas. M. Crowler, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Feb. 26, 1864.
 H. race Hudson, 1st lieut., enl. in 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; transf. to 1st U.S. C. C.
 Dec. 23, 1863; resigned May 11, 1865.
 William H. Peck, sergt., enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862.
 Joseph Benedict, enl. in 1st Engrs., Oct. 3, 1861; dis. Oct. 12, 1864.
 William Mickel, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., July 28, 1862; in battles of South
 Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; wounded; dis.
 Dec. 14, 1864.
 Nathan Graves, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 20, 1863.
 James Roberts, regt. com. sergt., enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 6,
 1865.
 Raymond L. Ford, 2d lieut., enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 4, 1861; dis. Oct. 12, '64.
 James Decker, sergt., enl. in Co. B, 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Elisha Lewis, enl. in Co. B, 1st L. Art., Feb. 25, 1864; veteran.
 Wm. O'feld, enl. in Co. B, 1st L. Art., Feb. 25, 1864; veteran.
 Michael Riley, enl. in the 3d Regt., Feb. 25, 1864; veteran.
 Maurice Temple, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Benj. Rathbone, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Benj. Ambrose, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 John Archer, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Thos. Brosman, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 M. P. Childs, sergt., enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Theodore Denoyer, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Joseph English, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Patrick Flynn, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Wm. Fadling, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 James Finn, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Martin Henry, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Edwin C. House, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Peter Leavenbrower, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Henry Leatherman, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Thos. Madigan, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Allen F. Mallory, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Wm. Price, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Abel Palmer, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Daniel Rodgers, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Geo. A. Robb, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 John L. Sickles, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 John Van Volkenburg, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 James Wheeler, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Henry Warner, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Edward Wells, enl. in 1st L. Art., Feb. 1864; veteran.
 Robert Winn, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. June 11, 1865.
 Henry C. Whitman, sergt., enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Sept. 9, 1862; dis. June 10, '65.
 Alexander W. Hand, sergt., enl. in Co. D, 101st Regt., Nov. 24, 1861; wounded
 at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; dis. Feb. 20, 1863.
 Myrou Yager, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Spottsyl-
 vania Court-House; dis. May 29, 1865.
 George Reynolds, sergt., enl. in 3d Cav., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 10, 1865.
 Henry C. Grant, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 10, 1865.
 David Alger, Jr., corp., enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded; dis. '65.
 Channey Alger, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at the Wilder-
 ness; dis. 1865.
 Malcom Keenan, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 31, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Elias Houghtaling, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862.
 Hiram Alger, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Homer Brewer, enl. in Co. D, 71st Regt., April 20, 1861; dis. 1861; re-enl. in
 Co. G, 44th Regt., Sept. same year; dis. 1863, for physical disability.
 Milton Brewer, enl. in Co. D, 34th Regt., June 4, 1861; mortally wounded at
 Fair Oaks.
 Elliott E. Barnes, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., 1862; killed at Fredericksburg,
 May 3, 1863.
 Samuel Leonard, Jr., enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Aug. 27, 1862; dis. 1863.
 Levi S. Miles, enl. in Co. E, 95th Regt., Oct. 2, 1861; dis. 1864.
 Geo. W. Butts, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., Sept. 17, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
 Alonzo Pratt, enl. in Co. A, 100th Regt., Sept. 9, 1863; taken prisoner at Drury's
 Bluff; in prison at Richmond, Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence;
 exchanged in Dec. 1864; dis. in 1865.
 Joseph S. Massett, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 28, 1862; dis. June 9, 1865.
 Henry Wickham, q-m-sergt., enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 9, 1865.
 James H. Miller, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; dis. June 11, 1864; and
 re-enl. in Co. F, 1st Eng., Feb. 14, 1865; dis. in 1865.
 Solomon Sullivan, enl. in Co. A, 101st Regt., Nov. 24, 1861; in battle of Chan-
 tilly; wounded and discharged; re-enl. in Co. E, 2d H. Art., Jan. 5, 1864;
 dis. in 1865; corporal.
 Henry S. Porter, enl. in Co. E, 1st Eng., in Sept. 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
 Woodbury K. Cook, enl. in Co. E, 3d Cav., Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June 7, 1865.
 Nathan Bridges, enl. in Co. E, 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Geo. W. Quackenbush, 2d lieut., enl. in Co. C, 1st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; dis. April
 21, 1865.
 Elvin Cutsham, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Isaac Quackenbush, sergt., enl. in Co. B, 4th Regt., Aug. 19, 1861; dis. Nov.
 29, 1862.
 Samuel G. Cook, q-m-sergt., enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; dis. Dec.
 1862.
 R. P. Bishop, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 6, 1861; wounded at Yorktown; dis.
 Dec. 10, 1862; lost arm.

Ezra G. Potter, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. June 10, 1865.
 P. S. Dunham, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 5, 1862; taken prisoner at Spottys-
 N. C., July 21, 1863; paroled Oct. 1, 1863; dis. June 10, 1865.
 Leonard Pratt, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; dis. in 1863.
 Ira J. Emmons, enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 22, 1861; taken prisoner at
 Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; in prison at Andersonville, Charleston,
 Florence, and Goldsboro'; paroled Feb. 25, 1865; dis. April 28, 1865.
 Oliver Kimball, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Sept. 14, 1861; re-enl. in same co. and
 regt.; dis. July 13, 1865.
 Solomon Kimball, enl. in Co. C, 43d Regt., Aug. 6, 1861; re-enl. in same com-
 pany and regiment, Sept. 24, 1863; captured at the Wilderness, and sent to
 Andersonville; paroled; died at Annapolis in 1864.
 Elvin D. Farmer, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; supposed to have been
 killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
 John B. Shove, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June 27, 1865.
 Stewart A. Grant, enl. in the 3d Cav., in Aug. 1862; dis. in 1865.
 Abel F. Packard, enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 7, 1862; died May 25, 1864.
 Warren P. Burton, enl. in the 76th Regt. in Nov. 1861; dis. Nov. 22, 1864.
 Willis Snow, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in Nov. 1861; dis. in Nov. 1864.
 Phineas C. Fish, enl. in the 1st Eng.
 Francis Streight, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., July 29, 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Wm. Strickland, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Silas J. Strader, enl. in Co. E, 3d Cav., in Aug. 1862; dis. in 1865.
 Harvey B. Van Alstine, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 30, 1862; dis. July 28, 1865.
 Norman D. Jewell.
 Chas. A. Watkins, lieut.-col., enl. in the 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; rose by pro-
 motion through the various grades from 1st lieut. to lieut.-col.; dis. Nov. 2,
 1864.
 John Youngs, enl. in Co. A, 101st Regt., Nov. 28, 1861; captured at Chancellors-
 ville, May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864; re-enlisted in
 Co. K, 40th Regt., Dec. 26, 1863; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Chas. E. Foote, corp., enl. in Co. D, 3d Cav., Aug. 12, 1861; wounded at Wash-
 ington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 11, 1864.
 Andrew J. Sullivan, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Aug. 31, 1862; dis. June 7, 1865.
 Erastus Patterson, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., 1862; dis. 1865.
 George Q. Watkins, 2d lieut., enl. in Co. B, 3d Cav., July 24, 1861; dis. and re-
 enlisted in same company and regiment, Jan. 1864.
 Albert P. Watkins, enl. in the 3d Art., Dec. 1861; dis. and re-enlisted in 1864;
 dis. July 4, 1864; died Aug. 1, 1865.
 Chas. Gates, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Sept. 9, 1862.
 Matteson Youngs, Nelson Hoag, James H. Quackenbush, John T. Pardoe,
 Walter Pardoe, Robt. Cooke, Chas. Culver, Orrin J. Cooke, John R. Wol-
 cott, Daniel Shults, Jas. H. Hamilton, Elisha S. Fisher, Chas. N. Merrills,
 Wm. Olin, Jas. P. Leake, Ernst Peters, John T. Bronson, Edgar Redding-
 ton, Thos. H. Norris, John B. Woodruff, Lewis J. Woodruff, Alfred Barton,
 George Page.
 John S. Driggs, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Oct. 5, 1861; dis. May 7, 1863; re-enlisted
 in Co. C, 12th V. R. C., July 20, 1863.
 Edgar S. Driggs, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Oct. 5, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1865.
 Willard Morell, enl. in Co. E, 95th Regt., Nov. 5, 1861; wounded; dis. Oct. 23,
 1862.
 Edward H. Whitney, enl. in Co. K, 39th Regt.
 Lewis Ingalls, enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 14, 1862; dis. 1865.
 John Ingalls, enl. in the 3d Cav., Aug. 28, 1862; dis. June 8, 1865.
 Meigs Case, surg., enl. in the 43d Regt.

The following residents of this town at date of enlistment were credited elsewhere :

James D. Stowell, enl. in Co. A, 16th Art., Jan. 1, 1864; received sunstroke at
 Dutch Gap; dis. May 14, 1865.
 Stephen H. Drum, enl. in Co. B, 90th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; in battle of Cedar
 Creek.
 Levi W. Broadwill, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; dis. July 6, 1865.
 Francis Ciperly, enl. in Co. B, 90th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 3, 1865.
 Geo. W. Ingalls, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., June 5, 1864.
 Henry R. Abel, enl. in Co. F, 63d Regt., March 28, 1864; dis. July 10, 1865.
 Chauncey Ciperly, enl. in Co. B, 90th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 3, 1865.
 Wallace Betterley, enl. in Co. B, 90th Regt., Sept. 4, 1864; dis. June 4, 1865.
 Ira S. Miller, enl. in Co. G, 2d H. Art., Jan. 8, 1862; dis. April 6, 1862.
 Leroy Pratt, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Jan. 18, 1864.
 Herman D. Yager, enl. in Co. H, 5th H. Art., Jan. 5, 1864; dis. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Ezra H. Van Alstyne, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Dec. 1863.
 Geo. A. Pardee, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Jan. 1, 1864.
 Alonzo R. Watkins, enl. in the 8th Bat., Jan. 5, 1864; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Allen H. Green, enl. in Co. H, 121st Regt., March 29, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
 Edward W. Brewer, enl. in Co. G, 3d Cav., Jan. 13, 1864; dis. Nov. 29, 1865.
 Edward B. Jewell, enl. in Co. B, 3d Cav., Jan. 20, 1864; dis. Nov. 29, 1865.
 De Witt C. Barnes, enl. in the 3d Cav., Jan. 20, 1864; dis. Nov. 1865.
 E. Reynolds, enl. in the 3d Cav.; dis. Nov. 2, 1865.
 John Jones, enl. in the 3d Cav.
 Edward H. Whitney, enl. in the 8th L. Art., Jan. 7, 1864; dis. 1865.



CENTRAL HOTEL.

WILBIR NATIONAL BANK

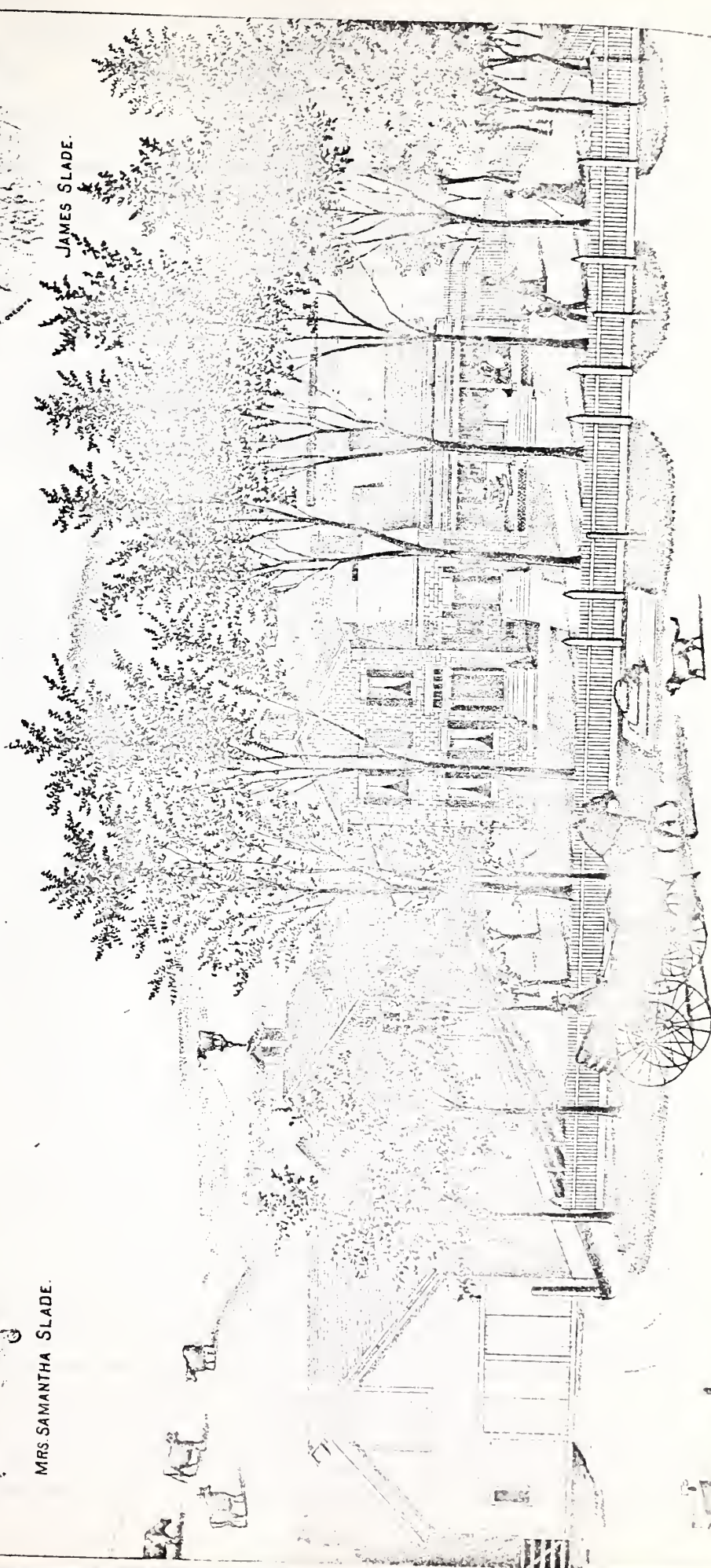
SMITH & YAGEL

W. E. THOMPSON

CLINTON



JAMES SLADE.



MRS. SAMANTHA SLADE.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES SLADE.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Westerloo, Albany Co., N. Y., Oct. 19, 1798. He was second son in a family of ten children—six sons and four daughters—of James Slade and Lois Barber; the former a native of the New England States, and of English descent, the latter a native of Connecticut. His father was born May 30, 1770, and died in Westerloo, May 30, 1840. His mother was born March 4, 1775, and died also in Westerloo, Dec. 31, 1836.

The subject of this memoir spent his early life on the farm at home. His father was a well-to-do farmer, and although he had a large family gave them the best opportunities he could afford for obtaining an education, which was confined to the district schools. James so improved these rare opportunities that before coming of age he had taught school some two terms.

At the age of twenty-one he struck out into the world for himself, and, after working about one year on a farm for a neighbor, he started and made the trip on foot to explore, with a view of settling, for a homestead, and visited Pennsylvania, going to the then "far west" Buffalo, returning the same year. In 1820, Mr. Slade, with his father's assistance, bought 114½ acres of timber land in the town of Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., and after erecting his log cabin returned to his native town, and the next month, Dec. 27, 1820, married Miss Sauantha, daughter of Sylvester Ford and Lydia Reed, of Westerloo, Albany Co., N. Y., both descendants of New England stock.

Fully settled in his new home in the wilderness, all the obstacles of a pioneer life loomed up before the minds of the new-comers in the strange forest; but resolution, patience, a will to succeed, together with that natural business ability which has so developed itself in Mr. Slade's career in subsequent years, in the course of a few years cleared off the original forests, prepared the fields for the seed, and in the course of eleven years he had some 80 acres of his purchase ready for raising grain.

It was at this house that four of the children were born, Lumon Reed, Sherman Winslow, Theron Ford, and Lewis Sherrill. The third son died at the age of one year.

In the year 1832 Mr. Slade sold his farm and removed to the town of Oneonta, Otsego County, and purchased 200 acres of land, to which he has since made several additions, and where he has resided until the writing of this sketch. A view of his stone residence, surrounded by fruit-growing and ornamental trees of his own planting, showing the result of his ambition and toil, together with the portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work.

In politics Mr. Slade was first identified with the Federalists, afterwards with the Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its principles, and has since remained unwaveringly in its ranks, always looking to principles involved rather than to the men representing them. He was a very strong advocate of anti-slavery principles, and a warm supporter of the Union cause during the late Rebellion.

At the age of twenty Mr. Slade became interested in the church, and united with the Baptist denomination in his native town; and, upon coming to take up his residence in Oneonta, and finding no church of his persuasion, with others was one of the founders and organizers of the Baptist church in that place; and now he with two others are all that are left of the old landmarks of the church to give reminiscences of its pioneer days. Upon its organization Mr. Slade was elected one of the deacons of the church (David Yager being the other), and still retains that office, now in his eightieth year.

As he has been prospered with the goods of this world, he has been liberal in supplying the wants of those less fortunate, and in supporting all interests tending to make society better.

Mrs. Slade was a consistent Christian woman, remembered the needy and administered to their wants and necessities; was a strong advocate of temperance, and reared her children under that discipline that contributes to true manhood and womanhood. Her many virtues are remembered by all who knew her. She died Oct. 15, 1875.

After removing to Oneonta there were born to Deacon and Mrs. Slade two children, Elvina (died in infancy) and Hamilton Ford, who married Miss Lucy Michael, of Davenport, and resides on the old homestead, and care for their father as he walks down the decline of life.

CARLTON EMMONS.

Major Asa Emmons, father of the subject of this memoir, was married to Eunice Prentice, and was during the latter part of the eighteenth century a merchant in Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y. About the year 1800 he removed to the town of Oneonta, Otsego County, and purchased several hundred acres of timber land bordering on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and engaged extensively in lumbering, and by means of rafts on the river transported his lumber to Baltimore and other ports. He also, after clearing the land, carried on farming. He was an active business man, possessing that resolution and energy so characteristic of the men of that day. He died in Maryland, while there making sale of his lumber, in the year 1820.

Amid all his business Major Emmons did not forget the education of his children, but gave them the advantages of the schools at Hudson, Cooperstown, and other places. He received his title of major by regular gradations from the rank and file in the State militia, and was familiarly associated with the military parades on Fourth of July celebrations, and as far back as 1819 the *Otsego Herald* says, "After making a few pertinent remarks, Major Emmons read the Declaration of Independence, followed by the orator of the day, Wm. S. Stow, Esq."

Major Emmons was well read in the current events of his times, and his son, Carlton, has preserved until 1878 some of the choice papers, one of which is *The Balance*, a paper printed at Hudson in 1808.

The Emmons family is supposed to be descended from English stock, and to be of New England extraction. Mrs. Major Emmons was a native of Harpersfield; survived her husband some nineteen years; re-married (her second

husband's name being Wm. Fairchild), and died in the year 1839.

Carlton was third child in the family of seven children; a native of Otsego County, born Feb. 26, 1804. He has lived through the various changes from a wilderness to the present improvement in agriculture, wealth, and enterprise. He spent his early life on the farm at home, and at the death of his father, when he was only sixteen years of age, he assumed the responsibility and charge of his father's business (his elder brother having been educated for a profession); also carried on largely the lumbering interests, shipping to Washington, Philadelphia, and other markets. This, with farming, he carried on until the year 1840, when, the estate being settled, he bought 200 acres of land near East Oneonta, to which he has since made additions of several hundred acres, and is now one of the largest land-owners in the county.

For some sixteen years Mr. Emmons kept a public-house at East Oneonta, where his hospitality, his genial disposition, his unostentatious manner, and general good cheer were ever ready to meet the stranger and welcome his friends.

The result of a life of activity, showing his improvements and surroundings and one of the most desirable localities in the town, may be seen, together with the portraits of himself and wife, on another page of this book. In politics Mr. Emmons has been an unswerving standard-bearer of the Democratic party; a firm supporter of the constitution and the Union cause during the late Rebellion. Held in such esteem by his fellow-citizens, he has held the office of justice of the peace for some four years, and was elected to the office of supervisor several terms.

Feb. 3, 1828, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Wm. Fairchild, of Cooperstown.

Mrs. Emmons early in life became identified with the Episcopal church, remaining warmly attached to its interests until her death, Aug. 1, 1871. She was a devoted wife and mother, and especially honored and respected by all who knew her for her many virtues.

To Mr. and Mrs. Emmons were born two children, Delos W., who married Miss Mary Stoddard, of Oneonta, and now resides in Huntington, West Virginia, and is the general superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad lands at that city; Roxy A., widow of the late Julius T. Aldin, of Little Falls, N. Y.

Mr. Emmons is now in his seventy-fourth year, retaining to a remarkable degree the activity of both body and mind common to men much younger in years.

CHAPTER LVII.

TOWN OF OTEGO.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1822 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Schools—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1822 to 1875.

OTEGO was organized from Franklin, Delaware county, and Unadilla, April 12, 1822, as Huntsville. Its name was changed, and a part of Milford annexed April 17, 1830.

It lies on the south border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Laurens, on the east by Oneonta, on the south by Delaware county, and on the west by Unadilla and Butternuts. Its surface is a hilly upland. The north part is separated into ridges 200 to 400 feet in height. The soil consists of a clay and sandy loam, and is well adapted to grazing and the raising of grains.

The settlement of the town commenced soon after the close of the Revolution. Among the first settlers was Ransom Hunt, who with a wife and four children came from Bennington, Vt., in about the year 1800, and purchased land on the present site of the village. He purchased several hundred acres of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Mr. Hunt built the first tavern in the town, which was of logs, and stood a short distance south of the Sliter hotel. Seven years later, in 1807, he erected a frame tavern which he kept more than forty years. The old building, which was burned in April, 1877, stood on the site now occupied by the Sliter hotel. Mr. Hunt was a prominent pioneer, and did much to advance the interests of the settlement. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. A daughter, Mrs. Hughston, resides in the village, and two sons, Harvey and Ransom, in the town.

Another prominent early settler was Daniel Weller, who emigrated from Roxbury, Conn., in 1809, and located in the village. He was closely identified with the interests of the town, and was its first supervisor, and continued in office eight years. He was also a justice of the peace, and officiated in that capacity nearly twenty years. Two daughters reside in Laurens.

Other settlers in this vicinity were John Birdsall, Benjamin Cummings, Jacob Yates, and Joseph Pierce.

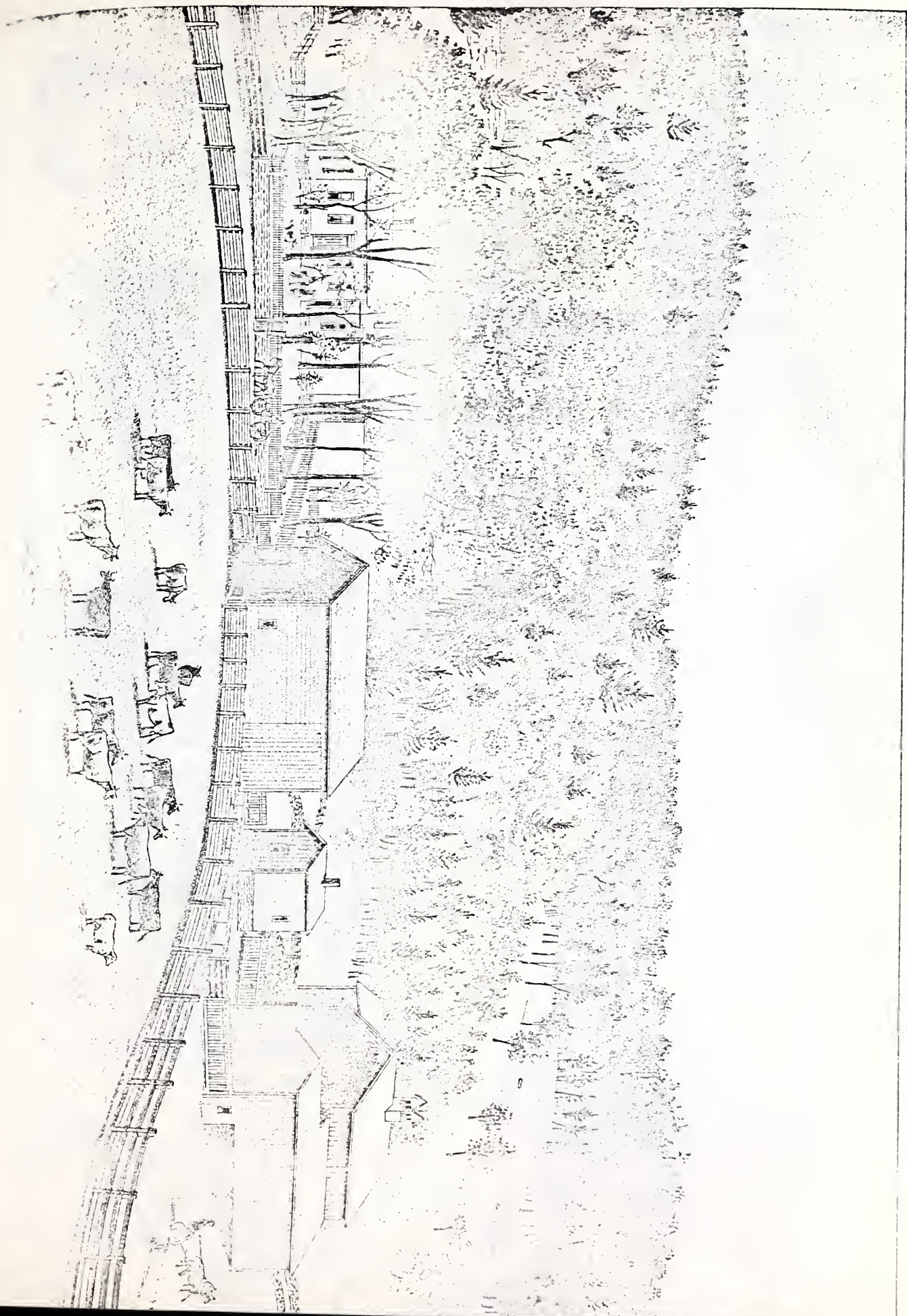
The early merchants in Otego were Smith & Morey, and Thaddeus R. Austin.

Daniel Weller was the pioneer blacksmith.

The first physician was John Wright, and the first attorney Benjamin Estes.

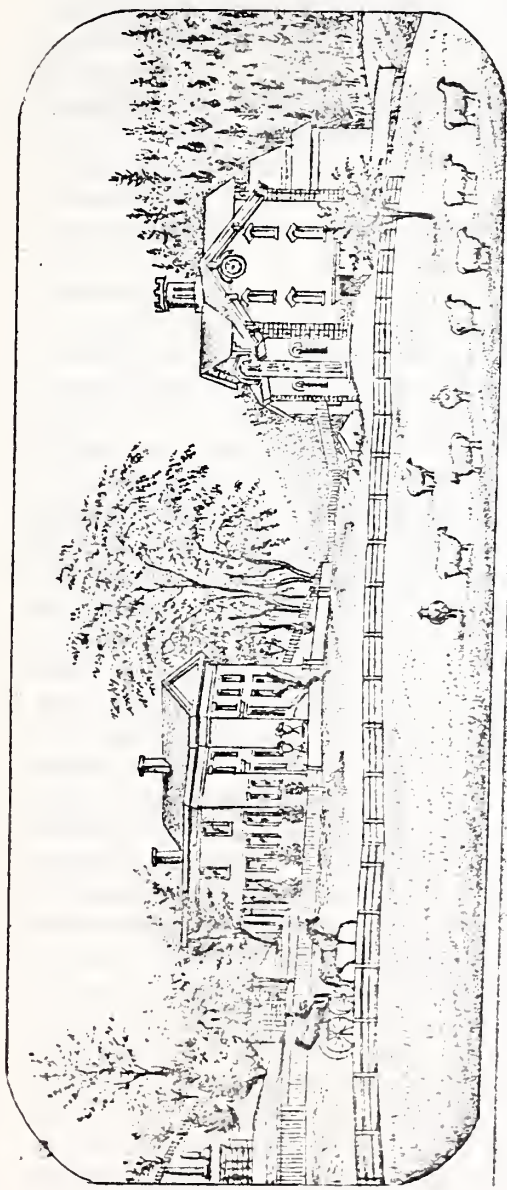
The first grist-mill was built by Ransom Hunt, and the first cloth-dressing mill by Phineas Cook. Mr. Cook settled on the east branch of the Otsdawa in the year 1800.

Nathan Emerson, from Connecticut, was a pioneer in the vicinity of Otsdawa, where he died. Two sons, Samuel L. and Lewis D., are residents of the town. Another prominent pioneer on the west branch of the Otsdawa was Henry Sheldon, who came from Rhode Island, in about the year 1817, and settled about two miles above Otego village. He reared a large family. One son, Timothy Sheldon, resides in the vicinity. The old homestead is occupied by Mrs. Hopkins, a sister of Henry Sheldon. Jonathan Weaver was also an early settler from Rhode Island. He came into the town in about the year 1800, and located on Smith's patent, about four miles from Otego. With Mr. Weaver came Thurston Brown, also from Rhode Island, who married his daughter, and located in the vicinity. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the engagement at Queenstown. A son, Thurston, resides in the town, and occupies the farm upon which he was born in 1806. Benjamin Edson, a soldier of the Revolution, came from





REUBEN HALE.



MRS. HELEN A. HALE.



settlers in 1810. Freeman Edson, S. L. Emerson, and Harston Brown are the only surviving old settlers in the town.

Jacob Nick Martin came from Amsterdam, N. Y., in about 1780 and settled on the east branch of the Otsdawa. His family consisted of ten children,—four sons and six daughters. A son, Samuel, came with his father and settled upon an adjoining farm, where he died, aged seventy-three years. Numerous descendants are numbered among the respectable citizens of the town.

King Hathaway and a son, Cephas, emigrated from the island of steady habits in about the year 1799, and settled at Otsdawa. Cyrus and Lysander Hathaway reside in the town.

James Wait was an early settler, and located in the southwest part of the town in about the year 1805.

Samuel Thomas was also an early settler in this vicinity, on Briar creek.

Deacon Lester Newland settled in Otego, then known as Heintsville, in 1822. The old homestead is owned by his son, Henry.

Other early settlers were Peter Bundy, Barnard Overhiser, Benjamin Shepard, Daniel Lawrence, Rowland Carr, John A. Hodge, Michael Birdsall, Peter Scramling, Andrew Hodge, Nathan Birdsall, John Smith, Nahum Smith, William Benedict, Parley Pember, Dan'l Shepherd, Isaac Benedict, Benjamin Shepherd, Sylvester Goodrich, Isaac Wolfe, Abraham Wolfe, Garret Quackenbush, Conradt Wiles, Russel Blakeley, Jedediah Tracy, Daniel Lawrence, Abraham Blakeley, Nathan Birdsall, Stephen Ford, Ebenezer Knapp, Chester Lamb, Elias Hinsdale, William Shepherd, Truman Trask, Daniel Knapp, Levi B. Packard, Solomon Fuller, Samuel Fisk, John Bollman, John Taylor, Deacon Abner Packard, John Vermilyea, Mr. Williams, Mr. King.

The larger portion of the early settlers were from New England, though a not inconsiderable number were of Dutch extraction from the Mohawk valley. There being a marked difference in their character and habits, much trouble was the result. A fight was no uncommon occurrence upon the meeting of the Dutch and the "Yankees," and so common had it become that it was finally agreed that each side should choose a champion, and that these two were to "fight it out," as representatives of the respective factions. Those selected for this perilous task were John French and Peter Scramling. The contest took place after the raising of the first saw-mill in the town by Ransom Hunt. Three days had been spent in building the gin, and upon the day of the "raising" a keg of rum was furnished, and after the building had been successfully raised, and all had become comfortably merry, the champions closed for the contest. After a spirited fight, French was adjudged the victor, and thus ended the *border wars*.

The following interesting and valuable sketch of the early settlements of Otego was contributed by Hon. Ebenezer Blakeley:

OTEGO.

The first settlements in Otego were made as early as 1757; some of the first being Dutch, from Albany county and the Mohawk valley and Schoharie. These people set-

tled along in the valley of the Susquehanna river. They were the Wins, Mericles, Scramlings, Calder, Snouse, and Wild, and Shellman, a famous hunter; and Vanderweriker, Hess, Overhisers on the north side of the river; and on the south side were John Christian, Scramling, Houtiee, Smith, and Snouse. The latter was taken from the settlement at Old Schoharie and carried into Canada by Indians, and kept some three years before he escaped. He could speak their language, and was famous for his skill in making the rude plows used in his time.

The early settlers of English origin from the eastern States, who settled at first on the south side of the river, were three brothers, Ogdens, who took lots above the present lower railroad bridge. Philo Goodin, John Wattles, Menos Goodrich, Rathbone, Northrup, Tracey, and Squire Birdsall, who eventually moved to the northerly side of the river, near the highway leading up Briar creek.

Captain Peter and Colonel Elisha Bundy also settled, for a short period, on the south side of the river, on the farm recently owned by Warren T. Godard.

On the north side of the river, beginning at the lower or southwesterly side of the town, the early settlers were the Fisks, from Connecticut, Ferry, Abner, and Elijah, the latter making his first settlement near to where the steam saw-mill, built recently by Barnes & Fox, was situated. Subsequently, on Briar creek. He was the father of Hon. Elijah Ferry, deceased.

The farm now owned by Mr. Burnside was originally settled by Abner Ferry, called the Peter Bundy farm, and the lot next above, where Mr. Root now lives, was settled by John Youmans, who kept a public-house there for many years.

The Birdsalls and Youmans were from Dutchess Co., N. Y.; Acker, Hornings, David Smith, Squire Birdsall, Benjamin Birdsall, Timothy Birdsall, David Blakeley, Michael Birdsall, who settled the farm now owned by Wm. Birdsall.

The farm bought by David Blakeley was originally settled by a squatter, with his log hut upon the bank of the river.

Daniel Weller, from Connecticut, was an early settler in about the year 1800.

Abram Blakeley and Ransom Hunt came in about 1800.

Dr. Root, with his father, from Vermont.

T. R. Austin, from Connecticut, about 1800. He was an intelligent gentleman, and a merchant for nearly fifty years at Otego.

The first store started in what is now the village of Otego was kept by Nahum Smith & Morely, near the residence of the late Dr. E. S. Saunders.

Ransom Hunt settled the farm now owned by Harvey Hunt, Esq., about 1800; built and kept a public-house for many years; was a member of the convention of 1821, to amend and revise the constitution of New York, and built a grist-mill and saw-mill on the site of the present grist- and saw-mill owned by Jennings.

Rice settled the lot upon which the residence of Levi French was situated at the time of his decease, in 1872, on the easterly side of Otsdawa creek.

The farm and lot owned by Wm. Van Amee was originally taken up by Ransom, who built the first saw-mill at

the head of the ravine or rocky ledge on the Otsdawa creek, and afterwards by Captain Peter Bundy, who kept a public-house there, on the site now occupied by the dwelling of Henry Bundy.

Ephraim Sleeper (a Quaker) subsequently bought the saw-mill erected just below the ledge of rocks, a grist-mill, and a distillery. These mills were erected in about 1795.

Colonel Elisha and Captain Peter Bundy were men of prominence in the early settlement, and each brought their family with them and engaged in lumbering and clearing their lands for farming. Their first settlement was on the southeasterly side of the river, but they eventually took lots on the Otsdawa creek, where Peter erected a saw-mill on the west branch of the Otsdawa, near its junction with the east branch. He also erected a dwelling there, and lived there with his family until he removed to the farm bought of Ransom. Colonel Elisha Bundy settled on the farm subsequently owned by John Blakely.

Captain Peter Bundy moved from Massachusetts in the winter of 1777, with his large family of young children and wife, taking the children, such as were unable to travel on foot, and his wife, into a wood-shod sled drawn by a small pair of oxen. He was accompanied by Deacon Asahel Packard and others, they having to "cut their way" a portion of the route traveled, before and after reaching the valley of the Charlotte. Their meagre amount of personal effects were carried on the sled. A part of a barrel of pork furnished them with food, the brine of which was afterwards boiled down for salt for the daily use of the family. They camped out in the woods many nights, building large fires to protect themselves from the cold. They traveled slowly, the oxen being fed on "browse" a large portion of the way.

Deacon Packard settled near Peter Bundy on the Otsdawa, and William French settled on the farm now owned by Dennis French, his grandson. For some years after these first settlers reached their new homes, they carried their grain to Cooperstown, to be ground for the use of their families, by canoe or dug-out up the Susquehanna, and afterwards by wood-shod sleds to a mill erected on a branch of the Charlotte; the neighbors combining and, in turn, one carrying for several families. It was a four days' journey to Cooperstown and back, and three days to the other mill. A rude log cabin was erected in the woods on the path to the mill on the Charlotte branch, to stay in overnight, furnished with dry wood, etc., to make their fire. The fire was kindled, by flint and punk and the back of the jack-knife, to keep them warm overnight if cold.

There was much privation and suffering for the first few years in this early settlement. One of the brothers Scramling, who settled the farm recently owned by Peter Van Woert, sowed ten acres of peas with the intention of supplying the hungry settlers—who were crowding in larger numbers than usual into the woods for settlement—with food, which he gave to them without seeking remuneration. He said, "dey shall have dem free." Many of the persons who consumed the green peas lived several miles away. They were all "picked clean" and no charge.

There was little or no means of procuring money to pay for their lots by the first settlers, except through the pro-

ceeds of lumbering on the Susquehanna, and the fine pay was swept from the lands and run down the river. The receipts, however, were a meagre compensation for the labor and risks.

The east branch of the Otsdawa creek was settled by the following among other families and persons, to wit: Captain James French where R. Thorp now lives; Casper Overhiser where Arnold now lives; Conrad Overhiser where the late James Bundy lived; above Deacon Green, Frederick Martin, Edward Pope, Samuel Green, John Lamb, Lewis Hathaways, Phineas Cook, John Taylor, Samuel Hyatt. The settlement commenced on the west branch about 1800, by the Browns, Weavers, Jacob Knolls, Rice, Cheeney Edson, Hopkins, Emerson, Sheldon, and Jarr Cook, mostly from Rhode Island.

Mill creek was settled soon after the close of 1800 by the Thayers, Dolivair Lawrance, Stevens, Murrays, Cook, Isaac Warren, Nathan Hurd, Hurlbut, and Solomon Squires, the latter four from Connecticut.

Brier creek was settled by Isaac Brown, Deacon Daniel Knapp, Jacob Gates, Eben Warner, John Walden, Joseph Pearce, Potter, Vanillyea, Arthur Emmons, Waits. The farm now owned and occupied by R. Day, along on the northerly side of the river, was originally settled by Barnet Overhiser, and the farm of Mr. Hale by H. Hess.

John Blakely was a resident of Otego from 1811 to 1855, the time of his decease. He was a member of assembly for Otsego County for the sessions of 1819, 1821, 1822, and 1824. Ebenezer Blakely was member of assembly from Otsego in 1846. Harvey Hunt was a member in 1843. Dr. Elisha S. Saunders was a member in 1848. Ransom Hunt was a member of the convention of 1821, to revise and amend the constitution, etc.

The settlers upon Flax Island creek were Castle, Cummings, Trasks, Harrises, Laubs, Captain Derias Niles, Burdicks, Marr, Woodward. Burdicks settled also on the west branch of Otsdawa.

The soldiers of the Revolution who settled in Otego were John Boldman, enlisted in Virginia; John Taylor, who escaped by swimming from the British prison-ship in the night, swimming three miles; Samuel Hyatt was at the taking of Stony Point; John Lamb, Asahel Packard, Benjamin Edson, Moses Stevens, Samuel Fisk; Samuel Fisk was at the taking of Stony Point; James Marr, David Smith, John Vamillyea, William King, and John Wattles.

THE VILLAGE OF OTEGO

is pleasantly located on the Susquehanna river, and is one of the flourishing towns of the county. The present (1877) business interests are as follows: attorneys, L. E. Bowe, F. D. Shumway; physicians, George W. Cook, A. B. Cassaart, James Cassaart; general merchants, Cook & Parker, Burdick & Rathbun, Stillson & Barlow; Farmers' mercantile association, Myron Wilcox, agent; hardware, Willis H. Lines; furniture and tailoring, Hunt & Clark; fruit, etc., George Shepherd; grocers, Fleming & Hale; photography, S. Wheeler; harness-shop, Levi Coburn; gunsmith, John A. Wheeler; boots and shoes, L. D. Wicks, Wm. Seamans; hotels, "Sliter House," Mrs. W. E. Sliter, proprietor; "Susquehanna House," Scoville

Tingley, proprietor; grist-, saw-, and cider-mills, Anthony Jennings; wagon-makers, Henry Birdsall, Goodman & Baldwin; livery, Mr. Beach; cooper-shop, A. Hughston; meat-market, Dwight Strong; blacksmiths, W. H. French, — Cunningham, Wm. Baldwin, Thomas Bailey.

OTSDAWA is a hamlet in the northern part of the town, and contains a church and about twenty-five houses.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

in the town of *Huntsville* was held at the house of Ransom Hunt, April 30, 1822, in conformity to an act passed April 12, 1822, for the creation of said town of Huntsville, which act was read at the opening of the meeting by Daniel Weller, justice of the peace. Daniel Lawrence was chosen secretary and Abraham Blakeley and Peter Scramling were chosen to assist the justice of the peace in canvassing the votes. The following officers were then elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—Daniel Weller.

Town Clerk.—Daniel Lawrence.

Assessors.—Benjamin Shepherd, Joseph Northrup, Rowland Carr.

Collector.—John A. Hodge.

Overseers of the Poor.—Michael Birdsall, Peter Scramling.

Commissioners of Highways.—Andrew Hodge, Nathan Birdsall, John Smith.

Commissioners of Schools.—Russell Hunt, John A. Hodge, Nahum Smith.

Inspectors of Schools.—Wm. Benedict, Parley Pember, Daniel Shepherd.

Constable.—John A. Hodge.

Pound Master.—Michael Birdsall.

Fence Viewers.—Isaac Benedict, Benjamin Shepherd, Silvester Goodrich, Isaac Wolfe.

Overseers of Highways.—Abraham Wolfe, Garrit Quackenbush, Conradt Wiles, Russell Blakeley, Jedediah Tracy, Peter Bund, Jr., Nathan Birdsall, Michael Birdsall, Stephen Ford, Ebenezer Knapp, Chester Lamb, Elias Hinsdale, Wm. Shepherd, Nahum Smith, Daniel Knapp, Solomon Fuller, Truman Trask, Levi B. Packard.

The following have served the town as supervisors and town clerks from its organization to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1822.....	Daniel Weller.	Daniel Lawrence.
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	" "	Thaddeus R. Austin.
1831.....	Daniel Lawrence.	Daniel Knapp, Jr.
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	Daniel Knapp, Jr.	Harvey Hunt.
1834.....	" "	Lester Newland.
1835.....	Moses Bundy.	Ezra R. Brewer.
1836.....	John S. Rockwell.	James Follett.
1837.....	James Follett.	Henry Chapman.
1838.....	" "	Elisha S. Saunders.
1839.....	Moses Bundy.	Hiram Sheper.
1840.....	Nathan Birdsall.	Salmon Cunningham.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	Salmon Cunningham.	A. S. Rockwell.
1843.....	" "	Sherman N. Hine.
1844.....	Ebenezer Blakeley.	Henry K. Sheldon.
1845.....	" "	Henry Hilker.
1846.....	Moses Bundy.	Samuel R. Follett.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1847.....	Henry Hilker.	Edward Smith (2d).
1848.....	Sherman N. Hine.	" "
1849.....	Oliver Birdsall.	Levi Coburn.
1850.....	Levi Coburn.	Warren J. Goddard.
1851.....	Schuyler Orsborn.	Squire Baldwin.
1852.....	Truman W. Edson.	William Jay.
1853.....	Squire Baldwin.	Thaddeus Birdsall.
1854.....	Harvey Hunt.	William E. Cunningham.
1855.....	" "	Luke Birch.
1856.....	" "	George M. Cole.
1857.....	Reuben Hale.	Henry Newland.
1858.....	Samuel R. Follett.	A. Green.
1859.....	" "	Francis E. Shepherd.
1860.....	Jared Burdick.	Myron Wilcox.
1861.....	Elisha S. Saunders.	" "
1862.....	Myron Wilcox.	William J. Broadfoot.
1863.....	Samuel R. Follett.	" "
1864.....	" "	John R. Beardsley.
1865.....	Levi Coburn.	John R. Beardsley.
1866.....	" "	Charles S. Williams.
1867.....	William T. Broadfoot.	" "
1868.....	B. J. Seefield.	H. M. Race.
1869.....	Harvey Hunt.	H. E. Clark.
1870.....	Charles S. Williams.	A. D. Smith.
1871.....	Jefferson Ferry.	W. H. Parker.
1872.....	Francis E. Shepherd.	Alfred D. Smith.
1873.....	" "	Willis H. Lines.
1874.....	R. Day.	" "
1875.....	" "	Henry Newland.
1876.....	John A. Cook.	John Pendlebury.

The present town officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—William H. Parker.

Town Clerk.—John Stilson.

Justices of the Peace.—Alonzo H. Trask, Morell Edwards.

Assessor.—Theron E. Horton.

Commissioner of Highways.—Wilson McKeene.

Overseers of the Poor.—Alba Smith, Abner Castle.

Collector.—William Whitney.

Constables.—Harvey Sutton, Alfred Rockwell, Willard Martindale, Eugene Smith, Barber Sheldon.

Game Constable.—James Ferry.

Inspectors of Election.—Winsor M. Place, H. O. Packard, A. Hathaway.

Town Auditors.—Cyrus Hunt, J. R. Thorp, Ansel Ward.

Excise Commissioner.—Alfred Arnold.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 18,326 acres of improved land and 6728 acres unimproved; cash value of farms, \$818,425; 2246½ acres plowed and 125 in fallow; in pasture, 9866; in meadow, 5435; tons of hay, 4311; bushels of grass-seed, 31; bushels of spring wheat harvested in 1864, 139; winter wheat, 405; bushels of oats, 15,870; winter rye, 1709; barley, 292; buckwheat, 1951; Indian corn, 13,777; potatoes, 17,147; beans, 115; turnips, 1170; flax-seed, 51; pounds of hops, 23,924; tobacco, 1800; bushels of apples, 23,164; barrels of cider, 382; pounds of maple sugar, 9977; pounds of butter, 133,687; of cheese, 22,018.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 2972; in pasture, 9829; mown, 6912; tons of hay produced, 8299; buckwheat, 4375; corn, 18,690; oats, 37,851; rye, 1368; spring wheat, 556; winter wheat, 1283; beans, 42; pounds of hops, 15,501; bushels of potatoes, 42,685; pounds of butter made, 267,665; cheese, 7598.

Area.—Otsego has an area of 26,634 miles, with an assessed valuation of \$469,250, and an equalized valuation of \$561,377.

POPULATION.

1825.....	1031	1855.....	1850
1830.....	1757	1860.....	1957
1835.....	2123	1865.....	1883
1840.....	1919	1870.....	2052
1845.....	1922	1875.....	1972
1850.....	1792		

CHAPTER LVIII.

TOWN OF OTEGO—Continued.

Congregational Church—Baptist Church—Old-School Baptist—Immanuel Church—First Christian Church—Second Christian Church—Methodist Episcopal—Free-Will Baptist—Otego Union Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 282.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized Sept. 17, 1805, with the following members, viz., Ashael Packard, David Ogden, Susannah Ogden, Mary Overhizer, Zenas Goodrich, Mary Goodrich, Christian Goodrich, M. Goodrich, Daniel Knapp, Samuel Elwell.

The organization was effected at the house of Abraham Blakely. The meeting was opened by prayer, and a sermon was preached by Rev. Abner Benedict, after which he was chosen as moderator, and Ashael Packard, who had been a deacon in the Franklin church, was continued in the same office; Daniel Knapp was chosen deacon and Ashael Packard clerk. During the first two years the church was doubtless without a stated minister. On Aug. 12, 1807, they chose Rev. Wm. Bull to the pastoral office, who served two years, and it was during this period that a house of worship was erected. This structure was thirty-two feet square, and for several years during its occupancy it was only inclosed, the seats were without backs, and it was furnished with no stove or fire. People brought their foot-stoves and hot bricks until 1816, when the building was completed and ready for occupancy. The church worshiped in this old building until 1830, when the present church edifice was commenced, and in 1833 dedicated. It was erected at a cost of \$2908.

In 1820 the church in Butternuts became divided, and sixty-seven of its members united with this church. Soon after, the trouble having been settled, the greater part of the number returned. In 1852 some changes were made in the interior of the church, and a bell was also purchased. In 1867 the church was thoroughly repaired and painted, at a cost of \$1900. It is now in a prosperous condition, with the following officers: P. J. Burnham, pastor; A. Arnold, G. N. Wells, C. Olmstead, and C. S. Smith, elders; C. S. Smith, clerk.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized April 4, 1816, at this place, then called Unadilla, with the following persons, viz.: Abraham Blakely, Benjamin Green, William Thomas, John Birdsall, Phineas St. John, Silas P. Hyatt, Eli Platt, Jerusha Birdsall, Mary Birdsall, Sabra Hunt, Lydia Green, Polly Thomas.

Prior to the erection of the church building services were held in school-houses, private houses, and barns in

various portions of the town. A. Blakely was the first treasurer and deacon, and William Thomas clerk. Aug. 15, 1818, Elder Daniel Robinson was chosen pastor, and served for eight months for a salary of \$50. The church edifice was erected in 1829, and rebuilt in 1854 at a cost of \$2000. The present officers are as follows, viz.: Rev. Albert Guy, pastor; Wm. H. Shepherd, deacon; Geo. Birdsall, Henry Newland, and Levi Coburn, trustees.

OLD-SCHOOL BAPTISTS.

This church was organized Jan. 12, 1857, by Elder S. John, who was chosen first pastor. The first trustees were Gilbert Bundy, John Smith, and G. M. French. First church clerk, James Bundy. The church has a present membership of about fifty.

IMMANUEL CHURCH.*

Immanuel Protestant Episcopal church of Otego was organized at the house of Thaddeus R. Austin, in Otego, Nov. 10, 1834, with the Rev. John F. Messenger as chairman. James Robinson and John S. Rockwell were nominated to certify to the proceedings of the meeting, and at the same time Daniel R. Pope and Jesse S. Hewitt were elected wardens; Thaddeus R. Austin, James Robinson, John S. Rockwell, George F. Austin, Abel Bostwick, Elisha S. Saunders, James Follett, and Henry S. Austin, vestrymen. At the same time Wednesday, in Easter week, was fixed upon as the day on which future elections should be held.

At the organization the following were members: Mrs. Thaddeus R. Austin, Daniel R. Pope and wife, Jesse S. Hewitt and wife, James Robinson and wife, and Henry S. Austin.

On Aug. 13, 1835, ground was broken and the cornerstone laid for a house of worship. The church was built of stone, 40 by 50 feet, with tower, and was completed early in 1836 at a cost of some \$2500. Of this amount Trinity church, of New York, contributed \$750; the balance was raised by subscription, which was largely obtained through the efforts of Henry S. Austin.

The lot on which the church stands was donated by Thaddeus R. Austin, who also headed the subscription with a liberal amount.

Previous to the organization of the church services were occasionally held in the school-house by the Rev. Mr. Foote, and after the organization, up to the completion of the church, at the same place services were held by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Messenger, or in his absence there was lay reading by Henry S. Austin.

The church was consecrated in June, 1836, by the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, and admitted into the convention of the diocese of New York the same year.

The Rev. Mr. Messenger remained with the church only for a short time, and, on his leaving, the Rev. John V. Hughes took charge of the parish till 1849, when the Rev. Andrew Hall was called as minister, and remained some two years, and on his leaving the Rev. Mr. Hughes again took charge of the parish, holding occasional services up to



Michael Birdsall



Wealthy Birdsall

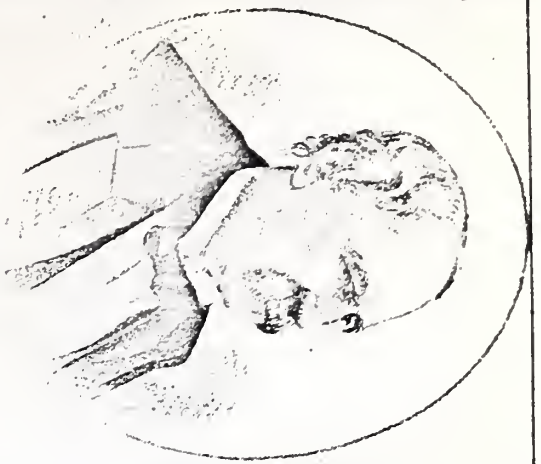
THE BIRDSALL FAMILY AND HOMESTEAD.

As near as can be ascertained from tradition the Birdsall family sprang from a Huguenot, who, fleeing from France into Holland, came about 1640 or 1650 to Long Island, settling in Queen's county. A great-grandson of his, named Nathan Birdsall, in 1747 or 1748 emigrated from thence, with his family, to Dutchess county, settling on Quaker Hill, a well-known locality in that part of the State. The maiden name of Nathan's wife was Jane Langdon. They were the parents of ten children,—John, Lucretia, Anna, Sarah, Jane, Mary, Phœbe, James, Nathan, Benjamin. These all married and settled in the immediate neighborhood of their father's home, and their children, with the exception of those of John and Benjamin, also remained in the county of Dutchess, or those adjacent thereto. Benjamin's children removed to Chenango county, and they or their descendants became and are quite prominent citizens of that locality.

John, the oldest son and child, was born Aug. 11, 1727, twenty years before his father's removal from Long Island. He was twice married. The maiden name of his second wife was Rebecca Elwell. By this marriage there were nine children, six girls and three boys. Some of these married and remained near their father; others of them emigrated to the head-waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. John died Sept. 17, 1815, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. The name of his first wife was Tripp. She bore but one child, who was named Lemuel, and who was born April 12, 1749. He married Martha Calkins, and soon after removed to Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y. He was the father of ten children,—John, Nancy, Abigail, Sally, Michael, Oliver, Benjamin, Lydia, Chloe, William. All of these married, and, with the exception of William, lived and died within one hundred miles of their father Lemuel's home. William removed to Erie county, and became the father of many sons and daughters.

Michael Birdsall, whose portrait is given on this page, was born in Harpersfield, on May 10, 1775. His wife, Wealthy Webster, whose likeness also embellishes this book, was born in Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1782. They were married March 2, 1800, and two years thereafter removed from Harpersfield to the Susquehanna valley, settling upon a farm about three-quarters of a mile west of the village now called Otego, then Hamburg, which has been in possession of the family since. A log house was erected on the spot now occupied by the carriage-house, where they lived nearly twelve years. Nearly the whole of the present highly-cultivated and prolific farm was then an unbroken forest, the part of it lying between the highway and the railway being a swamp. Michael died in 1863, having survived his wife three years. Their children were George, Lemuel, Hiram, Maria, Wealthy, Ausburn, Oliver, William, Thaddeus A., and Henry Dwight. Four of these only now reside in this county, at Otego,—George, Wealthy (who married Harvey Hunt, Esq.), William, and Thaddeus A.

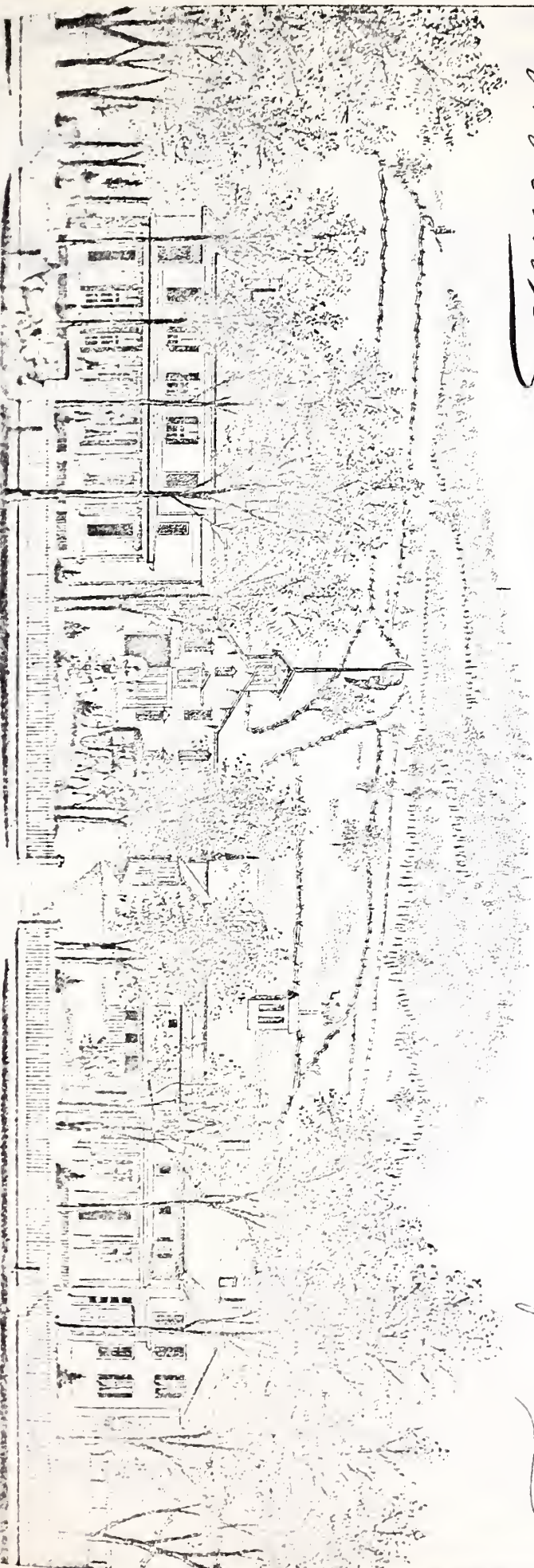
William, whose portrait is given on another page, at present owns and occupies the old homestead. He has made many improvements on it since it came into his possession in 1864, soon after the death of his father, by purchase from the other heirs, and it is now one of the most valuable, attractive, and noticeable places in Otsego County, or along the line of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. It can readily be seen by the railroad passenger, lying a short distance west of the Otego station. For more than half a century it has been the abode of peace, plenty, and content, the home of cordial welcome and boundless hospitality. The present proprietor preserves, in a marked degree, the well-known characteristics of the home of his father. He was married on Nov. 10, 1875, to Marian Jennings, a daughter of a prominent citizen of Otego. Her likeness also occupies a place on another page.



Mrs. D. B. Bates



Maria J. Bartlett

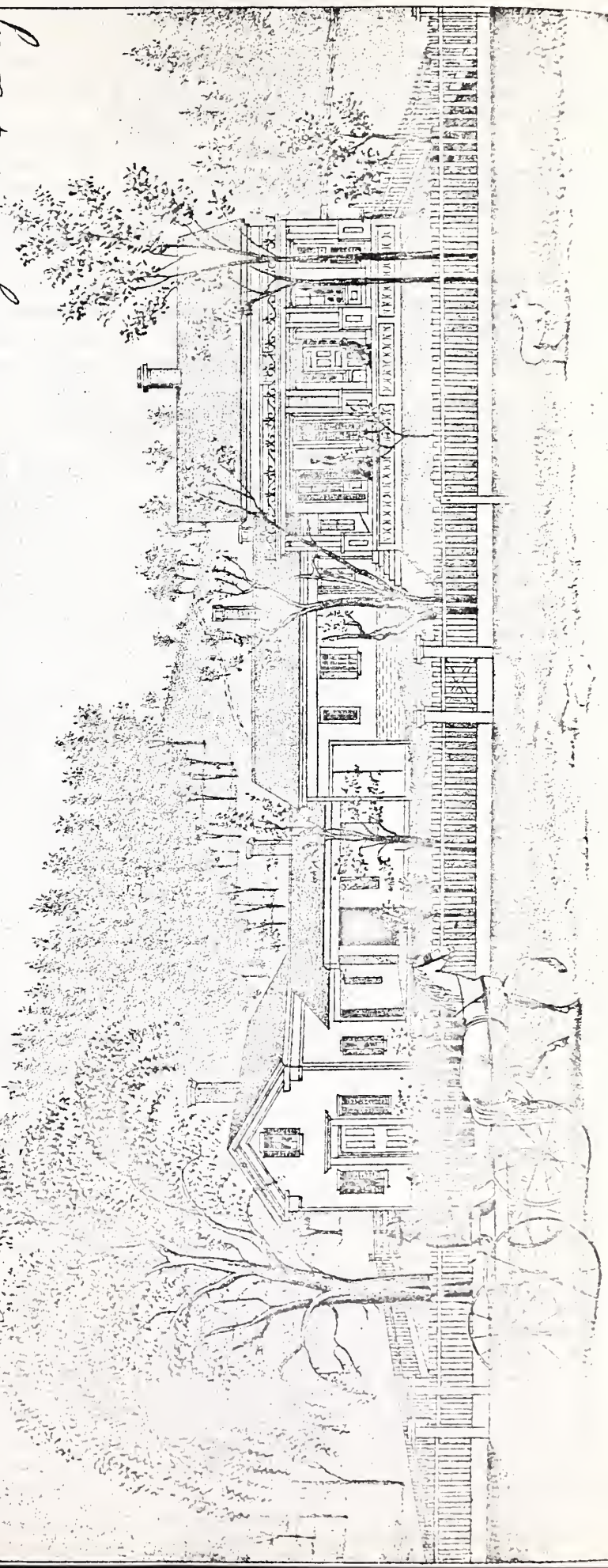




M. Day



Margarette G. Day



In 1847 the church was sold under execution, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, by his own exertions, raised the money and redeemed the property.

In 1855-56 the church was repaired, enlarged, and furnished, at a cost, in all, of some \$3000. On Easter Tuesday, 1855, an election for officers (the first in several years) was held, when Daniel Pope and Dr. George W. Cook were named wardens; Dr. Elisha S. Saunders, Samuel R. Follett, James E. Arnold, Charles S. Williams, Franklin M. Bilts, William A. Birdsall, Le Grand B. Stone, and William H. Ball, vestrymen. In 1865 the Rev. Mr. Goddard held services once a month. In March, 1866, the Rev. Geo. W. Foote, of New York, was called as rector, and took charge June 1, remaining only about one year, when he was called to Salt Lake City, where he built the first Protestant Episcopal church in that territory.

In May, 1867, the Rev. George W. Ferguson was called, and remained some two years, when he was called to Watertown, N. Y. On the Rev. Mr. Ferguson leaving, the Rev. Mr. Hughes again took charge of the church, and in April, 1870, was called as minister, and it was while the church was in charge of this venerable and good man (now gone to his long rest), in the spring of 1870, that one of Meade's best bells (1043 pounds), with the inscription "Immanuel Church, Otego, N. Y., Easter, 1870," was raised in the tower, and on Easter morn pealed forth its first notes of joy and gladness over a risen Saviour of mankind.

In April, 1871, the Rev. Mr. Hughes resigned his charge, and from that time until April, 1872, there were held only occasional services. In April, 1872, the Rev. Joel Davis was called, and remained one year, when he was called to Harpersville, N. Y. In May, 1873, the Rev. John H. Fitzgerald was called as rector, and took charge of the parish, holding the same till Sept. 1, 1875, when he was called to New Haven. In September, 1875, a call was extended to the Rev. William C. Grubbe, which was accepted, and he entered upon his duties October 1, and is now in charge of the parish, with thirty communicants. The present officers are Charles Blake and Eugene Phillips, wardens; William H. Parker, Dr. A. B. Cossaart, W. H. Lines, F. E. Shepherd, George Goodman, John Stilson, and George W. Shearman, vestrymen. During the Rev. Mr. Hull's, Rev. Mr. Foote's, Rev. Mr. Ferguson's, and Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald's pastorate of Immanuel church, they had most of the time the charge of the Oneonta parish in connection with it, they residing at Otego; and during the Rev. Mr. Davis' and the Rev. Mr. Grubbe's pastorate they had in connection with it the parish at Franklin, making Franklin their residence.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF OTEGO

is located on the west branch of the Otsego, four miles north of the present village of Otego, and was organized on June 10, 1839, at the house of Abner Weaver (located just below the present house of worship), by Elder Joshua Hayward, by adopting the following church covenant, viz.:

We, whose names are hereafter written, having previously given ourselves to God, have this day given ourselves to one another by the will of God. And do take the New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour "for the rule of our faith and practice." And determine to extend our arms of charity to all the "Saints of God" who give

evidence of walking in newness of life and new obedience. And, exclusive of all other, to take upon and own the name by which the Disciples were called at Antioch, namely, "Christians." As such we are publicly confessed by Joshua Hayward, elder of the Church of Christ.

Name of first minister, Joshua Hayward.

Charter members.—Peleg Burdick, Elizabeth Burdick, Abner Weaver, Jane Weaver, Alden Burdick, Nancy Griffith, Caleb C. Wells, Isabel Weaver, Truman Trask, Louise Church, Polly Weaver, Christina Van Dusen, Betsey Wells.

The first Christian meeting-house was erected in the year 1835, at a cost of \$1200; size, 30 by 38 feet.

The fellowship-meetings were established and held once a month regularly, "and were characterized by *love, union, and heavenly sittings in Jesus.*"

The present officers are as follows: Geo. R. Brown, H. S. Trask, and Chas. Hoag, trustees; T. J. Martin, church clerk; George R. Brown, treasurer.

The present minister is Elder H. Lenardson, M.D.

The church record furnishes no authentic account of the labors of the first ministers. Among the first were Joshua Hayward and C. W. Martin. In 1835, Reuben Burgess commenced his labors for an indefinite period. In 1853, Rev. S. B. Hayward was chosen pastor, and served one year. In 1855, Rev. A. Hayward was chosen pastor, and served also one year. January, 1856, Rev. John Cook was called, and held the pastorate successfully for four years, closing the same in March, 1861. April, 1862, Rev. Daniel Grant accepted the pastoral care, and served the church about three years. April, 1865, Rev. C. E. Peake was called to the pastorate, and held the same for two years, the church prospering. April, 1867, Rev. E. Thorn was chosen pastor, and held the same for one year. April, 1869, Rev. C. E. Peake was recalled, and held the position for one year. April, 1870, Rev. Wm. Case was chosen pastor, and continued for three. During one year of this time he was sick, and the ministering brethren of the New York Eastern Christian conference (of which he was a member) gave each a Sabbath's services to aid him supplying his pulpits; the churches (First and Second Christian churches of Otego) paying his salary and caring for him until he was restored so as to resume his labors. April 1, 1873, Rev. Elias Jones commenced pastoral labor, being called to that position, and served for three years. April 1, 1876, Rev. H. Lenardson, M.D., was called to labor as pastor, and is the present incumbent, including in his field of labor the Second Christian church of Otego.

The number of present members is 116; whole number since its organization, 221; deaths, 42; dismissed by letter, removals, etc., 63.

The society has had but one church building, which was remodeled and improved, adding ten feet to its length, adding on steeple, etc., at a cost of \$300. This was done in the year 1874. Its present size is 30 by 48 feet.

The First Christian church of Otego, in connection with and associated with other churches at that early day, adopted the following distinctive principles: Christ our head and lawgiver; the Bible our creed; the right of private judgment; Christian our name, a name given by divine appointment; Christian character our test of fellowship, receiving all who give evidence that Christ has received them, be-

lieving a life is more than a creed, and that Christians are one in the sense our Saviour prayed, as recorded in the seventeenth chapter of the gospel of St. John. Christ prayed for the unity or oneness of all who should believe on him—"That the world may believe, thou hast sent me."

"In the year 1835 the record dates a glorious revival under the labors of Reuben Burgess, who was subsequently ordained by the following elders, John Hollister, Wm. Cummings, Isaac Soule, and Stephen Soule; and at a meeting held in J. H. Wilsey's barn, June 26, 1835, quite a number were added to its membership."

The first annual meeting was held Jan. 5, 1857, to elect a ministerial committee, etc., who were instructed by vote of the church whom to secure as pastor, acting as a congregational body independently. These annual meetings are kept up regularly.

The next general revival was under the two years' pastorate of Rev. C. E. Peake. "During this time many additions were made to the church, and some of them heads of families and men of means."

The record of the church speaks of Rev. E. Jones' pastorate as successful. "Several additions were made, and the work of temperance reform and the Sabbath-school were carried on with marked success."

Another item in its history is the fact that the present pastor during the first year of his work has carried forward the temperance reform so nobly begun by Rev. E. Jones, having organized a strictly Total Abstinence Temperance society under the auspices and patronage of the church, with constitution and by-laws requiring monthly meetings, with a pledged membership of nearly one hundred and fifty members, pledged to use their influence by social moral suasion and a prohibitory law—voting as they pray—in order to stay this giant evil, intemperance (or drive it from our midst), perpetuated by using alcoholic stimulants as a beverage, by the drinking usages of society, and by a license law that fosters and clothes it with authority and protects the traffic, receiving in return a meagre revenue for the same; the society bearing a constant testimony against this evil by its public position on this important question.

THE SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF OTEGO

was organized at Centre Brook by Revs. C. E. Peake and Allen Hayward, in the northwest part of the town of Otego, six miles from the village of Otego.

Its first officers were as follows: Ira Pearce and J. C. Emmons, deacons; J. C. Emmons, clerk; G. A. Barton (one year), Wm. Bailey (two years), Leander Pearce (three years), trustees. The first minister was Rev. Wm. Case. The first members were J. C. Emmons, Delia E. Emmons, Wm. Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, Ira Pearce, Hannah Pearce, Abigail Pearce, Edwin Pearce, Adelbert Emmons, Burton Emmons, J. E. Truiman, Alice Truiman, R. O. Allen, G. A. Barton, Caroline Barton, Irving Wood, Margaret Wood, Esther Potter, and George Utter.

The church building was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$1400. It was dedicated Oct. 18, 1870, the services being conducted by Revs. C. E. Peake, D. Grant, B. F. Sumnerbell, William Case, A. Hayward, and J. Wells.

The present officers are J. C. Emmons and Ira Pearce, deacons; J. C. Emmons, clerk; Walter Wood, Leander Pearce, and Wm. Bailey, trustees. The present pastor is Rev. H. Lenardson, M.D.

The first pastor, Rev. William Case, served the church three years. His successor was the Rev. E. Jones, who also served three years. The present pastor, H. Lenardson, is now in his second year of pastoral service. The number of present members is 43.

This church is an outgrowth of the First Christian church of Otego, on the West Branch of the Otsdawa. Thus far the two churches have been united under the same pastor—in the morning preaching to the First church, in the afternoon to the Second church. Otherwise they are independent in their church operations.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class in the village of Otego was formed March, 1847, with Wm. T. Broadfoot as leader, and Morgan Lewis as steward. The preacher's name was Henry Halsted. The members were as follows: Wm. T. Broadfoot, Salmon Baldwin, Mary Baldwin, Orrin Roberts, Harry Dodge, Betsey Dodge, Luther Curtis, Charlotte Curtis, Sally Turner, Julia Hoag, Mirilla Jay, Daniel Birdsall, John Curtis, Calista Clyde, John Palmer, Anna Palmer, Adelia Dodge, Lydia M. Thorp, Morgan Lewis, Lina Lewis, Ira Toles, Mary Toles, John Winn, Polly Winn, Hannah Bates, Harriet Spoor, Hannah Traey, and Cynthia Traey.

The first church was erected in 1852,—Rev. Wm. Burnside pastor,—at a cost of \$2000. Services were held previous to building in the Baptist church and school-house.

The following have served the church as pastors: Henry Halsted, one year; E. Denison, one year; R. O. Beebe, one year; A. R. Wells, one year; Wm. Burnside, two years; A. Queal, two years; Wm. C. McDonald, two years; Wm. Southworth, two years; A. E. Daniels, two years; Wm. R. Lynch, two years; Samuel Hill, two years; Austin Griffin, two years; John Pilkinton, two years; Wm. G. Queal, two years; Robert Peebles, one year; John Mevis, three years; Wm. Hiller, three years; Eugene C. Herdman, present pastor.

The present membership is 140. There is no other Methodist Episcopal church in town.

They have had a number of very interesting revivals since its organization. The first occurred during the winter of 1849-50,—the result of a female prayer-meeting,—and continued all winter. It was carried on without any clerical help, and some twenty-five of the converts united with us. In the winter of 1851-52, under the labors of William Burnside, they had another season of refreshing, and some thirty were added to the church. Other important revivals occurred in 1855-56, 1864, 1868, 1873, and 1875.

The church is now in a prosperous condition. The present officers are as follows: Wm. T. Broadfoot, Anson Ward, and J. R. Thorpe, trustees; L. E. Bowe, John Hunt, B. Cook, George Ducl, M. Lewis, J. Thorpe, E. E. Bowen, and A. Ward, stewards; Morgan Lewis, recording steward; J. R. Thorpe, steward; W. T. Broadfoot, E. E. Bowen, and Joseph Davis, class-leaders.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

of Otsdawa was organized April 5, 1845, by Rev. S. S. Cady and Deacon E. C. Hodge, consisting of twelve members, as follows: John H. Wheeler, Lavinia Wheeler, J. K. Hathaway, Polly Hathaway, Charles Fields, Mary Fields, E. W. Smith, Anna Smith, Seymour Perkins, Cynthia Perkins, Electa Jenks, and William Jenks. S. S. Cady, minister; J. H. Wheeler, deacon. It was organized in an old school-house, where services were held until the fall of 1854, when a church building was erected, 32 by 50 feet, at a cost of \$1200. J. H. Wheeler, deacon; Richard Stenson, deacon and clerk.

T. A. Stevens, first minister; S. S. Cady preached nine years; Peter Scramling, five years; E. C. Hodge, eleven years; Henry Belden, one year; H. G. Meker, two years; W. Jay, two years; T. A. Stevens, eight months.

The present members number 56.

OTSEGO UNION LODGE, F. AND A. M., NO. 282,

was organized Oct. 23, 1852, with the following-named persons as first officers: Cornelius Brink, Master; A. Light, Senior Warden; Curtis H. Green, Junior Warden; Harvey Hunt, Sec.; C. Thompson, Treas.; and Oliver Burdick, Senior Deacon.

The present officers (1877) are as follows: W. H. Cunningham, Master; A. H. Trask, Senior Warden; H. J. Hurlburt, Junior Warden; John Stilson, Treas.; Hiram Baldwin, Sec.; H. O. Packard, Senior Deacon; James Myers, Junior Deacon; J. W. Snyder, Tyler. Present membership, 42.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from Otego in the late Rebellion, as compiled by J. S. Beardsley in 1865, and revised by W. Birdsall in 1877:

Russell Bishop, enl. in the 43d Regt., Aug. 1861; lost an arm.
 Wm. Fuller, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 Ezra Fuller, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 David Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 Wm. Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 Henry Shuttles, enl. in the 43d Regt.
 John W. Hendrix, enl. in the 90th Regt.; died at Key West.
 Lyman B. Dewey, enl. in the 90th Regt.; died at Key West.
 Wm. H. Rathbun, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Wm. V. Hopkins, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861.
 W. H. Ripley, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; wounded at second Bull Run; lieutenant.
 Charles Baldwin, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Rappahannock Station, and Antietam; wounded.
 Adelbert Fowler, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; died at Washington.
 Chauncey Ferry, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861.
 Jefferson Ferry, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; dis. 1864.
 Hiram Cowse, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861.
 Benton Crowland, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861.
 Albert Brown, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; wounded at Bull Run and taken prisoner; discharged.
 Wm. Baldwin, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; in battles of Chulpepper, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness; taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville.
 Chauncey M. Gaylord, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; lieutenant; resigned.
 Nelson Cleveland, enl. in the 90th Regt.; died at Key West.
 Monroe Williams, enl. in the 90th Regt.; died in the service.
 James Averill, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1, 1861.
 Franklin Allen, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 3, 1862.
 Addison Ballard, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Edward Baldwin, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 Wm. Church, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 Solomon N. Goodrich, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 John D. Mills, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 W. D. Morehouse, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; died 1864.
 Reuben Parish, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 W. D. Rockwell, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 John W. Rogers, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 A. C. Freeman, enl. in the 152d Regt.; died in 1863.
 R. H. Treadwell, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 Solomon A. Grun, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; died 1863.
 James Nearn, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Fitz Henry Young, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 David Ward, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 K. L. Thayer, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Otis Cook, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Charles Fuller, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Elisha Woolheart, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; died in the service.
 Erastus Grun, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Geo. L. Webster, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Smith Sheldon, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Orrin Gould, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
 Jacob Gould, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg.
 Harrison Wayman, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Eugene Dalcoor, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; supposed to have been killed at Fredericksburg.
 Edward S. Marble, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Devillo Perry, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
 John Williams, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Wm. Herring, enl. in the 121st Regt., Aug. 1862.
 Joseph C. Frour, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862.
 James B. McCall, no record.
 Matthew L. Barnes, no record.
 Charles Andrews, no record.
 Albert T. Robbins, no record.
 James Dibble, no record.
 Curtis Bradley, no record.
 Robert Miller, no record.
 George W. Miller, no record.
 Delaney Francisco, no record.
 Henry Tiffany, no record.
 C. H. Bogart, no record.
 J. F. Wilson, no record.
 Alexander Stewart, no record.
 L. L. Vernald.
 Solomon Hotchkiss, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Andrew J. Thompson, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Orlando D. Fuller, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Ira F. Hitt, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Lewis Hitt, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 George M. Figger, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 James McDougal, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Chauncey Cipperly, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Orlando Cipperly, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Francis Cipperly, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Oliver Rathbun, no record.
 Timothy McDougal, no record.
 Thomas Brown, no record.
 William H. Davis, no record.
 Stephen Drum, no record.
 Lemuel E. Kimball, no record.
 Nathan Wheeler, no record.
 Henry Lamb, enl. in the 90th Regt., Aug. 1864.
 Albert Gardiner, enl. in Co. K, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Spottsylvania.
 Hiram M. Swift, enl. in the 90th Regt., Aug. 1864.
 Walter Whitney.
 Hiram Baldwin, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Eng. Regt., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Alfred Phelps, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Eng. Regt., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Henry Valentine, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Wm. Spaulding, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Geo. V. Utter, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Ira Richardson, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Wm. Blanchard, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Nelson Boorman, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Benj. Webb, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 John Vandervoort, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Engineers.
 James Olin, no record.
 Daniel Hogancamp, no record.
 Dwight Brown, no record.
 George Jackson, no record.
 Lyman Chamberlain, no record.
 C. E. Houghtaling, no record.
 John Hammon, no record.
 John Neal, no record.
 John Faro, no record.
 Elijah P. Reynolds, enl. March 25, 1864.
 Benjamin P. Southwick, enl. in 22d Regt., 1861.
 William M. Whitney, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; in battles of second Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Stony Ridge, Deep Bottom, before Fredericksburg, and all engagements to the surrender of Gen. Lee.
 Adelbert Hughton, enl. in Co. I, 3d Cav., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Herbert E. Baldwin, enl. in Co. I, 3d Cav., Aug. 1864.



Photos. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

Thomas Burnside

Mrs. Levina Burnside

THOMAS BURNSIDE.

Thomas Burnside, the subject of this sketch, is a descendant, in the fourth generation, from Gloud Burnside, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in this country in 1765, together with three other brothers, he settling first in the New England States and his progeny in the State of New York. For a fuller account of the Burnside history, see the biography of General S. S. Burnside, of Oneonta. Thomas was second child in a family of four sons and five daughters of Gloud T. Burnside and Margaret Willson. The former was a grandson of Gloud Burnside, the emigrant, and son of Thomas Burnside, who settled in Albany county and raised a family of fourteen children, two of whom still survive at the advanced age of over eighty years. His father, Gloud, moved from the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, and settled in the town of Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., about the year 1800, having then one child, Nancy, his second, the subject of this sketch, having been born after coming here, in the town of Milford, Aug. 7, 1801.

His father settled on a farm near what is now the Junction, a wilderness tract of land, where he remained until about the year 1810, when he moved to the township of Maryland, where he remained the balance of his life as a farmer, and died at the age of about eighty-one years.

His mother died when he was twenty-three years of age, and in her forty-seventh year.

As was the case generally with the oldest children, so with Thomas, being the eldest son, his time was valuable with his father at work, and hence his education from books very much neglected; but, with many of the boys of those days, although book knowledge was limited, they received in place habits of industry, self-reliance as a necessity, resolution, and economy, which in after-years proved the fact that all wealth is not obtained by education, but is rather the exception; and these qualities laid for them the foundation for the best business men that the country can boast of to-day.

At the age of twenty-one, and in the year 1822, he married Miss Levina, daughter of Nathan Barber and Thankful Brooks, of the town of Maryland, but both formerly of Danbury, Conn., having been among the earliest settlers of that town.

Soon after his marriage his father-in-law died, and in the course of eight years he owned the farm formerly occupied by him, having first bought one-third (his brother-in-law buying another third); and afterwards Mr. Burnside, by economy and judicious management, became the possessor of the whole. He remained there as a farmer until 1852, when he sold all his farm land, then consisting of some 300 acres, and removed to the town of Milford, bought 200 acres of land of Stephen Platt, to which subsequently he added some 125 acres more, selling his first purchase to George Clark, a large real estate owner. His general business was farming and hop-growing. In 1869 he sold his real estate in the town of Milford, and moved to the town of Otego, where he purchased 200 acres of rich quality of farm land, lying on the Susquehanna river, where he has since resided, farming and growing hops.

As a farmer, Mr. Burnside has been a success, and while he has accumulated for his own comfort, he has remembered those deserving his attention,—the needy and the poor.

He was first identified with the Federalist party, and has continued in that line, and is to-day a standard-bearer in the Republican ranks. Never solicited office, but at one time was elected justice of the peace. He can nearly remember the days of General Washington's administration, and has lived as a voter for some fifty-six years. He has been a life-long supporter of educational interests, and a supporter of all efforts tending to elevate and build up society religiously.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnside are plain, unassuming people, and belong to the stanch old families who have lived to see the many improvements and various changes in almost every direction,—from the rude log cabin to palaces of grandeur, from the ox-team and cart to carriages of ease and beauty; to see schools and churches rise from the wilderness and spread abroad over the entire land. To them have been born nine children.—Diana, Margaret, Sylvester (deceased), Thankful (deceased), William, Jerusha, Delmar, Sabrina, and Franklin (died in the army, 1863). The children, except Jerusha, live in the county; she lives at Cobleskill, N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RENSSELAER DAY.

The subject of this sketch was born in the county of Hillsboro, N. H., May 8, 1815. He was the eighth child in a family of ten children of Robert Day and Anna Badger; both natives of New Hampshire; his grandfather, John, was a native of Newburyport, Mass. The family is of English descent, and its ancestors were among the emigrants who sailed in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock in the year 1620, represented by two brothers. His father came to the town of Unadilla in the year 1819, and settled on some 50 acres of wild land, built a log house, and made considerable improvements; but after a few years removed to "flax island," town of Otego, and again settled on a wilderness tract of land, and erected a log house and began clearing off the forest. The family met the obstacles of this pioneer life with that fortitude and resolution which so characterized the early settlers of that day. In the year 1834 his father removed to another location in the town of Otego, and, together with the subject of this memoir, purchased 163 acres of land where Rensselaer now resides. To this purchase he has made some addition, nearly the whole of which is located on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and is one of the finest sections in the town for farming purposes.

Mr. Day first cast his vote with the Whig party, and is now identified with the Republican party, and an ardent supporter of its principles. He was one of the first railroad commissioners of the town to issue the first ten per cent. of the bonds. Has represented his town as supervisor for two terms, and under the old law of the State was one of the bank commissioners and appraisers for Otsego County, appointed by the governor of the State, with Judge Sturges, Jared Gregory, Levi C. Turner. In all these appointments his duties were performed with honor to himself and satisfaction to those whom he represented.

In the year 1858, October 24, he married Miss Margaretta, daughter of Peleg Carr and Mary Maxwell, of Laurens, Otsego County. She was born March 11, 1828. Her father settled in Laurens in the year 1794, and hence was one of the pioneers of that town, and had come there with his father, Peleg Carr, when fourteen years of age. Her grandfather died on the farm where he first settled, in the year 1820, and her father died in the year 1859. Her mother died in the year 1870, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Day's mother died in the year 1857, aged eighty-three years. His father died in the year 1862, aged eighty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Day have been born five children, Emily Victoria, Anna Mary, Helen Celestia, Phebe Cordelia, and Ida Margaretta.

Mr. and Mrs. Day are sparing no pains to give their children the opportunities of a good education, appreciating fully the advantages of a knowledge from books befitting the rising generation of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Day, having in her earlier days spent several terms as a teacher,

is followed by her daughters, at very young ages, in being prepared for similar positions.

Mrs. Day is descended from New England stock on her father's side, he being a native of Rhode Island, and on her mother's side from New Jersey, her mother being a daughter of David Maxwell, and hence combines in her early education and intelligence that decision of character always appreciative of good society and rare intellectual culture.

Mr. Day is a plain unassuming man, and characteristic of him are his sterling qualities of honesty and integrity of purpose, respected and honored by all who know him. A view of the result of his ambition and toil, together with portraits of himself and wife, will be found on another page of this work.

REUBEN HALE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Franklin, Delaware Co., Sept. 21, 1822. He was third child in a family of four children (two sons and two daughters) of Levi Hale and Emily Mills. The former was a native of New Hartford, Conn., born Sept. 6, 1791. Left Connecticut in the year 1805, came to Franklin, and settled there with his father, Reuben Hale. Was married Sept. 8, 1818. Remained in that town as a farmer until 1844, and removed to the town of Otego, Otsego Co., where he died Aug. 16, 1866, and his remains are buried on the homestead now occupied by his son Reuben.

The Hale family, representing the line to which the subject of this memoir belongs, is descended from Samuel Hale, who emigrated from England, and settled in Weatherfield, Conn., 1635, afterwards at Derby, and subsequently in Middlebury about the year 1740. Many of the first men of the nation have sprung from this family, and to-day represent many positions in connection with the affairs of state in the United States, viz.: the late Reuben C. Hale of Philadelphia, quartermaster-general of the State of Pennsylvania during the Rebellion; Rev. Charles Reuben Hale, of the Episcopal church, residing in New York city; Rev. Dr. Albert Hale, of Springfield, Ill., and Rev. George Hale, of Philadelphia, both of the Presbyterian church; and the wife and mother of the late Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, who now resides at Hartford, Conn. The latter, Emily Mills, was born in Great Barrington, Conn., June 5, 1801, and was supposed to be of English descent. She died June 2, 1873.

Of Levi Hale's family only two children survive: Celestia, wife of Nicholas Sigbee, of Otego, and Reuben. Emily became the wife of George Scramling, and died July 24, 1840.

Albro A. Hale died young.

Reuben worked at home on the farm with his father, and since his father's death has owned and occupied the homestead first settled upon in coming to Otsego County, a view of which, with the portraits of Reuben Hale and his wife, will be found on another page of this work.

At the age of thirty-one, and in the year 1853, Feb. 22, he married Miss Helen Ann (born May 31, 1835), daughter of Hon. Harvey Hunt and Louisa Scofield, of Otego; the former was a son of Ransom Hunt, one of the first settlers of

and who came here in the year 1800; and what is now Otsego for many years was called "Huntsville." The girl was only three years of age when she came to Otsego with her parents from Troy, N. Y. She died in March, 1811, leaving a family of six children, mostly small.

Heaton Hale is among the representative farmers of the town in which he lives. In politics a Republican, has represented his town as a supervisor one term, and was connected with the railroad interest as town commissioner, which offices have been filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. and Mrs. Hale have been born four children: George, at present postmaster at Otsego; Emma Louise, wife of W. S. Fleming, of Otsego; John P. (died at the age of 14 years), and Celestia Alice.

CHAPTER LIX.

TOWN OF OTSEGO.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlements—Initial Events—Incidents—"Scalped, and Lived Thirty Years After"—"Leatherstocking"—His Grave—Civil History—Superintendents from 1804 to 1878—Town Clerks from 1825 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Population from 1800 to 1875.

This is the oldest town in the county, and was organized as a part of Montgomery county, March 7, 1788. As originally formed, it included, in addition to its present territory, all that embraced within the bounds of Richfield, Painfield, Exeter, Burlington, Edmeston, Hartwick, New Lisbon, Pittsfield, Milford, Laurens, Morris, Oneonta, Butternuts, and Unadilla. It is an interior town, lying north of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the towns of Exeter, Richfield, and Springfield; on the east by Otsego lake and Middlefield; on the south by Hartwick; and on the west by Hartwick, Burlington, and Exeter. Its surface consists mainly of a hilly upland, divided into ridges by Fly and Oak creeks. The soil is a clay, gravel, and sandy loam.

The settlement of the town was commenced as early as 1788 and 1789. Among the first who ventured into the wilderness were two brothers, Asel and Dr. William Jarvis, who located at what is now known as Fly creek. They were prominent citizens, and the latter was the first practicing physician in the vicinity. Chester, Dwight, and Kent, sons of Asel Jarvis, were also enterprising citizens, and prominent in the old militia organizations.

Asel Jarvis did much towards the advancement of the town, and in 1813 erected the first foundry and machine-shop at Fly Creek village. William Cooper Jarvis was the first child born on the Cooper patent, and received a farm from Judge Cooper. Numerous descendants of the Jarvis family are residents of the county.

George Scott, a native of Yorkshire, England, emigrated to America in the year 1788, and coming to this county located about one mile north of Fly creek. One son, Samuel Scott, who was born in 1809, now resides in the town, a short distance north of the old homestead.

Among those who left the "banks an' braes" of old

Scotia, and sought a home in the new county, was John Patten, a native of Perthshire, who came to this county, and, upon his arrival, entered the employ of Judge Cooper. In 1810 he purchased land in Fly Creek valley. His family consisted of nine children. A daughter, Mrs. Janette Williams, now occupies the old homestead. David, a brother of John Patten, settled in the town at the same time, and purchased lands at Pierstown, where he erected the first brewery in the county.

The close of the Revolutionary war witnessed the arrival in this town of many brave soldiers who had participated in that sanguinary struggle, and who, during eight long and dreary years, had endured its hardships and sufferings. Prominent among this number was Abner Pier. In an encounter with the Indians during the war he was scalped and left in the woods to die. The savage, as he dashed into the forest, with the scalp of his supposed victim dangling at his side, little thought him otherwise than dead, and had he visited the spot soon after, and witnessed the signs of returning consciousness, he doubtless would have considered it an intervention of the Great Spirit in behalf of the pale-face. Pier recovered from the shock, and subsequently settled in the locality known as Pierstown. From him the place derived its name. Major George Pier, also a pioneer in this vicinity, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was celebrated as a musician.

A prominent resident at Pierstown was Hon. Isaac Williams, of honored memory, who settled in 1793. He occupied a prominent position among the citizens of the county, and served in various official capacities. He was sheriff in 1810, and subsequently re-elected to that office. He was a member of congress in 1813, 1817, and 1823. A son, Isaac K. Williams, resides in Cooperstown, and is foreman in the office of *The Freeman's Journal*.

Darius Warren emigrated from the land of "steady habits," and in 1788 located in this town, and was the first person who received a deed of land from Judge William Cooper. He had a family of three sons and four daughters. The sons were Julius, Russell, and Cyrenus.

Julius died at the age of eighty years. Russell, now at the advanced age of eighty years, and Cyrenus at seventy-seven, are still residing on the original purchase. Russell has two sons and one daughter, and Cyrenus one daughter, living in the vicinity.

The Stephens were also early settlers in this neighborhood.

Jonah Sprague, a native of Rhode Island, came in 1791, and located on "Whipple Hill," where he remained a few years, and subsequently removed to a farm which he purchased of Ira Tanner in 1797. He married Esther, a daughter of Oliver Bates. He was a member of the 12th Regiment Artillery, New York State militia, in 1813, and served with the army near Sacket's Harbor. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Elijah H. Metcalf. Mr. Sprague remained on this farm until his death, which occurred in 1820. Mrs. Sprague died in 1850. Two sons are now living, viz., Jenks Sprague, M.D., a resident of Hastings, Minnesota, and Colonel Hzekiah B. Sprague, of Upper Fly Creek valley, who now owns and occupies the farm where he was born in 1802.

Oliver Bates was also an early settler in Upper Fly Creek valley; he located in 1793 on lands north of the Sprague farm. Rudolphus Elderkin is also mentioned as a pioneer in this vicinity; he located in 1790. Sheldon Elderkin, a great-grandson, resides in the vicinity.

In company with Rudolphus Elderkin came William Lathrop, from Connecticut; he owned a store, ashery, and distillery. A granddaughter now occupies a portion of the farm upon which he located. In those early days wild animals were in abundance, and the settlements were much annoyed by the depredations of wolves and bears. Wolves were great cowards during the day, but in the night season made havoc upon the sheepfolds. Bruin was not considered dangerous to human life, but had a propensity for visiting the pig-pens; and woe to the unfortunate "porker" that came within his grasp. It is related of Mrs. Lathrop that she once made a charge with a broomstick on a bear that was making it unpleasant for the pigs, and succeeded in driving him from his prey.

Nehemiah Fitch was also an early settler in this vicinity. On a portion of the farm now owned by Buckingham Fitch his grandfather, Stephen Fitch, was a pioneer.

The following are also mentioned as pioneers in this locality, viz.: William Hawkins, Aaron Bigelow, George Roberts, Sylvanus Lord, Othniel Strong, and Ira Tanner.

One of the first school-houses in the town, out of Cooperstown, was built on the Sprague farm some time prior to 1790. The first teacher was Ephraim Skinner.

Jesse Teft and Samuel Westcott are remembered as early carpenters. Dr. Bennett was a pioneer physician and school-teacher. A Revolutionary soldier named Silas Wells and one Sutherland were early settlers.

Among the honored representatives of "ye olden time" was Erastus Taylor, who emigrated to this town from Bennington, Vt., when there were only three log houses on the site of the present flourishing village of Cooperstown. He purchased a tract of land, embracing 500 acres, lying in Fly Creek valley, three and a half miles above the village. His family consisted of four sons and two daughters. The longevity of the Taylor family is remarkable: Eleazer died aged eighty-seven years, and Daphne at the age of seventy-three. The following are still living in the vicinity: Joanna, aged eighty-one; Alexander, aged seventy-six; Amon, aged seventy-three; and Lester, aged seventy.

The healthful climate and fertile soil attracted others, and four years after the location of Erastus Taylor, his father, Thomas Taylor, came to the town, accompanied by his sons Thomas and Chester, and three daughters, Cynthia, Lucy, and Arena, and settled on the same tract purchased by Erastus. Thomas' family consisted of two sons and two daughters, whose descendants reside in the vicinity. Numerous descendants of Chester, Alexander T., Amon, Daphne (Mrs. Jarvis), and Eleazer are numbered among the prominent citizens of the town.

Norman and Bingham Babcock, with their sister, Eliza, reside on the farm formerly occupied by their father and grandfather. Martin Coates, an early settler, occupied the premises where his father located in an early day. On the old homestead of Reuben Hinds lives a daughter of that pioneer, Mrs. Pickens.

A prominent settler in Upper Fly Creek valley was Nehemiah Hinds, who located in 1816. Many of his descendants are numbered among the influential citizens of the town.

Among other old settlers in the valley are mentioned the names of Joseph Sprague, Platt St. John and father, Andrew Scribner, Levi Pierce, and John McCulloch.

An enterprising pioneer above Fly Creek village was John Badger, who in an early day had a trip-hammer and nail-factory, long since abandoned. He had two sons, Orestes and John R. Badger. A grandson is a merchant at Fly Creek village.

A useful man in this vicinity was John Roekwell, who came to the village in an early day, and combined the trade of a goldsmith with farming and clock-making. Eliphalet Williams, a pioneer below Fly Creek village, operated a cloth- and carding-machine on Oaks creek, at what is now known as the stone mill.

On the present site of the butt-factory a wire manufactory was established in 1812, which did a profitable business until the close of the war. The tariff act was then repealed, and the wire-factory closed. The building was subsequently changed to a paper-mill, and still later to a grist-mill. This was operated for a time and transformed to a twine-manufactory, and finally was destroyed by fire. The present building is of stone. Vine Welch was an early settler. He had two sons, Vine Jr., and Rensselaer.

Pioneers on the old "turnpike" were Isaac Russell, who located about one and one-half miles from Cooperstown, and Oliver Gardner, about two miles from Cooperstown. The former in addition to farming officiated as "gate-keeper" on the "turnpike." Isaac Loomis came in at an early date, and located near Oaksville. His original location was until recently in the possession of his descendants.

The cotton-mill in Oaksville called the Otsego print-works was erected by Russell Williams in 1830.

From Litchfield, Conn., came John Baldwin, in 1832, who located on a farm formerly owned by one Crafts. Mr. Baldwin died in 1861. A son, Leonard Baldwin, resides in the town.

John Wiley, Sr., an honored pioneer, came from Scho-dack, Albany county, in 1807, and settled near the Wiley school-house. A son, John Wiley, Jr., resides with his granddaughter near the original location.

Other settlers in this vicinity were Stephen Cronk, Jonathan Price, Asa Kenney, Edward Mervis, Sumner Hecox, Levi Brockway, and Samuel Benjamin.

Daniel Roberts, a son of Deacon James Roberts, a pioneer of Burlington, was born in Burlington, and subsequently moved into this town and settled on a farm near Oaksville. A son, Jonathan P. Roberts, now resides on lands located a short distance west of the old homestead.

As an illustration of early prices, it is related that where is now located some of the best farming lands in the town. 180 acres were leased by Jonathan Price, a pioneer from Rensselaer county, for less than fourteen cents per acre per annum. On the premises now owned by G. E. Beadle, about four miles distant from Cooperstown, his father, Homer Beadle, was an early settler.

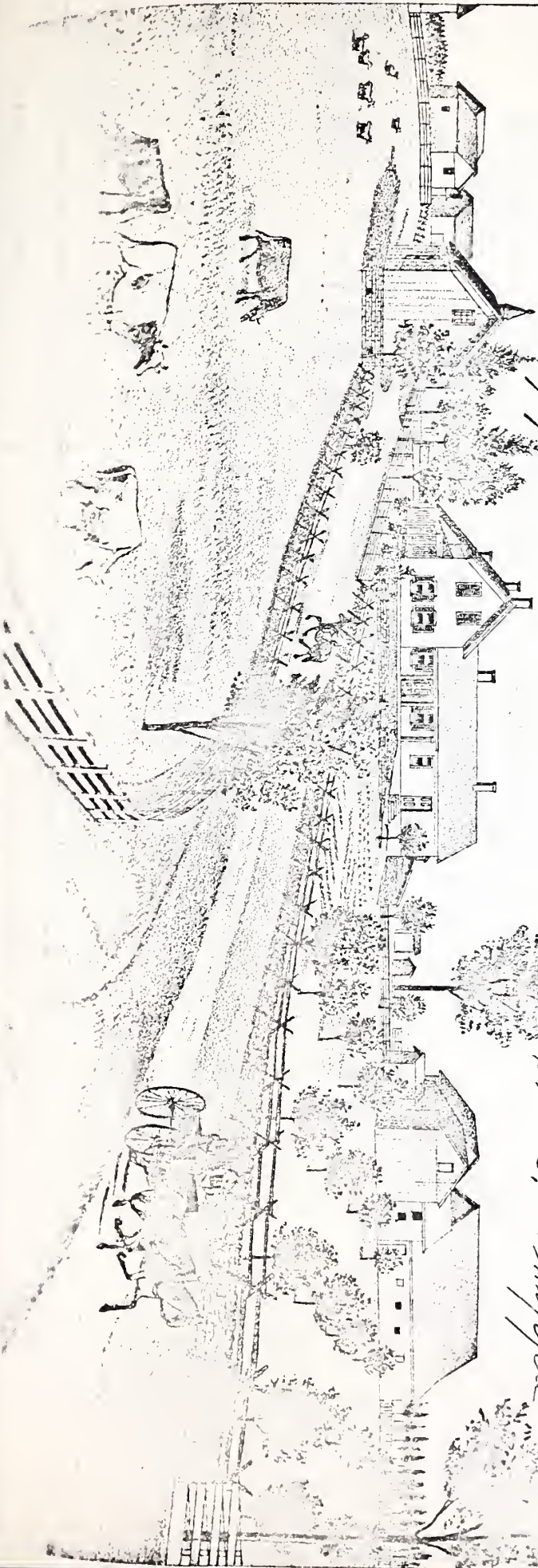
Prominent among those who left the conveniences and

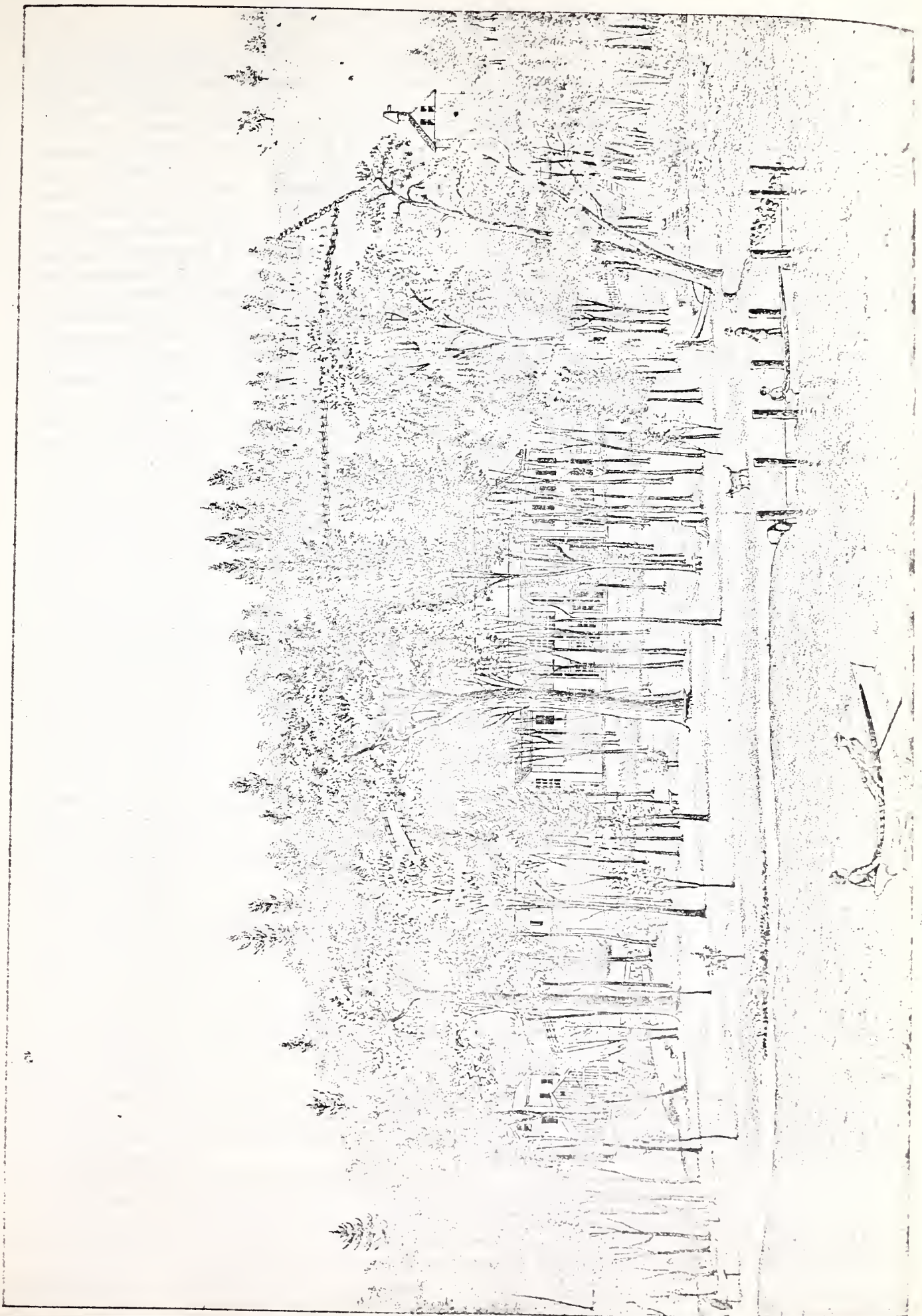


J. C. Whipple



H. E. Whipple





FIVE FINE POINT OF GOG LANE

settlers of New England for an abode in the wilderness were Samuel Hartson, who emigrated from the "Granite State" and located in this town in 1798, then but seventeen years of age. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, he purchased a farm at "Snowton Hill." A daughter, the wife of William Kinney, now seventy-six years of age, resides on the old homestead. William Kinney, Jr., was born in Burlington, in 1799, and removed to this town in 1822 where he has since resided. A sturdy pioneer in the west part of the town was William Kinney, Sr., who came from Connecticut in about the year 1791. He was a wheelwright, and learned the trade of Stephen Morse.

Jedediah Peek, John Russell, Daniel, David, Abraham and Aaron Marvin, were also early settlers.

Flat St. John was a pioneer, and his widow, with her grandchildren, reside on the old homestead. A New Englander named Richard Davidson, accompanied by his sons, Abel B. and Titus, was also a pioneer. Titus' widow resides on the old homestead with her son Lewis.

A veteran of the Revolution who early selected a home in this picturesque region was Jerry Carter. He was somewhat distinguished among the pioneers as having been a waiter to General La Fayette. Some of the descendants of Charles Bailey, who came from England and early settled here, now occupy the old home. Deacon Sumner Turner's father was also a pioneer.

In the days of stage-coaches the various taverns along the routes were institutions of great importance to the traveler. One of these primitive institutions, and the first on the old turnpike through this town, was kept by Levi Brockway. Here many a weary traveler was cheered alike by Levi's fireplace, venison, and whisky. The latter commodity in those days was a common beverage, and served to cheer but not inebriate.

The first tavern in Oaksville was kept by John and James Roberts. Thos. Lewis, an old settler from Rhode Island, is also remembered as the keeper of an inn on the turnpike between Burlington and Oaksville.

The first mill in the town was erected at Toddsville, by Samuel Tubbs, in 1790.

Toddsville derived its name from Jehiel Todd, who came from Connecticut in an early day and settled in that locality, and built the first paper-mill in this section of country. He had two sons,—Levi and Ira.

The first grist- and saw-mill at Oaksville was built in 1797 by Geo. Johnson. An old building is now standing on the turnpike above Oaksville, which was used as a store in about 1800 by one Drake. This building stands near the site of the Brockway tavern.

Many years after the building of the Great Western turnpike it was frequented by the *Oneida* Indians, who passed much time in their wigwams, located between Fly Creek and Cooperstown.

Among the earliest and most prominent settlers at Fly Creek were the Cheney's, consisting of Ebenezer Cheney, of honored memory, accompanied by his three sons,—William, Joseph, and Ebenezer, Jr. They were natives of Connecticut. The father and one son, William, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Joseph Cheney built a log house and frame barn, and subsequently a farm-house, which he kept as

an inn soon after the opening of the turnpike. As an instance of the estimation in which he was held, it is related that during the surveying of the line for the turnpike some differences of opinion arose as to the proper location through this town, and Judge William Cooper, to whom the matter was referred, told them that they must make the road to accommodate Joseph Cheney, who had built a new house and was an enterprising man.

A son of Joseph Cheney, Colonel J. A. Cheney, resides on a portion of the old homestead at Fly Creek.

Stephen North, also a native of Connecticut, was a prominent settler in this vicinity. His sons, Albert, Linus, and Stephen, Jr., were leading citizens, and the founders of the Presbyterian church.

David Shipman, the "Leatherstocking" and "Deerslayer" of J. Fenimore Cooper's novels, was a resident of this town, living in a log cabin on the east bank of Oaks creek, about equi-distant between Toddsville and Fly Creek village. Aden Adams, of Cooperstown, aged eighty-one, states that he knew David Shipman well. He dressed in tanned deerskin, and with his dogs roamed the forest, hunting deer, bears, and foxes. Cooper says that he went west, and there leaves him. Colonel Cheney, however, states that he returned to his old home and lived several years afterwards. His wife died, and was buried in wet ground, the water partially filling the grave. Elder Bostwick, a Baptist minister from the town of Hartwick, officiated at the funeral, and upon remarking to Leatherstocking that it was a poor place to bury the dead, the old hunter answered, "I know it, and if I live to die, I expect to be buried there myself." He did "live to die," and was buried in the Adams cemetery, where he lies with no marble slab to mark his resting-place. "Leatherstocking" had one son, Samuel Shipman, who reared a large family of sons and daughters.*

On Dec. 31, 1874, died Mrs. Sarah Clinton, in the ninetyeth year of her age. She and her husband, the late Simeon Clinton, were born at Fly Creek. Mrs. Clinton was a daughter of John Adams. Her sister, Dolly, married Samuel Wilson, who built the well-known white house near the west line of this town, which has ever since retained the name. They moved to Worthington, O., where they died. These families received their deeds from Judge William Cooper, and were the first to settle north of Tubbs' mills, on the Oaks Creek valley, and cut the first road through on the east side of the creek. This was in the days of Judge Wm. Cooper, when his patent was a wilderness. Then bears, deer, wolves and other wild animals were a great terror to the inhabitants,—the wolves making night hideous with their demoniac howls.

Among other early settlers, remembered as leading citizens in the days gone by, were two brothers, Abraham and David Marvin, who came from Balston Spa, N. Y. They located on farms at Fly Creek village, and the former

* There seem to be conflicting statements in regard to "Leatherstocking." Calvin Graves, who has resided in Cooperstown since 1794, says that he knew Shipman, the "Leatherstocking" of Cooper's novels, well, and that he was never married. He lived a roving life, his only companions being his dogs and gun. Mr. Graves often visited the old hunter's cave in company with him, and having resided here during eighty-four consecutive years, it would seem that his statements were entitled to credit.

erected the first grist- and saw-mill above Tubbs', on Oaks creek. Warren and Stephen Babbitts, from New England, were early settlers, and some of their descendants reside in the town.

John Adams, a pioneer, located in Fly Creek valley in 1790. A descendant, Aden Adams, aged eighty-two years, resides in Cooperstown.

Other actors in early-day scenes were Esek Bradford, Gideon Wood, Abraham Bliss, Colonel Eldredge, Timothy Sabin, Stephen Allen, Lieutenant Loomis, Zebulon Gibbs, Henry Garlick, J. Fisk, P. Gardner, and G. Herrington.

The Van Horns were also prominent and early settlers. Numerous descendants of the family are residents of the town.

In the early days, when "going to mill" meant a journey of from ten to fifty miles, and all wool used in the manufacture of clothing was "carded" by hand, the erection of a grist- or carding-mill was an event of no small importance, and when the first carding-mill was built by Leander Plumb, near Oaksville, it was hailed with satisfaction, and rendered substantial benefit to the settlers. Plumb was also the first clothier in the town.

Benjamin and Michael Keyser settled in Fly Creek village in 1816. The latter served in the War of 1812, and was with the army at Plattsburg. In the year 1813 Clark Brow came to Fly Creek as a workman in the machine-shop of Jarvis & Todd. He built and operated the first cotton machinery in this section of country.

Fly Creek and Oaksville are pleasant hamlets, the former located on Fly creek, and the latter on Oaks creek.

At "Five-Mile Point" is located a delightful summer hotel, which was erected in 1850 by its present popular and gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. J. D. Tunnicliff. This is one of the most picturesque localities for which Otsego lake is celebrated, and has been rendered famous by the American novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper. Near "Five-Mile Point" is the cañon through which "Deerslayer" made his escape when pursued by the *Hurons*. The *Hurons* were whooping and leaping behind him. He saw, by the formation of the land, that a deep glen intervened before the base of a second hill could be reached. A fallen tree lay near him, in a line parallel to the glen at the brow of the hill. To leap on it took but a moment. Previous to disappearing from his pursuers, however, "Deerslayer" stood on the height and gave a cry of triumph, as if exulting at the sight of the descent that lay before him.

The Five-Mile point was the place selected by "Hetty" for landing, after her escape from the ark. The point in question was the first projection that offered on that side of the lake where a canoe, if set adrift with a southerly air, would float clear of the land, and where it might be no great violation of probabilities to suppose it might even hit the castle. Such then was Hetty's intention, and she landed on the extremity of the gravelly point beneath an overhanging oak ("Deerslayer").

H. Gates Spafford, in 1810, says, "Otsego, a township, the capital of Otsego County, with a post-office called Cooperstown, is situated at the head of the Susquehanna river, sixty-six miles from Albany, and twenty-eight miles from Utica, bounded north by Herkimer county, east by

Otsego lake or Springfield and Middlefield, south by Hartwick, west by Richfield, Exeter and Burlington. Its extent, north and south, eleven miles, with a medial width of five miles. In the northwest corner is Canaderaga or Schuyler's lake, which discharges Oaks' creek centrally across the town to the head of the Susquehanna, just below its origin in Otsego lake. This is a fine stream for mills, and there are superior advantages also for waterworks at the outlet of Otsego lake, which is in the southeast corner of this town at the village of Otsego or Cooperstown. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and valleys, but the lands are arable, or fit for meadow or grazing, and are well cultivated. There are in all three houses of worship, two of which are in Cooperstown, and fourteen or fifteen school-houses. There are eight grain-mills, eight saw-mills, three fulling-mills, three carding-machines, an oil mill, paper-mill, and two nail-factories."

The Hope cotton-mill, located in this town, was built in about the year 1815. It is now owned by Mrs. Jane A. Carter, of Cooperstown.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The following is a list of the supervisors from 1804 to 1878, and town clerks from 1825 to 1878. The first records of this town were burned a number of years since, and we are unable to give the names of clerks prior to 1825. The list of supervisors for that period was taken from records in the office of the county clerk:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1804.....	Elijah H. Metcalf.	
1805.....	" "	
1806.....	" "	
1807.....	" "	
1808.....	" "	
1809.....	Robert Campbell.	
1810.....	" "	
1811.....	" "	
1812.....	Oliver Cory.	
1813.....	" "	
1814.....	" "	
1815.....	" "	
1816.....	" "	
1817.....	" "	
1818.....	A. Metcalf.	
1819.....	" "	
1820.....	William Sprague.	
1821.....	" "	
1822.....	" "	
1823.....	" "	
1824.....	Samuel Starkweather.	
1825.....	George Morell.	Geo. Pomeroy.
1826.....	" "	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	" "	" "
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	Orestes Badger.	" "
1833.....	Elihu Phinney.	" "
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	" "	" "
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	" "	" "
1838.....	" "	" "
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	" "	John Hannay.
1841.....	Geo. A. Starkweather.	Hiram S. Babcock.
1842.....	" "	Henry P. Metcalf.
1843.....	" "	" "
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	" "	Geo. Jarvis.
1846.....	Elisha Doubleday.	" "
1847.....	Seth Doubleday.	" "
1848.....	" "	" "
1849.....	Henry Phinney.	" "
1850.....	George Jarvis.	Lewis M. Doubleday.
1851.....	Lewis R. Palmer.	" "
1852.....	" "	Richard A. Lesley.
1853.....	E. P. Byram.	E. D. Persons.



Photo. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

RUSSELL WARREN.

Russell Warren was born Jan. 21, 1797, in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., the sixth child of Darius and Mary Warren. The father and mother were natives of Connecticut, and were married Dec. 26, 1782. They had seven children, four daughters and three sons, as follows: Phoebe, born May 5, 1784, wife of Edmund Pearsall; Julia, born June 28, 1786, a sketch of whose life and portrait appear on another page of this work; Charlotte, born Dec. 31, 1788, died Oct. 1, 1873; Lydia, born March 28, 1791, wife of Anson Fuller, died July, 1854; Lucretia, born April 23, 1793, widow of William Johnson, still living in the town of Otsego, near "Leather-Stocking Falls;" Russell, subject of this sketch; Cyrenus, born Aug. 9, 1800, a farmer, also living in Otsego. The family moved from Old Lebanon, Conn., to New Lebanon, N. Y., and from there (March, 1787) to the town of Otsego, and settled on the farm still owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch.—the third family in the neighborhood.

Russell Warren was married Oct. 17, 1826, to Sophia B. Cook, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Cook. She was born April 1, 1797. Two children were the result of this marriage, viz., one still-born, and Joseph, born Nov. 28, 1828, married to Laura Miller. They had two children, a son and daughter, Russell and Sophia. Mr. Warren's first wife died Dec. 4, 1829. He married, April 10, 1831, Mary Ann Calkins, by whom he had two children, viz., Sophia, born March 20, 1832; Freeman C., born Nov. 10, 1833, married to Esther Sabey, and died Jan. 28, 1877. His second wife died Dec. 31, 1835.

For his third wife he married Jane Calkins, sister to his second wife, Nov. 21, 1836, who was born Aug. 12, 1810.

Six children was the result of this marriage, viz., Mercy Jane, born Jan. 12, 1838, living with her father; Mary Elizabeth, born April 27, 1840, died Feb. 20, 1842; Sarah Adelaide, born Oct. 24, 1841, died Nov. 21, 1849; Susan, born Aug. 20, 1845, died Sept. 18, 1845; Willard C., born Sept. 19, 1847, married to Harriet Williams; Adelaide is their only child; they reside on the first spot occupied by their grandparents; Charles Herbert, born Dec. 5, 1850, died Jan. 7, 1864.

Mr. Warren's third wife died March 3, 1853. August 8, 1854, he married Maria Cook, sister to his first wife, by whom he had no children. She died July 29, 1871. Mr. Warren has devoted his whole life to farming. In politics he is Republican, though he has never been diverted from his chosen pursuit by the attractions of public life. At an early day he drew a quarter ticket in the State lottery, from which he realized (\$7500) seven thousand five hundred dollars. At that time it was a large amount of ready money to come into the possession of a farmer. But, unlike most others who become possessed of sudden wealth, Mr. Warren made good use of the money.

By honorable dealing and strict attention to business, he has accumulated a handsome property, and has always been looked upon as one of the substantial men of his township. Though in his eighty-second year, and enfeebled by old age, his memory is clear, and few have kept better "posted up" in all matters relating to his town and county. He has always refrained from the use of strong drink or profane language. He has always enjoyed the confidence of his neighbors, and the love and respect of all who have known him.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
John F. Seatt.	E. D. Persons.
E. P. Byram.	" "
" "	H. P. Metcalf.
Levi C. Turner.	" "
Geo. W. Ernst.	" "
" "	Marais B. Angell.
" "	" "
Marais B. Angell.	Luzerne M. Bolles.
Horace M. Hooker.	John E. Browne.
" "	" "
Geo. W. Ernst.	Henry L. Hinman.
John K. Leaning.	Benj. F. Murdock.
" "	Chas. R. Burch.
Samuel S. Edick.	" "
S. Wilson Cheney.	Henry W. Cory.
Samuel S. Edick.	" "
Fayette Hinds.	" "
John K. Leaning.	Ellery P. Cory.
Fayette Hinds.	Geo. Jarvis.
" "	" "
John Lewis.	Ellery P. Cory.
James A. Lynes.	" "
James F. Clark.	" "

The town officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—James F. Clark.

Town Clerk.—Ellery P. Cory.

Justice of the Peace.—Rufus C. Doubleday.

Commissioner of Highways.—Francis Heacox.

Assessor.—Silas A. Soule.

Overseers of the Poor.—Albert Pierce and Luther Goodrich.

Town Auditors.—Hezekiah B. Sprague, William E. Cory, Isaac E. Sylvester.

Railroad Commissioners.—G. Pomeroy Keese, John B. Hooker, William A. Doubleday.

Collector.—James McGown.

Constables.—William E. Russell, Orville Beadle, James W. Morrison, Daniel Murphy, Smith Bailey.

Game Constable.—Jacob Bell.

Excise Commissioner.—Cornelius Van Horne.

Inspectors of Election, District No. 1.—George T. Burdell, Everett A. Potter, Frank R. Winney.

Inspectors of Election, District No. 2.—Edgar S. Kinnie, Thomas Taylor, Frank G. Jarvis.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 22,899 acres of improved land in Otsego, and the cash value of farms was \$1,445,236. There were 4011 acres of land plowed; in pasture, 10,062; in meadow, 8189½; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 149; bushels of winter wheat, 662; bushels of oats, 31,585; bushels of barley harvested in 1864, 1689; bushels of buckwheat, 4726; bushels of corn, 11,906; bushels of potatoes, 27,032; bushels of peas, 759; bushels of beans, 245; bushels of turnips, 1795; pounds of hops, 327,923; pounds of tobacco, 1350; bushels of apples, 31,889; barrels of cider, 993; pounds of maple sugar, 19,710; pounds of butter, 145,977; pounds of cheese, 196,287.

Agricultural and General Statistics, 1875.—Otsego has 24,763 acres of improved land, 7156 of woodland, and 1252 acres other than the above. The cash value of farms, \$2,042,860. Acres of land plowed in 1875, 4491; acres in pasture, 10,289; acres mown, 9378; tons of hay produced, 12,462; acres of barley in 1874, 80; bushels produced, 2095; acres of buckwheat, 433; bushels produced, 7186; bushels of Indian corn, 16,147; bushels of oats, 57,744; of rye, 689; of spring wheat, 311; winter wheat,

685; beans, 89; peas, 272; hops, 161,355 pounds; potatoes, 46,776; tobacco, 1000 pounds; barrels of cider, 1382; pounds of maple sugar, 17,332; gallons syrup, 724; horses on farms, 916; value of poultry sold, \$2253; eggs, \$3217; cattle slaughtered, 358; pounds of butter made, 156,510; cheese, 53,735; sheep shorn, 2399; weight of clip, 10,084 pounds; pork made on farms, 163,802 pounds.

Area.—Otsego has an area of 32,141 acres, and its assessed valuation is \$1,008,825, and its equalized valuation is \$1,092,724.

POPULATION.

1800.....	1362	1845.....	4320
1810.....	3810	1850.....	3901
1814.....	2871	1855.....	4334
1820.....	4186	1860.....	4363
1825.....	3917	1865.....	4292
1830.....	4263	1870.....	4590
1835.....	4276	1875.....	4470
1840.....	4120		

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FITCH'S HILL.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of the town of Otsego was organized in the year 1813, with the following members, viz.: Jonah and Esther Sprague; Reuben and Elsie Whipple, son and daughter; George and Alice Roberts; also George, Jr., S. R., Sophia, and Sally Roberts; Joseph Perkins and Alice, his wife; William Holabert, and Amos Babcock and wife. The society erected a church edifice in 1835, located on Fitch Hill. It is a plain building; in size, about 24 by 30 feet. The church has a present membership of about twenty persons, and is in charge of Rev. James Ryder.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FLY CREEK

was organized in about the year 1812 by Rev. Seth Mattison, with the following members, viz., Benjamin Gallup, Celinda Gallup, David Marvin, Geo. Roberts, Eleanor Williams, Sally Rutember, and perhaps some others. Rev. Seth Mattison was the first pastor, and Geo. Roberts, John Abbey, and Clowell Gross trustees. Previously to the erection of the church edifice, services were held in the old Episcopal chapel. The church building was erected in 1839, is 40 by 60 in size, and cost \$1500. The church was dedicated by Dr. Elias Bowen. The church building was repaired and remodeled in 1874, at a cost of \$2500. It is a neat and substantial structure, and its seating capacity is three hundred. The church is in a prosperous condition, and its membership numbers one hundred and sixty persons. The present officers are as follows, viz.: Rev. James Ryder, pastor; Henry Bliss, J. H. Johnson, James Woodbeck, S. C. Bailey, Chas. Babbitt, Daniel Carpenter, and Russell Brownell, trustees.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

located at Fly Creek was organized March 20, 1828, with a membership of twenty-one. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Manning. The church edifice was erected in about the year 1840, at a cost of \$1600.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

located at Fly Creek was organized in 1805, and is said to have been the first church of this denomination formed in the State of New York.

The church edifice was erected in 1820, and remodeled in 1861. The present pastor is Rev. E. E. Peck.

HYDE PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in the Hope factory school-house, in 1855, by Rev. M. L. Kern. The first officers were Cornelius Teachout, George Kirby, and Andrew Losee. The first pastor was Rev. J. L. Wells, and the first members of the church were C. Teachout and wife, Cornelia Mercer, E. Teachout and wife, T. Teachout, Abigail Teachout, William Beach, Maria Beach, A. Evans and wife, Levi Silvernail and wife, M. Alpaugh and wife, and S. Bristol and wife.

The church edifice was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$1000, and was dedicated by Revs. J. Shank, J. L. Wells, and S. Comfort, D.D.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Trustees, Elkanah Teachout, Andrew Losee; Class-leader, John Berry; Stewards, H. Winsor, John Berry, and A. Losee.

The following have served the church as pastors from its organization to the present time: J. L. Wells, two years; W. R. Cochrane, one year; W. C. McDonald, two years; George Watson, two years; Isaac Peaslee, two years; W. L. Thorpe, three years; H. M. Crydenwise, two years; W. A. Wadsworth, one year; A. S. Clarke, three years; W. M. Hiller, present pastor, one year.

The present membership is 50.

MILITARY RECORD.

The town clerk of Otsego for the year 1865 failed to compile a list of those who entered the Rebellion from this town, as directed by the legislature of that year; consequently there is no record in existence showing either the names or number of men furnished by this town. It is very difficult at this distance of time from the Rebellion to compile a perfect list, although we have endeavored to do so, and were ably assisted by Leonard W. Baldwin, of Oaksville.

Dewitt C. Niles, enl. in Co. D, 16th U. S. Inf.
 Horace Ingalls, enl. in Co. K, 14th U. S. Inf.
 A. J. Eldred, enl. in Co. F, 114th Regt.
 E. Butts, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 Will London, enl. in Co. A, 43d Regt.
 D. Salisbury, enl. in Co. A, 10th Regt.
 A. F. Clark, enl. in Co. A, 1st L. Art.
 Ira W. Wright, com-sergt., enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 Leonard W. Baldwin, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 David Lindsay, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 T. N. Doubleday, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 Geo. Johnson, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 D. P. Van Court, M.D., enl. in Co. G, 34th Regt.
 Roswell Stephens, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt.
 D. B. Kendall, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt.
 Frank Davidson, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt.
 C. N. Merckwell, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 Clark Story, enl. in Co. A, 152d Regt.
 Harlow Pickens.
 Emmet Irons, enl. in Co. E, 125th Regt.
 John Thornton, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt.
 E. D. Arnold, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. L. Art.
 Ephraim Rexford, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. L. Art.
 James Brown.
 Ambrose Hadsell.
 Delos Lake.
 Hosea Williams, enl. in Co. F, 44th Regt.
 A. Arnold.
 James Bowmaker, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 Edward Townsend, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.
 Morell Cheesbrough, enl. in Co. M, 2d Cav.
 Stephen E. Cheesbrough, enl. in 146th Regt.
 Herman House, enl. in Co. G, 152d Regt.

Elliott Irons.
 Frederick T. Jarvis, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt.
 Frank Jarvis.
 John Lasher, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt.
 Geo. Copperhall, enl. in Co. H, 152d Regt.
 Charles Colton, enl. in 1st N. Y. Eng.
 Pomeroy Austin, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 John Bristol, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 Charles Metcalf, corp., enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.
 James F. Clark, 2d lieut., enl. in 121st Regt.
 Pomeroy Austin, 121st Regt.; lost an arm at Salem Church, Va.
 Ambrose Hadsell, 43d Regt.
 Ephraim Rexford, Bates' Battery.
 Charles Smith, enl. in the artillery; was in many battles.

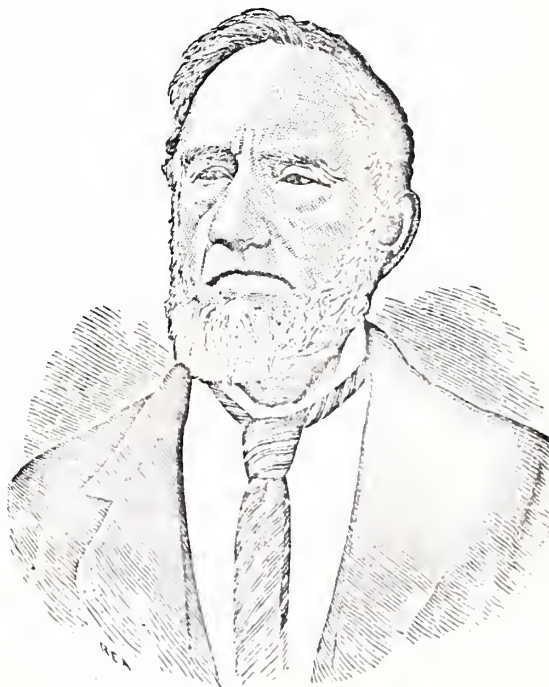
The following are deceased:

Lyman Williams, Co. F, 121st Regt.; Henry Gartzee, Co. F, 43d Regt.; Solomon Townsend, Co. F, 121st Regt.; Freeman W. Alger, Co. F, 121st Regt.; James Lindsay, Co. F, 121st Regt.; Daniel Babbitt, Co. F, 121st Regt.; Albert Post, Co. A, 43d Regt.; Fitch Metcalf, Co. A, 43d Regt.; A. McDaniels, Co. A, 76th Regt.; Eugene Lewis, Co. F, 121st Regt.; Quartus Colton, Co. A, 43d Regt.; Matthew Flandsburgh, Co. E, 121st Regt.; Cephas Irons, Co. E, 121st Regt.; Eugene Alger, Co. F, 121st Regt.; George Taylor, Harley Williams; Josiah Hinds, 1st lieut., Co. G, 152d Regt.; Fairfield Wilson; Lewis Shelman, Co. F, 152d Regt.; Wm. Griffin; Parker Coats, Co. G, 152d Regt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL JOSEPH A. CHENEY,

son of Joseph and Lydia Cheney, was born at Fly Creek, Otsego County, Feb. 28, 1807. He attended the district schools of his native county, and succeeded in acquiring a substantial business education.



J. A. Cheney

He early manifested an interest in military matters, and at the age of eighteen entered the service as a non-commissioned officer. He rendered excellent service, and by ability and talent won the esteem of his superiors; in recognition of his valuable service he was promoted step by



Nancy A. Thayer



W. A. Thayer M. & S.



Caleb Thayer



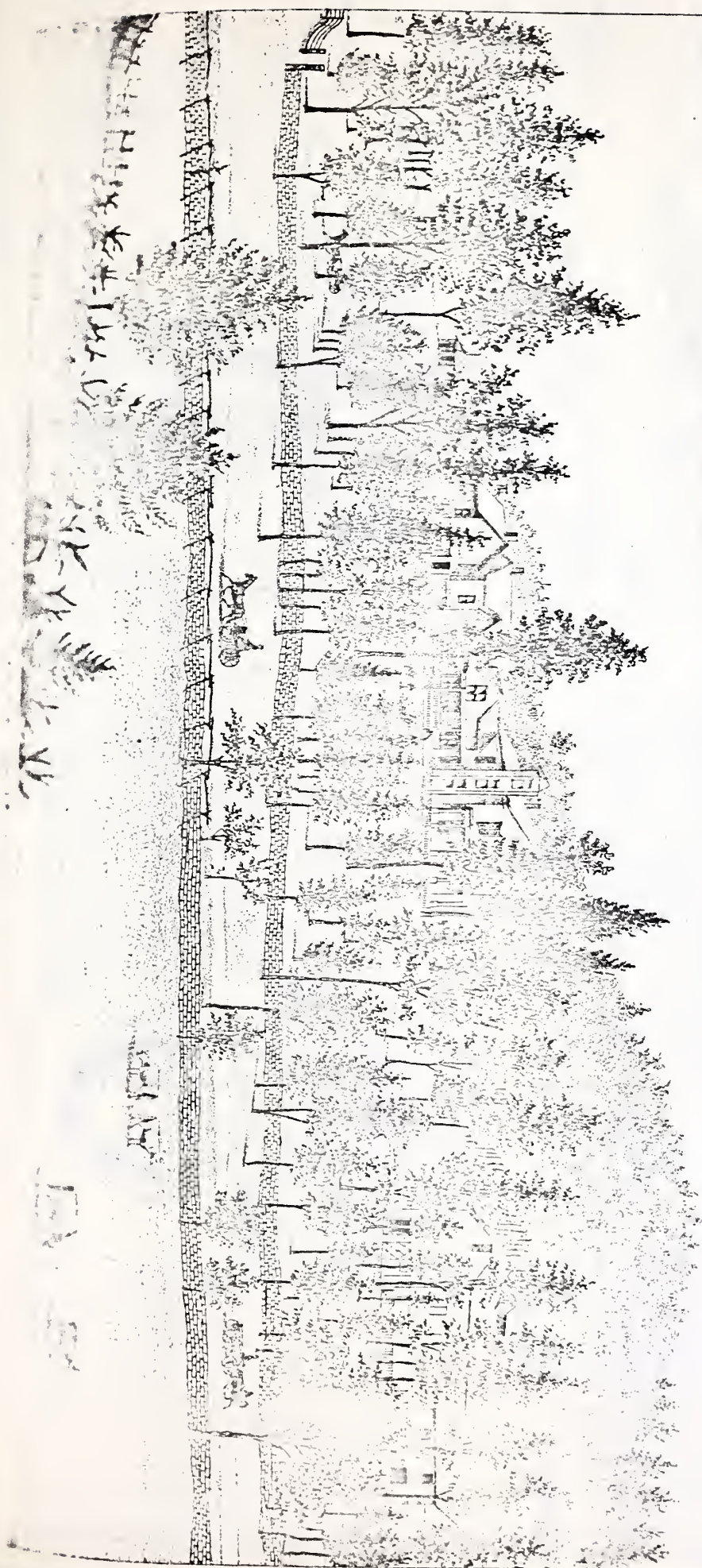
Hannah Thayer

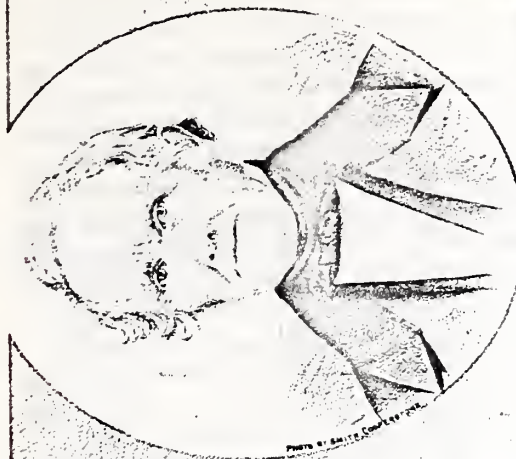


Mrs. H. A. Thayer



Orisco Lake from Front Porch.

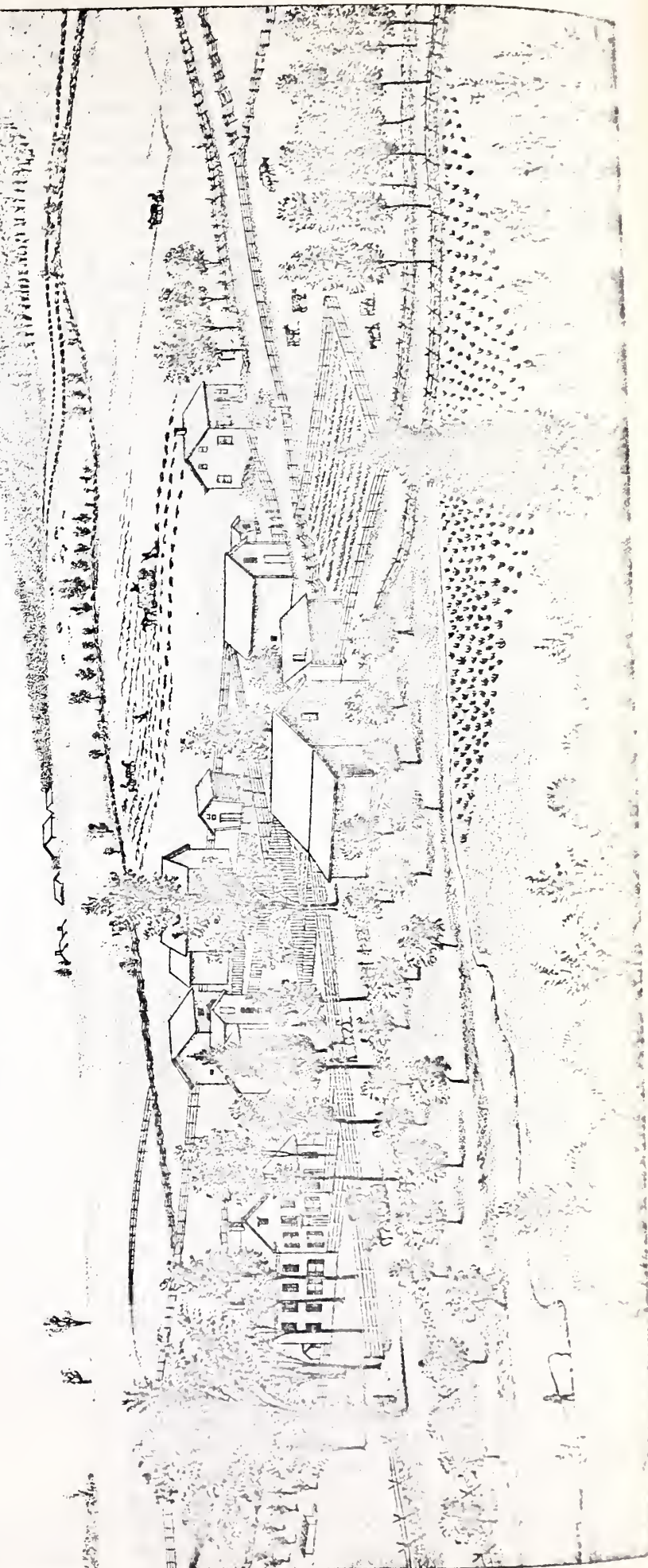




PLATT ST. JOHN



MRS. REBECCA ST. JOHN



to the office of colonel, and was in command of a regiment when the law was repealed. He then reported himself to the adjutant-general as a supernumerary, together with most of the other officers of the regiment.

Mr Cheney was colonel of the 2d Regiment, 2d Brigade, 16th Division of Infantry of Militia of the State of New York. This division was commanded by General S. Burnside, now a practicing attorney in Oneonta. At the time of the election of General Burnside as brigadier-general in this brigade there were three candidates,—S. S. Burnside, Colonel Cheney, the subject of this sketch, and George White, of Cherry Valley,—each of whom received equal votes. Colonel Cheney withdrew in favor of Burnside, thus securing his election. Colonel Cheney's love for the military did not cease with the passage of the law disbanding the military, and he was often called by his fellow-citizens to act as marshal at various political and other gatherings.

Colonel Cheney was a Democrat until the campaign of 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, and has since been an active and uncompromising member of the Republican party. He has ever manifested an interest in all matters concerning the welfare of his town, and has officiated in a number of offices within the gift of his townsmen. During the late Rebellion he notified the adjutant-general that he was a supernumerary, and that if his services were needed he was ready to respond to the call of his country, and to strike at the hideous head of rebellion.

Colonel Cheney has two brothers and two sisters living of a family of nine children, viz.: Mita C., who married Edward H. Parmelee, and is now a celebrated doctress, residing in Laurens. She practiced with eminent success about four years in the State of Connecticut, and six years ago returned to her native county, and was present at the sickness and death of two of her sisters. The daughter of Mita C. married Henry Gartsee, who died in Andersonville. She is now the wife of J. Harvey Steere, a merchant in Laurens. Mary M. married Alfred Burnham, now residing in Sparland, Ill. She has been a school-teacher for over twenty years, and has paid for two farms from the proceeds of teaching. Ebenezer W. resides at White's store, Chenango county. Stephen P. resides at Fly Creek, on a part of the original purchase of Joseph Cheney. The following children are deceased: Samuel W., Celia Ann, Eliza M., and Isaac R. A nephew of Colonel Cheney, Edward C. Parmelee, who married Anna Woodbeck, of Oneonta, resides with him at Fly Creek, and has two children,—one daughter, Mita E., and one son, Joseph F.

Colonel Cheney now resides on ten acres of land called the "southern valley view," located on the turnpike between Fly Creek and Cooperstown, affording a fine view of the valley of the Susquehanna, and in sight of the spot where Leatherstocking's house stood, on the banks of Oaks creek, and in view of the Adams burial-ground, where Leatherstocking was buried.

DR. W. A. THAYER.

Caleb Thayer, father of the doctor, was born in the town of Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 28, 1799. Moved to the State of New York with his family in 1829, and

settled in the town of Otsego, in the same neighborhood in which he continued to reside until his death. In his early residence in Otsego he was engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe for conveying water, and for quite a number of years he traveled in Otsego and adjoining counties in this business; but after cheaper processes of manufacture had been invented, he discontinued the business, and confined himself exclusively to farming. In an obituary notice, published in the *Cooperstown Journal*, the following is said of him:

He was descended from a long-lived ancestry, and inheriting a vigorous constitution, which his temperate and industrious habits tended well to preserve, he was enabled with very little physical suffering and mind unimpaired to reach a ripe old age, to which very few now attain. His was truly a busy life. Time to him was too precious to be squandered in idleness and dissipation. Ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who were needy, he had no charity for the idle and dissipated. He was very social in his disposition, and enjoyed with much zest the society of his friends and neighbors, many of whom often came to him for advice and counsel. In his intercourse with his fellow-men, and in all his business relations, he was ever guided by the principles of right and justice.

Mr. Thayer was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Stevens, he had two children, viz., the subject of this sketch, and Henry Clinton. The latter was born in Otsego, March 1, 1835, and was drowned May 25, 1838. His wife died March 21, 1864, and he was again married Oct. 14, 1866, to H. Aurelia Pierce, daughter of John and Sally Pierce, a further notice of whom will be found in another column of this work.

After his second marriage, Mr. Thayer purchased the old homestead of the Pierce family, upon which he made most of the improvements, and where he died. His death occurred Dec. 4, 1877.

Dr. W. A. Thayer was descended from an old family, several members of which served during the War of the Revolution with distinction. A near relative, Hiram Thayer, was imprisoned on board a British man-of-war in 1803, and was detained until discharged at the close of the war. An aged uncle, William Thayer, still survives at the green old age of eighty-five, who served his country in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

He was born in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., March 6, 1824. His primary education was received in the district school of his neighborhood. When seventeen years of age he entered a preparatory course for college in the Cooperstown academy, where he remained three years. In 1842 he entered the sophomore class of Union college, and graduated from that institution in 1845. For one year thereafter he was principal of the Sunbury academy, Sunbury, Pa. At odd times during his college course, and while teaching, he prosecuted the study of medicine with Dr. King, of Cooperstown. In the fall of 1846 he attended the first course of lectures at the Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, his second course at Woodstock, Vt. from which he took his medical diploma in 1847. In the fall of the same year he commenced the practice of medicine in Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained two years. From thence he went to Cortland, Cortland Co., N. Y., where for seven years he carried on the drug trade in connection with the practice of his profession. In 1856 he

moved to Monmouth, Warren Co., Ill., continuing in the drug trade and practice of medicine. In 1861 he returned to Otsego, where he remained on the homestead farm till 1867, relieving his father from the burden of its management. Having purchased a farm in Oakland, Franklin Co., Iowa, he moved on to it, and remained till 1873. When his father moved on to the Pierce farm, he returned to the homestead, which he has since occupied.

The doctor married, Sept. 10, 1849, Nancy A. Crittenden, daughter of Ichabod and Lydia Crittenden, who were natives of Cincinnatus, Cortland Co., N. Y. She was born July 3, 1826, in Willet, Cortland Co. They have children as follows: Alfred Clinton, born May 19, 1851; died Dec. 22, 1852. Franklin A., born Dec. 20, 1853; married April 10, 1877, to Fanny Popejoy; living on the farm in Iowa. Henry Caleb, born Dec. 17, 1856. George Crittenden, born June 21, 1865. Charles Ichabod, born Aug. 1, 1868; the latter three living at home.

In politics the doctor has been a life-long Democrat. He has retired from the practice of medicine, finding ample employment of his time in the management of his farm. A representation of his home, with portraits of his father and mother, self and wife, appear on other pages of this work.

JOHN PIERCE

was born March 15, 1791, in Alfred, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. In 1797 his father, Levi Pierce, purchased of William Cooper, at \$5 per acre, the farm now owned by Mrs. H. A. Thayer, of 150 acres, in town of Otsego, Otsego County. In 1799 he moved with his family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and two daughters, and settled upon it. His sons were Joseph, born May 22, 1789, who died (Nov. 1, 1861) in Tompkins county; John, subject of this sketch; Sybil, born June 27, 1792, wife of William Lawrence, of Genesee county; Watestill, born Sept. 29, 1798, widow of Gideon H. Russell, still living near her son, Gideon H. Russell, in Otsego. The four were born in Alfred, Rensselaer county. After the family moved to Otsego the following children were born: Rebecca, April 27, 1801, wife of Wilbur Turner, died Nov. 23, 1829; Thomas, born June 12, 1802, living in Pennsylvania; Lois, Sept. 29, 1804, wife of James Rankin, settled in Iowa; Sophia, Jan. 29, 1809, wife of John Austin, died June 5, 1836; Levi, born March 1, 1812, a soldier in the Mexican war, also a private in Company H, 121st Regiment New York Volunteers, in the war of the Rebellion, from both of which he received an honorable discharge.

The father, Levi Pierce, died at the age of eighty-eight, Sept. 2, 1852. His wife, Aug. 3, 1855. John was the "home boy," and to him was deeded the old homestead farm. He was married, March 20, 1816, to Sally Kinney, daughter of Jesse and Roxey Kinney, residents of Brookfield, N. Y. She was born Jan. 30, 1795. They had children as follows: Loroxy, born July 17, 1819, unmarried, living with her sister, Mrs. Thayer; Hiram K., born March 15, 1820, married to Emeline Woodard, and a farmer, living in town of Otsego; Sally Betsey, born Dec. 25, 1821, unmarried, also living with her sister, Mrs.

Thayer; Phoebe, born Jan. 17, 1824, died April 10, 1824; Sophia, born Jan. 30, 1826, died April 10, 1829; Nancy, born April 10, 1828, married Orville Beadle, Feb. 7, 1847, living in Otsego; Harriet Aurelia, born Aug. 22, 1830, married Oct. 14, 1866, to Caleb Thayer, a further notice of whom will be found below; Rebecca M., born July 1, 1834, married to Henry Caseby, March 20, 1862; after his death she married Daniel Roberts, of North Adams, Mass., where she resides; Elvira Sophronia, born Oct. 2, 1836, married to Menzo Bowen, Feb. 7, 1856, farmer, living in Otsego; Alfred K., born Sept. 8, 1840, married, and since the recent death of Caleb Thayer, living upon and working Mrs. Thayer's farm.

Mr. Pierce was a good citizen, an accommodating neighbor, and a kind and affectionate father. In politics a Democrat. At the time of his death he was a member of the Baptist church. He died Aug. 24, 1862. His wife survived him nearly fifteen years. Her death occurred June 6, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Among the published notices of her death, we quote the following: "Her excellent qualities as a true neighbor and friend to all, won for her the highest estimation of the vicinity in which she has so long resided. A characteristic feature of her life, her patience, and fidelity to the right, will make her memory redolent for many years to come. As a faithful wife and devoted mother, she served the highest interests of society, and now, with many others of the fathers and mothers of the past sleeping in the silent house of rest, she is held in sacred remembrance, and society rises up with her sons and daughters to call her blessed."

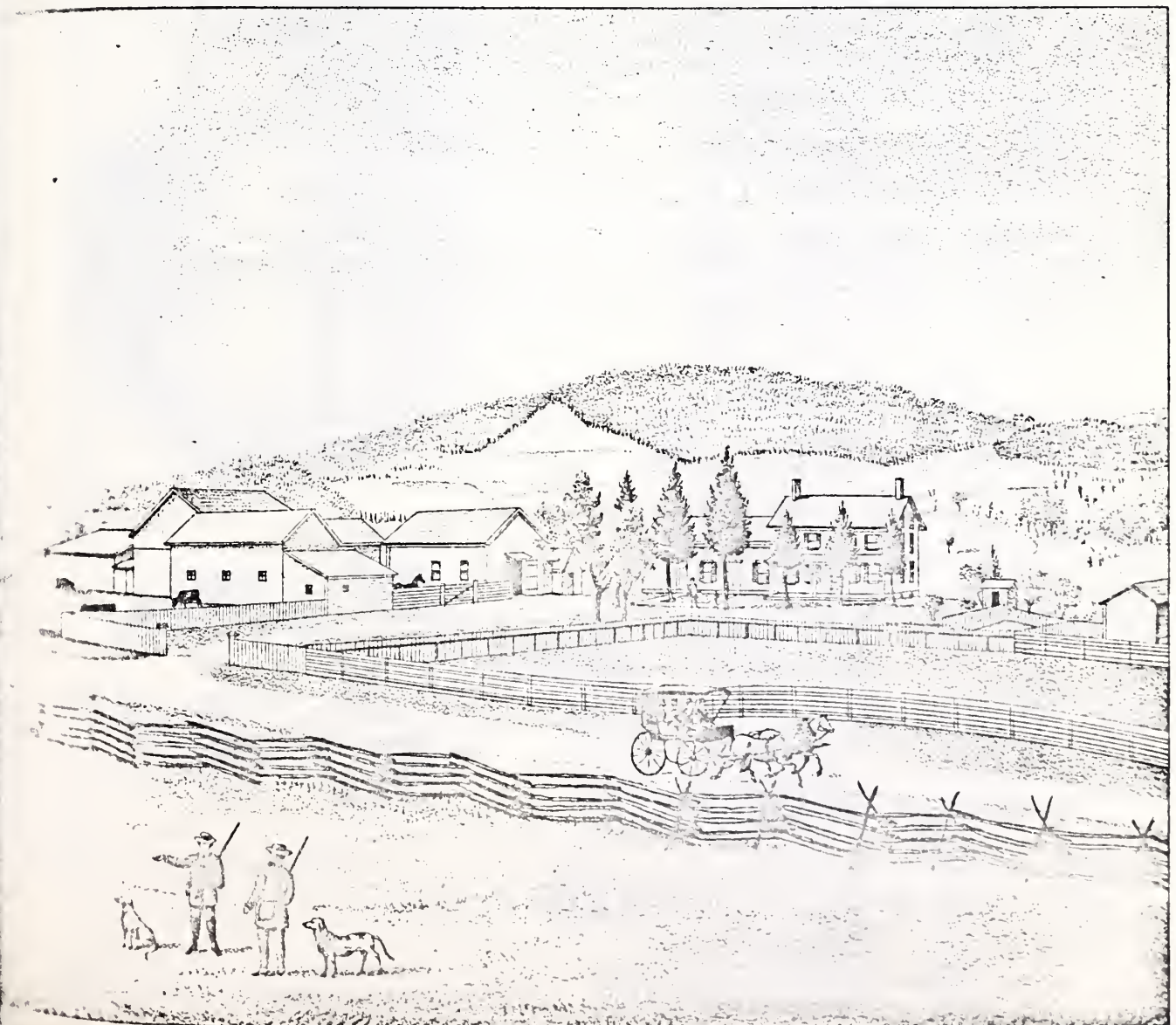
Their daughter, Harriet Aurelia, now the widow of the late Caleb Thayer, deserves further notice than the mere mention of her birth and marriage. From a child she was possessed of a strong desire for an education, but the limited means of her parents, with the necessity of providing for a large family, together with a personal affliction of stuttering, which almost prevented utterance, seemed to present insurmountable obstacles in the way of attaining her cherished purpose. By long-continued and persistent efforts, which would rival Demosthenes in the accomplishment of the same object, she succeeded in almost entirely overcoming her difficulty of speech. At the age of twenty-one she had learned the milliner's trade, and at odd times had learned to read and write, but knew nothing of grammar, arithmetic, and geography, but had accumulated \$150 at her trade, the whole of which she expended in a term at the Normal school at Albany; at the expiration of which she passed a successful examination for a teacher, and by that means, at the age of twenty-five, had earned \$200, within \$50 sufficient for another course at Albany. Upon the recommendation of a friend in Cooperstown, she applied to the late William H. Averell for a loan of the \$50. "What security can you give?" he asked. "I will get my life insured and assign you the policy." She obtained the \$50 and returned it in due time with interest. She followed teaching for the love of it, having taught in the different districts of her native town, Otsego, nineteen terms. Her example of perseverance under difficulties is one well worth recording. A representation of her home, the old home of her parents, which upon her marriage had



MRS. FRANCIS TAYLOR.



FRANCIS TAYLOR.

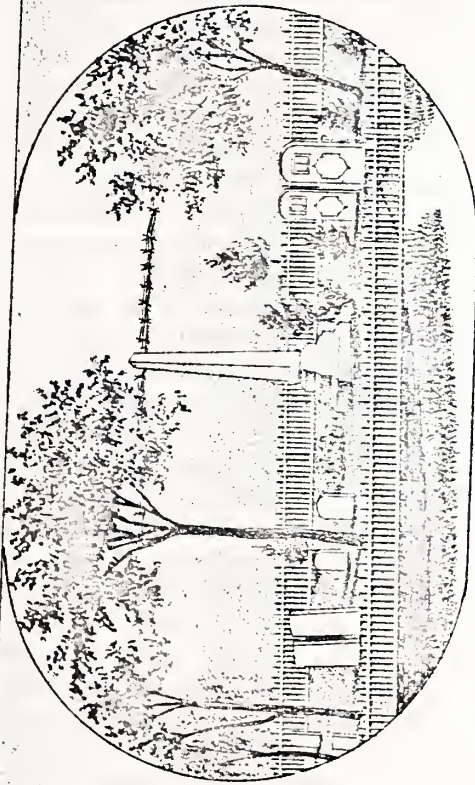


RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS TAYLOR, OTSEGO OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



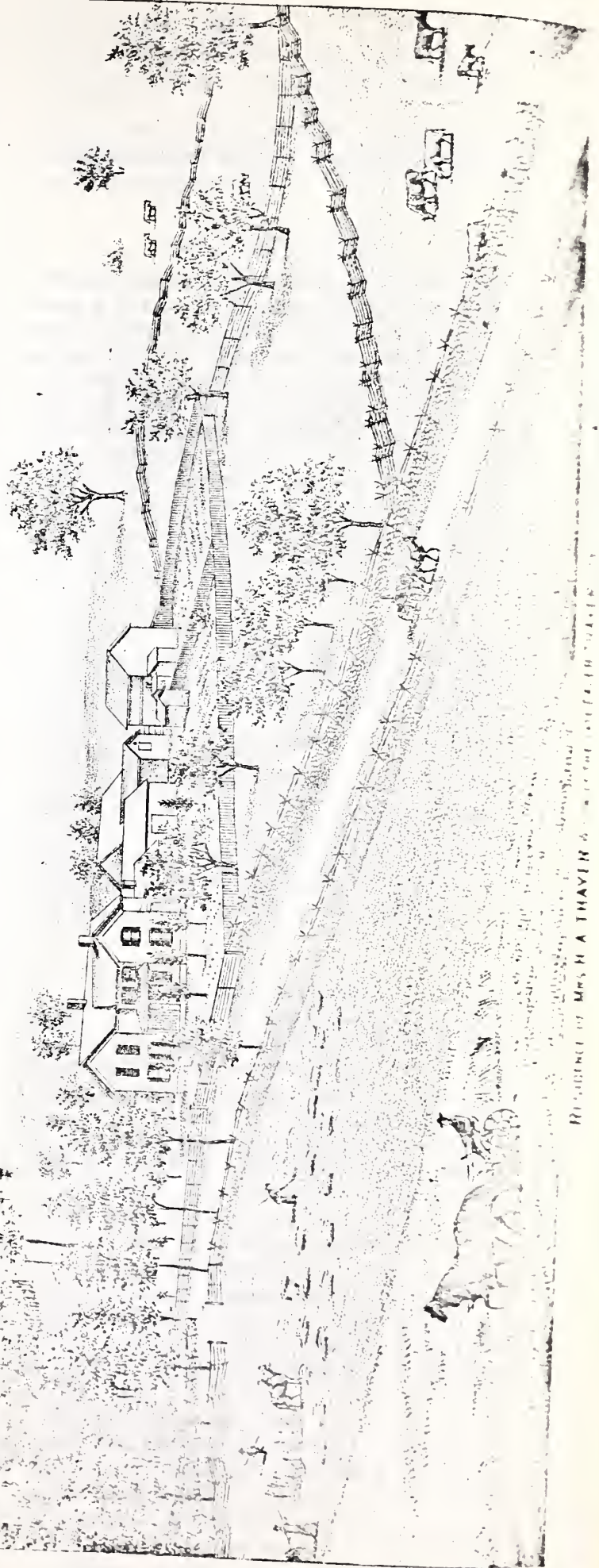
JOHN PIERCE

PHOTO BY SMITH COOPERSON



MRS. SALLY PIERCE.

PHOTO BY SMITH COOPERSON



RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. A. THAYER

her portrait and improved by her husband, together with the portraits of her father and mother, appear, at her instance, on another page of this work as a grateful tribute to their memory. Her portrait appropriately appears on the same page with her husband and his former wife.

PLATT ST. JOHN.

This gentleman was born in Norwalk, Conn., March 2, 1790, the eldest child of Aaron and Mary St. John. His father moved from Connecticut in 1807, and settled on the farm in the town of Otsego which has since been held in the family. He had one brother, Martin, who went to Florida,—the last heard of him. He had four sisters, Sarah, Cynthia, Mehetabel, and Maria, all of whom were married, raised families, and are deceased. The father died Jan. 26, 1815, the mother Aug. 31, 1844. Upon the death of his father Platt received 100 acres of the homestead farm, and afterwards bought the remaining 100 acres belonging to the heirs. He was married, Dec. 30, 1812, to Rebecca Russell, daughter of Jethro and Rebecca Russell, who were natives of New Bedford, Mass. They had children as follows:

Mary A., born March 5, 1815, married, Feb. 5, 1845, to Pardon H. Russell, who was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1814. They had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Russell died Jan. 30, 1875. Mrs. R. has been living since his death with her mother, Mrs. St. John. At her instance a representation of the old homestead, with portraits of her father and mother, appear on another page of this work. Polly, born April 4, 1817, wife of Chester Taylor. Juliet E., born April 15, 1846, the wife of S. Wilson Cheney; Arthur W., born Oct. 28, 1871, and Maude May, born Feb. 21, 1873, are the children of the latter. Lillie M., born May 8, 1857, wife of George A. Bailey. Stephen, born June 29, 1821; died March 19, 1844. Juliet, born Sept. 25, 1824, wife of George Hines; died April 9, 1845. Louisa, born Dec. 28, 1826; died Nov. 20, 1868. Of the latter we quote the following from an obituary notice by her pastor, the Rev. H. V. Talbot:

She was a warm and zealous advocate of the doctrine of holiness, and her consistent walk, Christian conversation, devotion to Christ and his cause, bore unmistakable evidence that she enjoyed it. When death came it found her ready. She quietly folded her hands, exclaiming, "All is light before me!" and peacefully fell asleep in Jesus.

Mr. St. John was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fly Creek from its organization. We cannot better close this record of his life than by quoting from an obituary notice furnished the *Northern Christian Advocate* by his pastor, the Rev. David L. Pendall:

Brother St. John was one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Fly Creek, and one of its firmest friends. The last time we have feasted with us, which was a few weeks previous to his death, he gave in a fervent, melting testimony of the effects of the work of God in his soul; and we thought, while listening to it with delight, that if it was the last testimony we should ever hear from him, it would be a blessed legacy to leave to his family, the church, and the world. It was the last. Ere he was again permitted to feel the power of Jesus to save, in a public capacity, he was summoned to the paradise of God. . . . He lived a Chris-

tian, died a Christian, and doubtless is a sharer in the Christian's blessed record.

The mother is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four, surrounded with the loving attentions of her children, grand and great-grandchildren.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, moved at an early day from Bennington, Vt., and settled with his family in that portion of the town of Otsego which has been known as "Taylortown." He paid one thousand dollars for one thousand acres of land, five hundred of which was situated in a body in the town of Otsego. He had three sons and three daughters, as follows: Erastus, Thomas, and Chester; Cynthia, Lucy, and Irena. His children were all married and settled on different portions of the five-hundred-acre tract. Thomas Taylor, father of Francis, married Margaret McCulloch. Besides the subject of this sketch, their children were Cynthia, Nancy, Erastus, and Mary Ann. Cynthia and Erastus are deceased.

Francis Taylor was born Nov. 15, 1811, and has always lived on the place of his birth, having inherited the farm from his father. He was married April 11, 1841, to Eliza Davidson, daughter of Asa B. and Armelia Davidson, formerly residents of the town of Otsego. Mrs. T. was born Nov. 19, 1811.

Richard Davidson, a farmer living in the same neighborhood, is a brother. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have no children. Mr. Taylor has been a life-long farmer, and everything about his home indicates thoroughness and thrift. A representation of it, together with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, appears on another page of this work.

CHARLES CHILDS

was born in the town of Exeter, Otsego Co., April 27, 1810, being the fifth child of Elisha and Nancy Childs. About the year 1800 his parents, who were natives of Connecticut, settled in Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., where all their children were born,—six sons and four daughters. His father was one of the founders of the Congregational church of Exeter. His mother was also a member.

Mr. Childs has been twice married. His first wife was Diantha Cushman, daughter of David and Hettie Cushman, of Exeter. Their marriage occurred Oct. 7, 1847. No children by this marriage. His wife died Aug. 22, 1859. His second marriage was July 3, 1866, to Augusta Thorpe, daughter of Henry and Mary Thorpe. Mrs. Childs was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., Jan. 5, 1841. They have one child, Helen Augusta, born Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. Childs was bred a farmer. In the year 1833 he came to Oaksville, and served four years as clerk in a store. Then went to Vanhornsville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and assisted Elias Braman in starting a cotton-manufactory. He remained there three years. In 1840 he returned to Oaksville and became part owner in the manufacture of cotton goods, in calico printing, with Russell Williams.

After five years of successful business he sold his interest to Mr. Williams and went into the commission business, handling wool, cotton, and produce. At the expiration of several years, the failure of Colonel Williams threw the mill back into his hands, and he sold to Rufus Steer. He has continued the commission business and farming till the present time. Mr. Childs is Republican in politics, and has held various offices of public trust; was postmaster for many years, director in the Otsego County agricultural society, director of the C. & S. railroad since its organization, and railroad commissioner for the town of Otsego for four or five years past.

WILLIAM KENDRICK WARREN.

Julius Warren, father of William K. Warren, the second child of Darius and Mary Warren, was born June 28, 1786. Darius Warren settled in the town of Otsego, on the farm now owned and occupied by Russell Warren, in 1787, among its first settlers. Julius married Anna Webster in 1787, by whom he had two children, Francis E. and Erastus W., the latter a farmer in the town of Otsego. His wife died Sept. 25, 1821, and subsequently he married Abigail Cook. William K. is the only child by this marriage. After his marriage in 1806 he purchased and settled on what is known as the "Dora Allen" farm, now owned by Menzo Hoke. In 1816 he sold it and settled on the place still owned and occupied by his son, the subject of this sketch. He died Aug. 2, 1866, having lived more than ten years beyond the allotted period of life. His wife survived him about seven years. She died Jan. 18, 1872, at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

William Kendrick Warren was born Dec. 15, 1824. He still owns and occupies the home of his birth. He was married, Feb. 15, 1849, to Ruth Janette Miller, daughter of William and Betsey Miller, of Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y. Mrs. Warren was born Oct. 1, 1826. Their only child is Augusta M. Warren, born Nov. 14, 1849, who, since the death of her mother, which occurred March 19, 1870, has kept house for her father.

Mr. Warren in politics is a Republican. He has been a member of the First Baptist church since 1842. His wife was a member of the same church from the time of her marriage till her death. The daughter is also a member.

An incident related by Mr. Warren forcibly illustrates the wide contrast in the circumstances of the present and early times. He states that at one time provisions had run so low in the family that his grandfather, Darius, walked twenty-seven miles to Canajoharie, where he bought and had ground a bushel of wheat, and brought it home on his back.

FENIMORE C. WHIPPLE.

This gentleman was born in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1834, the youngest child of Seth and Eunice Whipple. His father was born Feb. 20, 1793, in Hartwick, Mass. About the year 1818 he came to Otsego County, and settled on a farm situated in that portion of the town of Otsego known as Metcalf Hill. He was married, Feb. 4, 1821, to Eunice Metcalf, daughter of Tracy

and Sally Metcalf, who were among the early settlers of the town. She was born May 30, 1797. Their children were as follows: Chiron Tracy, born Dec. 20, 1821; married to Caroline Hicks, by whom he had two children, Effinger E. and Clarence F.; he died in Janesville, Wis., Aug. 23, 1849. Napoleon, born Sept. 24, 1823; still living. Sophia, born Nov. 19, 1825; wife of Delos A. Thayer, a farmer living in Otsego. Catharine, born Feb. 10, 1828; living with her brother, Fenimore. Fenimore C., the subject of this sketch, born Sept. 21, 1834. The father died Oct. 6, 1848; the mother Nov. 29, 1875.

The subject of this sketch has always lived on the place of his nativity, and owns and carries on the "homestead" farm, having purchased the interests of the heirs. He was married, Feb. 10, 1861, to Lydia E. Clark, daughter of Thomas and Armilla Clark. Her father was a native of Rhode Island; her mother of the town of Laurens, Otsego Co., N. Y. Her father was twice married. By his first wife he had children as follows: Caroline, Delos, Sarah, Pharez, and Diana. By his second, Lydia E. (Mrs. Whipple), Mary J., and Asenath O. The children of the first wife are all settled in Wisconsin. Mrs. Whipple's sisters are both married and living in the town of Hartwick, Otsego County.

Since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Whipple have lived on the old homestead, which has been added to and much improved and is now one of the finest farm-homes in the town. They have children as follows: Minnie J., born Feb. 21, 1866, and Claude E., born Oct. 1, 1871, both living at home.

Mr. Whipple is a Republican in politics. On another page of this work may be found a view of the home, with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Whipple.

FRANCIS HECOX.

Samuel Hecox, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Connecticut, and in 1815 bought and settled on the farm in the town of Otsego which has since been held in the family.

The subject of this sketch was born at the homestead, Dec. 30, 1836, the eldest child of Nathaniel and Margaret E. Hecox. His father was born Feb. 9, 1804; his mother, whose maiden name was McFee, was born July 13, 1810. They had two children,—Francis and Mary C. The latter was born Nov. 22, 1845, and married Sherman Wort, son of Hon. Azariah Wort, of Sandy Creek, Jan. 6, 1872. They have one daughter, Mabel.

Upon the death of his father, which occurred Sept. 4, 1859, the estate was left to his wife, son, and daughter. Francis purchased his sister's interest, and thus became the owner of two-thirds of the property. He was married, Oct. 15, 1863, to Phebe A. Barton, daughter of Hiram and Nancy Barton. Mrs. Hecox was born Aug. 31, 1840. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters,—viz., George B., born Sept. 6, 1864; Eleanor M., born Jan. 3, 1867; Hiram, born June 14, 1869; Gracie, born Jan. 18, 1876; all living at home.

Mr. Hecox has a farm of 250 acres, and one of the best in the township. It is devoted principally to dairying.



JULIUS WARREN.



MRS. JULIUS WARREN.



MISS AUGUSTA WARREN.



W. K. WARREN



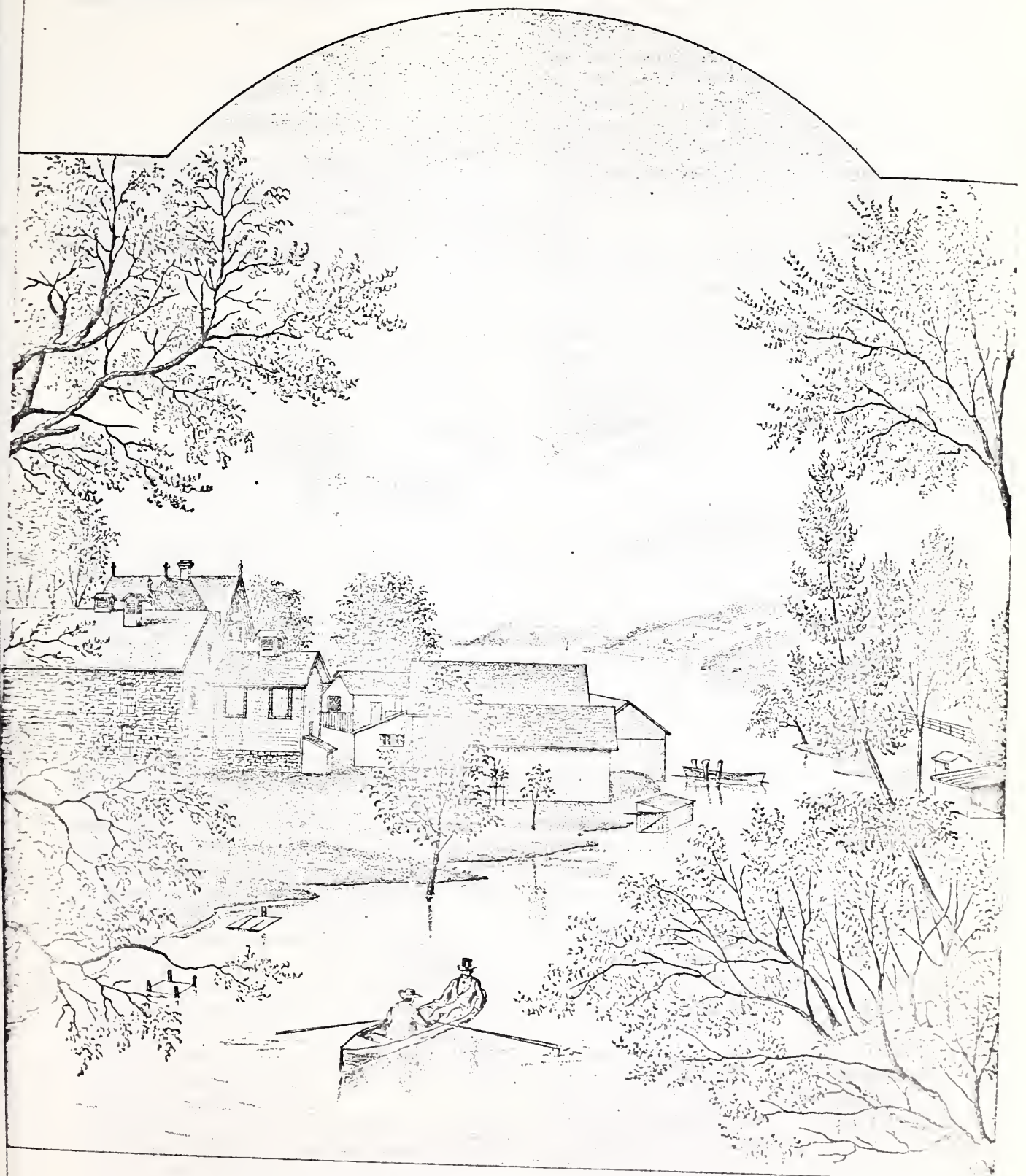
MRS. W. K. WARREN



RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS HECOX, OTSEGO, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF C. CHILDS, OAKSVILLE, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



OUTLET TO OTSEGO LAKE AND SOURCE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER ,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

SKETCHED BY H. ROGERS APR. 1. 75. A. B.

He was a staunch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in local politics. He has been twice elected road commissioner, for terms of three years each. A representation of his home appears on another page of this work.

CHAPTER LX.

COOPERSTOWN.

Indian Occupancy—The First White Man—Cadwallader Colden—Rev. Gideon Hawley—Visited by Washington in 1783—Judge William Cooper—The First Building—The Pioneers and their Locations—First Streets—Incidents—Initial Events—The Whipping Post—The Indian Alarm—Incorporation of the Village of Otsego—Changed to Cooperstown—Subsequent Events—Necrology—Classic Scenes—The Leatherstocking Tales—Cooper—The Village Described by N. P. Willis, in 1848—Cooperstown of to-day.

"O, a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realm of tears,
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a boundless sweep and a surge sublime,
As it blends with the Ocean of Years."

B. F. TAYLOR.

ONE brief century ago but a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval forest surrounding the picturesque lake which lies nestled among the hills of Otsego. Only was heard the fierce howl of the wolf and the savage *ah-ah-quan* of the Indian warrior. The circling smoke arose from many an Indian wigwam; the hunter bounded through the forest after the deer and moose; beavers, otters, and martins were in abundance; the salmon smoked at every camp-fire; the waters of the lake were parted by the birchen canoe, and the dripping oar of the Indian glistened in the sunlight. Here was the red man in all his glory. This was a portion of the Indian Eden, and, as far as his unsophisticated vision extended, destined to remain.

The first white man who passed through this region was Cadwallader Colden, surveyor-general, in the year 1737. Sixteen years afterwards, in 1753, Rev. Gideon Hawley was sent to this locality as a missionary to the Indians. He says, "We met with difficulty about getting a canoe, and sent an Indian into the woods to get ready a bark, but he made small progress. In the afternoon came from Otsego lake, which is the source of the Susquehanna."

The curtain which had been lifted for a brief period was again dropped, and we hear nothing of this region until 1783, when General Washington visited it on an exploring expedition, as shown by the following extract from a letter written by him to the Marquis de Chastellux, under date of Princeton, Oct. 12, 1783: "I then traversed the country to the head of the eastern branch of the Susquehanna, and viewed the lake Otsego."

Cooperstown was founded by William Cooper, father of J. Fenimore Cooper, who became the owner of a tract of land embracing 100,000 acres, lying on the west side of the river and the lake, both north and south of the village, in May, 1785. Mr. Cooper acquired the title to this land from Colonel George Croghan, who had purchased it from the Indians. In the fall of the same year he visited his purchase with a party of surveyors, and in January, 1786,

took possession of his property, which has subsequently been known as the "Cooper patent."

The first building on the site of the present village of Cooperstown was undoubtedly erected by Colonel Croghan, as a place where he might hold negotiations with the Indians. This was a building constructed of hewed logs, and during General Clinton's campaign against the Indians was occupied by him as headquarters.

It is said that between the years 1761 and 1770, John Christopher Hartwick, proprietor of the "Hartwick patent," and Colonel Croghan each resided a short time on the site of Cooperstown, but the first permanent settlement was made under the auspices of Mr. Cooper, in the winter of 1786.

One of the first settlers was John Miller, in 1786. A widow Johnson also located here in the same year, and erected the first frame building,—a two-story structure, built for a tavern. One of the first conveyances of real estate executed by Mr. Cooper was to Israel Guile, a pioneer, who, with William Ellison, a surveyor, and the widow Johnson mentioned above, were the only families that passed the winter of 1786 in this frontier settlement.

The spring of 1787 witnessed the arrival of many emigrants ready to face the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Cooper visited his purchase during this year, and perfected the necessary arrangements for the erection of a building for his own occupancy during the coming season. During 1787 several log dwellings were erected, and in 1789 Mr. Cooper's dwelling was completed on Second street. This was the second regular dwelling-house in the place. It was two stories in height, with two wings, and was covered with wide boards. It commanded a full view of the lake, and was considered a very pretentious establishment for those early days. This building was burned in 1812.

The first streets in the village were surveyed and platted, under the direction of Mr. Cooper, by William Ellison, in 1788. These were nine in number, six extending in a parallel direction east and west, and three crossing them at right angles. The street along the margin of the lake was designated as Front street, and those running parallel were numbered from Second to Sixth street. The street lying next to the river was called Water street, and that one divided by the grounds of Mr. Cooper was known by two names, Fair and Main street, while the one on the west side of the survey was called West street. This survey embraced an area of 112 acres.

In the year 1789, as mentioned above, Mr. Cooper's house was completed, and it seems that he at once manifested a lively interest in the embryo village, as he brought in a stock of goods and opened a store. This was the pioneer mercantile establishment in the place, and was conducted by R. R. Smith. The first tannery was also erected in 1789, by John Howard. In the year 1790, Mr. Cooper brought his family to the village and became an actual resident of the town.

The following pleasing description of his advent is from the pen of G. Pomeroy Keese, Esq., of this village:

"One bright October afternoon eighty years ago, as the sun was drawing lengthened shadows over the landscape, bathing in rich autumnal light the hills which surround

the limpid waters of Otsego lake, came around the base of 'Mount Vision' a lumbering family coach, bearing with its attendant vehicles the founder of Cooperstown and his household to their new home. All the glorious beauties of the changing foliage which have since charmed so many thousands who have visited this still rural retreat, were in their virgin splendor, and as the new-comers looked upon the scene and beheld in the reflection of the lake below the dark shades of the evergreens contrasted with the gold and crimson hues of the maple and the beech, they must have been sadly insensible to the chief attraction of their future abode if they failed to see in it one of the most perfect combinations of hill and valley, lake and forest, which the hand of painter could portray. The party, numbering fifteen in all with the family and domestics, was an imposing cavalcade in this primitive region just emerging from the wilderness.

"The pilgrimage of which this afternoon's journey was the conclusion had taken two long and steady weeks of travel; and as the party left their former home in Burlington, New Jersey, and severed all the connection which bound them to a residence in the midst of the civilization and refinement of the early days of the republic, they doubtless felt that they were far more the pioneers in a new and untried venture than many an emigrant now feels when he starts for the most distant valleys of Montana.

"With the fading sunlight our travelers passed along the western slope of Mount Vision, and as they paused to take a view of the lake, they saw a deer come out of the forest and drink of its waters. Soon they crossed the Susquehanna at its source, the outlet of Otsego lake, and entered the confines of the village named after its founder—Cooperstown. The whole population of the place—thirty-five in all—were drawn up to receive the 'lord of the manor,' who, from henceforth, as the first judge of the county and its largest landed proprietor, became the leading spirit in all that region."

Judge Cooper, in addition to his love of athletic sports, was also fond of the humorous, as the following incident, related by J. Fenimore Cooper, clearly illustrates:

"In the course of the winter of 1789-90, during one of the periodical visits of Colonel Frey, a large lumber-sleigh was fitted out with four horses, and the whole party sallied upon the lake for a morning drive. An ex-officer of the French army, a Monsieur Ebbal, resided by himself on the western bank of the lake. Perceiving the sleigh-and-four approaching his house, this gentleman, with the courtesy of his nation, went forth upon the ice to greet the party, of whose character he was not deceived by the style in which it appeared. Mr. Cooper invited his French friend to join him, promising him plenty of game, with copious libations of Madeira, by way of inducement. Though a good table-companion in general, no persuasion could prevail on the Frenchman to accept the offer that day, until, provoked by his obstinacy, the party laid violent hands on him and brought him to the village by force. Monsieur Ebbal took his captivity in good part, and was soon as buoyant and gay as any of his companions. He habitually wore a long-skirted surtout, which at that time was almost a mark of a Frenchman, and this surtout he pertinaciously refused to

lay aside, even when he took his seat at table. On the contrary, he kept it buttoned to the very throat—as it might be in defiance. The Christmas jokes, a plentiful board, and heavy potations, however, threw the guest off his guard. Warmed with the wine and the blazing fire, he incautiously unbuttoned, when his delighted companions discovered that the accidents of a frontier, the establishment of a bachelor who kept no servant, and certain irregularities in washing-days that were attendant on both circumstances, coupled with his *empressement* to salute his friends, had induced the gallant Frenchman to come abroad without a shirt. He was uncased on the spot, amid the roars of the convives, and incontinently put into linen."

"Cooper was so polite," added the mirth-loving Hendrick Frey, when he repeated this story for the hundredth time, "that he supplied a shirt with ruffles at the wristbands, which made Ebbal very happy for the rest of the night. But how his hands did go after he got the ruffles!"

Upon the organization of the county in 1791, Cooperstown was designated as the county-seat, and Mr. Cooper was appointed first judge. The population at the time was one hundred. This year ushered in a progressive era in the history of the village. A court-house, jail, and several other buildings were erected. It was during this year also that the first regular tavern was erected in this village, called the Red Lion, and stood on the southwest corner of Main and Pioneer streets. This was an inn of considerable note, and was a favorite rendezvous for the settlers generally, and in front of the old Red Lion occurred many of the wrestling matches for which Cooperstown in "ye olden time" was famous, and here it was that the celebrated contest took place between Judge Cooper and Timothy Morse.*

The second tavern erected in the village was called the Blue Anchor, Wm. Cook proprietor, and stood on the site now occupied by the brick block of Hooker & Co., on the northeast corner of Main and Pioneer streets, and was diagonally opposite to the Red Lion. In speaking of this primitive establishment, J. Fenimore Cooper says, "This house was in much request for many years among all the genteeler portions of the travelers. Its host was a man of singular humor, great heartiness of character, and perfect integrity. He had been the steward of an English East Indiaman, and enjoyed an enviable reputation in the village for his skill in mixing punch and flip. On holidays a stranger would have been apt to mistake him for one of the magistrates of the land, as he invariably appeared in a drab coat of the style of 1776, with buttons as large as dollars, breeches, striped stockings, buckles that covered half his foot, and a cocked hat large enough to extinguish him. The landlord of the Blue Anchor was a general favorite, his laugh and his pious oaths having become historical." Among the other inns at that time, the one that claimed the most importance was Washington Hall, which stood on the site now occupied by the "Skeleton Hotel."

In those days, as at present, there were

"Doubtful balances of rights and wrongs,
And weary lawyers with endless tongues."

The first Gamaliel of the law who raised his voice in

* See page 22.

Cooperstown was Abraham Ten Broeck, of New Jersey, and soon after, in the same year,—1791,—came Jacob G. Fonda, of Schenectady. These gentlemen constituted the "Cooperstown bar" until about 1793, when the village, having increased in importance, witnessed the advent of Joseph Strang, Esq., of Orange county, and Moss Kent, a brother of the well-known Chancellor James Kent. Those four attorneys, however, all left Cooperstown within the next twelve years.

The first disciple of Æsculapius came to reside in the village in 1791. His name was Powers. His career, however, soon terminated. He was charged with the heinous offense of mixing tartar emetic with the beverage of a ball at the Red Lion, and was tried, found guilty, and placed in the stocks, which event served to sever his connection with the village. During the same year came Dr. Fuller, who soon acquired an extensive practice, and during a long period was the prominent physician of this section. About two years after Drs. Farusworth and Gott also took up their residence in the place.

The first birth in the village occurred in 1792, and was that of Nathan Howard, a son of John Howard. The first death was that of a son of Joseph Griffen, also in 1792. The second death was that of Jabez Wright, a cabinet-maker, who was drowned in the outlet; and the third, James Barber, died of smallpox in 1795.

The first mills on the Susquehanna were erected by Wm. Ellison, in 1792.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Judge Cooper the village steadily increased in business importance, and between the years 1792 and 1797 many important interests were established. James Averill erected a tannery, and Messrs. Wade, Stevens, Rensselaer Williams, Richard Williams, Peter Ten Broeck, Norman Landon, and Le Quoy opened mercantile establishments. The latter was a Frenchman, and at one time was governor of Martinique.

The new settlement was not wholly without religious instruction, as it had been visited at various times prior to 1795 by missionaries; but it was not until this year that a regular minister became a resident of the town. This was Rev. Mr. Mosely, a preacher of the Presbyterian faith, who removed at the expiration of six months.

The inhabitants manifested an interest in educational matters, and as early as the year 1790 a school was kept by Joshua Dewey. He was soon succeeded by Oliver Cory, who for many years taught the village school, originally in the court-house, and later in the first building erected for school purposes, which stood on the premises now occupied by the residence of Elihu Phinney.

The first post-office was established on June 1, 1794, with Joseph Griffin as postmaster, a law having passed the legislature on May 8 of the same year, establishing a post route between Albany and Canandaigua, through Cherry Valley, to the court-house in Cooperstown.

The mail only arrived once a week for a long term of years, and the daily mail was not permanently established until 1821. As an illustration of the condition of this portion of the State at that time and of the importance of Cooperstown, the following list of letters is given which were lying in the office in this village on April 10, 1795:

"Samuel Lane, on the Delaware river.

"Roger Levitt, Unadilla.

"James F. Le Quoy, Cooperstown.

"Alpheus and Thaddeus Loomis, Schuyler's Lake.

"John Matson, Canajoharie or Cooperstown.

"David McFarland, Otsego.

"Arthur Maxwell, Tioga.

"John McCulloch, Harpersfield."

Mulock & Morgan established a brewery in 1794; but whether in consequence of the temperance proclivities of the inhabitants, or their desire for the more "cheering beverage" manufactured at the distilleries throughout the land, the concern had but a brief existence.

The year 1795 was an important one in the history of the little village. In that year was established the Cooperstown academy and the *Otsego Herald*.*

Singular as it may appear to the "dwellers of to-day," the *whipping-post* was an *institution* in Cooperstown only eighty-two years ago, and woe to the luckless wight who chanced to fall a victim to its punishment. It is recorded that, on July 9, 1795, one Proteus was flogged at this engine of punishment, for the heinous offense of stealing some pieces of ribbon. This punishment even did not satisfy the law, and the unfortunate criminal was *banished*! This whipping-post stood on the present vacant lot on the southwest corner of Main and Pioneer streets.

THE INDIAN ALARM.

The year 1794 was rendered memorable for what was known as the Indian alarm. The alarm proceeded from the combined circumstances that a report prevailed of a considerable body of Indians having been seen lurking in the woods at no great distance, and that a party who had brought in some counterfeiters discharged their pistols at midnight. Scouts had been previously sent to ascertain the fact about the Indians, and this discharge of pistols was supposed to proceed from the scouts, in the wish to alarm the village.

We give the following glimpse of travel in the early days, and the rapidity with which journeys were made in 1795: "Judge Cooper left Cooperstown soon after breakfast, with his wife and two children, in an old-fashioned chariot drawn by four horses. At Middlefield Centre the party stopped, baited, and dined. It reached Cherry Valley a little before sunset, where it passed the night. Left Cherry Valley next morning after an early breakfast and stopped to dine with Christopher Yates; thence to the house of Hendrick Frey, at Canajoharie, to supper and to sleep. Quitting Mr. Frey's after a late breakfast or at ten o'clock, it reached an inn for the night, about ten miles from Schenectady. The next morning, making an early start, it reached Gilbert's, in Schenectady, to a late breakfast, and succeeded in getting to Albany about sunset."

In 1803 Cooperstown contained seventy-five dwellings, thirty-four barns, and three hundred and forty-nine inhabitants. The number of stores, shops, etc., would probably have raised the whole number of buildings, exclusive of barns, etc., to about one hundred.

* See page 32.

INCORPORATION.

The village rapidly advanced in importance; and in the *Otsego Herald*, March 13, 1806, an article was published, calling the attention of the people to the fact that the village should be chartered. In March of the following year the place was incorporated under the name of the "Village of Otsego." The inhabitants became dissatisfied with the new name, and on June 12, 1812, the former name of Cooperstown was restored; and at the first meeting held after its incorporation, Aug. 18, 1812, the following persons were chosen as trustees, viz., Robert Campbell, John Russell, Elijah H. Metcalf, Peter Goodsell, and James Averell, Jr. George Pomeroy was chosen treasurer, and Billa Williams, Jr., collector.

In the early days, when small coin became scarce, the trustees of Cooperstown were equal to the emergency, and relieved the inconvenience in the following manner:

OCTOBER 28, 1814.

The trustees of the village of Cooperstown, taking into consideration the scarcity of small silver and copper coin, and deeming it necessary that some substitute therefor should be provided as change; therefore,

Resolved, That small bills of the denomination of one, two, three, four, five, six, twelve and a half, and twenty-five cents be issued by the trustees, and signed by the treasurer, and payable at his office.

Among the earliest settlers in the village was James Averell, who located, in 1786, on premises now owned by Mrs. Jane R. Carter, a granddaughter. Mr. Averell was the pioneer tanner in this section. He sold leather in Cleveland, Ohio, and invested the proceeds in real estate in that city, which subsequently increased in value, rendering him a wealthy man.

A prominent pioneer, and one who did much to advance the interests of the village, was Elihu Phinney, a native of Connecticut, who arrived in the place Feb. 28, 1795, bringing with him the materials for printing a newspaper, and on the 3d of the ensuing April issued the first number of the *Otsego Herald or Western Advertiser*. He published this paper until 1813. Two sons, Henry and Elihu Phinney, conducted a large publishing business in this village until 1849, when, their establishment being destroyed by fire, the general business was removed to Buffalo. In 1854, H. F. Phinney removed to New York, and, with H. Ivison, formed the firm of Ivison & Phinney. Elihu Phinney, Jr., resides in the village on the old homestead. Henry F., deceased.

An early settler and self-made man was Lawrence McNamee. He opened a store here in about the year 1802, and succeeded in amassing a fortune. He died in 1854, aged eighty-two years. A nephew, Theodore McNamee, who was here while a boy, subsequently became a member of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, of New York. John L., a son of Lawrence McNamee, resides in the village, and has held the office of county clerk.

A worthy pioneer was John Frederick Ernst, a Lutheran clergyman, and the second regularly employed clergyman in the village, who located in 1799. His family consisted of seven children,—four daughters and three sons. One son, John Frederick Ernst, Jr., was a jeweler and silversmith, and occupied a building which stood on the present site of the Ballard House. He was an active business man, and

also manifested a deep interest in religious matters, and was warden and vestryman of Christ church many years. He died in 1830, and his wife in 1856. Their family consisted of five children,—four sons and one daughter. John Frederick was educated at Hartwick seminary and New York Theological seminary, entered the Episcopal ministry, and now resides in Buffalo; Elizabeth married Abel H. Clark, and died here; Henry B. continued the business of his father until 1837. He died in New York. George W., the third son, is a life-long resident of Cooperstown. At the early age of twelve years he entered the store of Henry Scott as clerk, where he remained about eight years, and then began business for himself. He remained in active business until 1862, and has ever been identified with the progress of the village. He has served in various official positions in the village, town, and county, among which may be mentioned trustee of village, supervisor eight years, loan commissioner twelve years under both political organizations, county clerk, etc. He was active in raising the quota of the county during the late Rebellion, and was appointed by Gov. Morgan chairman of the war committee for this senatorial district. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party, and has figured conspicuously in the politics of the county and State. He has been a vestryman of Christ church many years, and warden for the past four years.

Joshua Starr was an early settler who located in 1792, and occupied a house which stood on the site of the present residence of J. M. Westlake, M.D., corner of Chestnut and Lake streets; and directly opposite, between the residence of Mrs. Turner and the Averell homestead, he owned and operated a pottery. A daughter married Judge Brown, for many years a practicing attorney here, who subsequently removed to Chicago, where his descendants now reside.

Dr. Russell settled in 1796. Two children, Catharine and Rensselaer, died here. Another daughter became the wife of the late Judge Nelson.

An honored resident of the village was Henry Scott. He was an active business man, and during a long period was cashier of the Otsego County bank. His widow resides in the village. Judge Foote was also a prominent pioneer, of the firm of Foote & Sabine, merchants.

Another pioneer who added to the industry of the village was Joseph Baldwin, a cooper, who settled in 1790. Two granddaughters reside here, viz., a maiden lady, Mary L., and Frances, the wife of Washington Wilson. A son, Horace Baldwin, died in this village.

Among the prominent attorneys who early settled in Cooperstown was Robert Campbell, who located in 1802. A daughter, wife of the late Levi C. Turner, resides in the village.

Ralph Worthington was a hatter, who early chose Cooperstown for a home. Of his family of eight children the following are living, viz., Henry, in New York, and Mrs. Moore, in Brooklyn. John R. Worthington, a son, was an active citizen of the village, and together with his son, John, many years conducted a successful banking business. He died Jan. 15, 1878, in the house in which he was born on Dec. 13, 1804.

An honored representative of "ye olden time" was Ellery Cory, who came to Cooperstown in about the year 1815, and located near the present residence of Asel Jarvis, on Lake street. He first engaged in the furniture business, and subsequently in hardware in the old stone building nearly opposite the Central House. He was prominently identified with the progress of the village, and took an active part in building the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley railroad. He died January 22, 1874. Three children are living, viz.: William E. Cory, Esq., a successful hardware merchant in this village; Mrs. L. C. Stowell, also in Cooperstown; and Mrs. Stebbens, in Madison county.

Holder Cory, brother of Ellery, also an honored pioneer, came soon after and engaged in business with his brother, which he continued until his death, in September, 1863. His widow, now at the advanced age of seventy-one years, resides in this village. Three children are residents of the village, viz.: Ellery P. Cory, an undertaker, and the present town clerk; Caroline, wife of Charles R. Burch, a jeweler; and Frances.

William Nichols, a jeweler, was an early settler. He was a prominent citizen, and was elected county clerk. The only surviving descendant in Cooperstown is Mrs. Asel Jarvis. Stephen Gregory was also an early settler, and a pioneer shoemaker. His widow and a son, Charles Z. Gregory, reside in the village, and a daughter, wife of John Burgis, is a resident of Jersey City. Henry Beadle early located in the village. A son, Elias, is a Presbyterian clergyman in Philadelphia; Tracey, another son, died a short time since in Elmira.

A worthy pioneer from the "Granite State" was Abner Graves, who, with his wife and family, settled in this vicinity in the year 1794, first locating across the river in Middlefield, where he remained one year, and then removed to the village. He subsequently located on a farm below the village, where he resided until old age came creeping on, when he returned and died here at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife died six years previously, aged eighty-four years. Their family consisted of eight children, only four of whom are living. (See biography of Calvin Graves, at close of Cooperstown history.)

A prominent early settler just outside of the village, in the town of Middlefield, was John M. Bowers, one of the largest land-holders in the county, who came from New York city in 1803. In 1804 he erected the residence known as "Lakelands," and in the following year took possession of it. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1846. He was seventy-three years of age. His widow, Margaretta M. S. Bowers, died Feb. 6, 1872, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Two daughters and one son are residents of this village, Mrs. F. A. Lee, Miss Martha Bowers, and Henry J. Bowers, Esq. Miss Martha Bowers occupies the old homestead.

Among the prominent men who have resided in Cooperstown were Col. W. L. Stone, of New York, author of the lives of Brant, Red Jacket, etc.; Thurlow Weed, the well-known politician; Ambrose L. Jordan, of the New York bar; Major-General John A. Dix, and his son, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., of Trinity church, New York; Hon. Joseph

Le White—one of the most effective stump orators of thirty years ago; Hon. Levi C. Turner, afterwards judge advocate under Lincoln; Professor George R. Perkins, once principal of the State Normal school, Albany; Rev. William Bradford, editor of the *Eclectic Magazine*, the *New York Evangelist*, etc.; Professor J. Finley Smith, of Hamilton college, and Hon. U. F. Doubleday, who here trained his son, afterward General Doubleday, of Fort Sumter; General George W. Morell and General John C. Starkweather, of the army, and Commander A. P. Cooke, of the navy, were also from Cooperstown.

Hon. Samuel Nelson, justice of the supreme court of the United States, resided here from 1825 until his death, which occurred on Dec. 13, 1873.

NECROLOGY.

The following is a list of the old well-known residents and active business men of Cooperstown, who have departed this life since the death of J. Fenimore Cooper in 1851:

- 1851.—Sept. 14, James Fenimore Cooper, aged sixty-two years.
Oct. 29, Mrs. Mary Fuller, relict of Dr. Thomas Fuller, in her eightieth year.
- 1852.—Jan. 20, Mrs. Susan Augusta, relict of J. Fenimore Cooper, in her sixtieth year.
March 15, Mrs. Martha Wilson, in her ninety-fourth year.
Dec. 8, Moses Lippitt, in his fiftieth year.
- 1853.—Jan. 4, Wm. Burke, aged eighty-four years.
May 28, Polly Lamb, in her seventieth year.
- 1854.—June 16, Col. Peter Meghar, aged eighty years.
July 10, Lawrence McNamee, aged eighty-two years.
Oct. 22, Mrs. C. Dorrance, relict of Dr. Trumbull Dorrance, aged seventy-nine years.
Oct. 11, Lyman Ball, aged forty-five years.
Oct. 17, Chandler Root, in his forty-eighth year.
Dec. 21, David Willard, aged forty-two years.
- 1855.—March 2, Mrs. Catharine Ernst, aged seventy-two years.
April 4, Abner Graves, aged eighty-nine years.
May 4, James Stowell, aged sixty-eight years.
Aug. 8, Dr. James M. Peak, aged forty-seven years.
Aug. 24, Andrew M. Barber, aged forty-one years.
- 1856.—May 9, Elijah Hyde Metcalf, aged forty years.
Aug. 8, Lewis R. Palmer, aged forty-one years.
Aug. 16, Melancton B. Jarvis, aged eighty-one years.
Dec. 2, Miss Mary M. Miller, in her sixty-sixth year.
Dec. 3, Mrs. Rachael Campbell, in her seventy-sixth year.
- 1857.—Jan. 16, Dr. J. L. Fox, in his forty-seventh year.
April 28, Mrs. Abigail Smith, mother of Dr. Thos. Smith, aged seventy years.
Oct. 20, Mrs. Hannah Coffin, relict of J. P. Coffin, aged sixty-six years.
- 1858.—Feb. 13, Cutler Field, aged forty-nine years.
May 27, Levi H. Pierce, aged sixty-six years.
July 19, Mrs. Marcia S. Willard, relict of David Willard, aged forty-two years.
Sept. 27, Theodore Keese, in his fifty-eighth year.
Oct. 17, Catharine Metcalf, relict of Elijah H. Metcalf, aged seventy-five years.
- 1859.—March 29, Mrs. Fanny Waterman, wife of Simeon Waterman, aged eighty-six years.
Nov. 25, Miss Sabrina Wood, in her sixty-sixth year.
- 1860.—Jan. 28, Alfred Carr, aged fifty-six years.
Nov. 1, Isaac Tucker, in his fifty-fifth year.
- 1861.—Feb. 18, John Brewer, in his sixty-fourth year.
Feb. 21, Silas Root, in his eighty-fourth year.
March 20, Miss Lucy Wood, aged sixty-nine years.
April 14, Hosea F. Antisdel, in his forty-eighth year.
May 17, Mrs. Sally Root, relict of Silas Root, in her seventy-eighth year.
June 25, Thomas McIntosh, aged seventy years.
June 26, Col. John H. Prentiss, in his seventy-eighth year.

- Aug. 18, Mrs. Eppa Graves, wife of Abner Graves, in her sixty-first year.
 Nov. 19, F. M. Burnett, aged forty years.
 Dec. 24, George Pomeroy, in his eighty-third year.
- 1862.—Jan. 25, Luther Blodgett, in his seventy-ninth year.
 April 7, Miss Elizabeth Miller, in her seventieth year.
 May 7, Mrs. Maria Paul, in her seventy-fourth year.
 May 18, Ann Pomeroy, wife of Judge Crippen, in her fifty-first year.
 July 22, Horace Lathrop, in his seventy-sixth year.
 Sept. 3, Mrs. Sarah A. Beebe, aged fifty-eight years.
 Sept. 24, Mrs. Lucy Sumner Crafts, aged ninety-six years.
 Nov. 25, Tommy Bronk, aged about ninety-five years.
 Dec. 16, Richard Cooper, aged fifty-four years.
- 1863.—Jan. 13, Jerome B. Wood, aged forty-two years.
 Jan. 26, Elihu Phinney, in his seventy-eighth year.
 Feb. 27, Hannah Cooper Wessells, in her forty-eighth year.
 March 23, Alvan Potter, aged seventy-one years.
 Sept. 8, Mrs. Polly M. Hinman, aged sixty-one years.
 Sept. 28, Holder Cory, in his sixty-third year.
 Oct. 30, Edward B. Crandall, in his seventy-fourth year.
 Dec. 7, Ashbel Graves, in his seventy-fourth year.
- 1864.—April 2, Harvey Marvin, aged forty-three years.
 April 29, James Cockett, aged forty-three years.
 Sept. 19, Simeon Waterman, aged eighty-nine years.
 Sept. 19, Samuel M. Ingalls, in his eighty-fifth year.
- 1865.—June 12, Loomis Brown, in his fiftieth year.
 Nov. 14, Irvine M. Persons, aged thirty-six years.
 Nov. 24, Mrs. Georgiana Keese, in her fifty-ninth year.
- 1866.—Jan. 3, Wm. G. S. Hall, in his forty-third year.
 Jan. 17, Mrs. Mary Crandall, aged seventy years.
 March 6, Seth Doubleday, in his seventy-second year.
 March 31, David Ball, aged sixty-one years.
 May 11, Mrs. Marcia McNamee, aged eighty-one years.
 May 26, George L. Bowne, in his forty-ninth year.
 July 3, John S. Olive, aged eighty-four years.
 Aug. 17, Mrs. Maria M. Fitch, aged sixty-three years.
 Sept. 22, William Wilson, aged seventy-seven years.
 Nov. 7, Mrs. Annis Burke, aged ninety years.
 Dec. 7, Lyman J. Walworth, in his sixty-fifth year.
- 1867.—Feb. 28, John Brimmer, aged sixty-seven years.
 March 13, Levi C. Turner, aged sixty-one years.
 March 27, Rev. Geo. Kerr, aged fifty-five years.
 April 21, Stephen Gregory, aged seventy-seven years.
 May 14, Mrs. Candace B. Angell, aged sixty-five years.
 June 3, Chauncey N. Chapman, aged sixty-nine years.
 Sept. 16, Mrs. Zilpha Babcock, aged ninety years.
 Nov. 6, Wm. K. Bingham, aged forty-nine years.
 Nov. 15, Ariel Thayer, aged eighty-two years.
 Nov. 16, B. S. Howe, aged sixty-three years.
- 1868.—Feb. 20, Hiram S. Babcock, aged fifty-seven years.
 March 8, Mrs. Mary Schrom, in her eightieth year.
 April 13, Stephen L. Williams, aged fifty-three years.
 July 7, Mrs. Sally Greene, aged sixty-eight years.
 Sept. 3, Wm. Nichols, in his eighty-second year.
 Sept. 7, Alfred Robinson, in his fifty-third year.
 Sept. 24, Isaac S. Parker, in his seventy-eighth year.
 Oct. 6, Mrs. Eliza B. Wellman, in her seventy-first year.
- 1869.—Jan. 20, Henry P. Metcalf, aged sixty-two years.
 Feb. 3, Mary Ann Boden, aged seventy-two years.
 March 10, Abel S. Babcock, aged sixty-two years.
 March 13, Mrs. Adin Adams, aged sixty-seven years.
 March 17, Wm. Cooper, aged sixty-four years.
 April 21, Mrs. Maria McGown, aged seventy-three years.
 May 2, Marius B. Angell, aged thirty-eight years.
 May 31, Mrs. Mary Potter, aged sixty-six years.
 June 26, David H. Beggs, aged fifty-eight years.
 Sept. 23, Herman Kiune, aged seventy-one years.
 Sept. 25, James Cox, aged ninety-two years.
 Nov. 6, Mrs. Candus Hews, aged sixty-four years.
 Dec. 8, Calvin H. Davis, aged sixty-two years.
- 1870.—Jan. 15, Mrs. Peter Bice, aged seventy-five years.
 Feb. 5, Abijah Barnum, aged seventy-six years.
 March 21, Levi Wood, aged eighty-one years.
 April 7, Mrs. Ann Pomeroy, in her eighty-seventh year.
- April 11, Mrs. Lovina Sturges, aged seventy-seven years.
 June 14, Miss Mary Fowler, aged eighty-four years.
 June 16, Mrs. Eliza C. Morehouse, in her seventy-second year.
 June 24, Mrs. Mary Ann Doubleday, aged sixty-three years.
 July 25, Mrs. Esther Lippitt, in her sixty-sixth year.
 Aug. 27, Thomas Bourne, in his sixty-eighth year.
 Oct. 14, James McGown, aged seventy-four years.
 Dec. 2, Chas. Thurston, in his ninety-first year.
 Dec. 14, Rev. Chas. S. Stewart, aged seventy-five years.
- 1871.—Jan. 11, Mrs. Margaret Thurston, aged eighty-four years.
 March 23, Harvey Hollister, aged sixty-six years.
 April 4, Joshua H. Story, in his fifty-third year.
 Oct. 7, Thomas Clarke, in his sixty-third year.
 Nov. 23, Wm. A. Comstock, aged sixty-two years.
 Dec. 5, Mrs. Margaret McIntosh, aged seventy-five years.
- 1872.—Jan. 12, James Bloomfield, in his sixty-sixth year.
 Jan. 17, Mrs. Eunice Faneher, aged sixty-nine years.
 Jan. 23, John Collar, aged sixty-five years.
 Jan. 23, John Eggleston, in his sixty-first year.
 Feb. 6, Mrs. Margaretta M. S. Bowers, in her ninety-fourth year.
 Feb. 6, Mrs. Deborah Carr, in her sixty-first year.
 March 1, Schuyler Crippen, aged seventy-seven years.
 March 14, Lewis Hinman, in his seventy-fifth year.
 June 29, J. Russell Potter, aged sixty-five years.
 Aug. 1, Daniel Lamb, aged eighty-seven years.
 Sept. 5, Patrick Hews, aged sixty-seven years.
 Dec. 3, Samuel M. Childs, aged seventy-seven years.
 Dec. 15, Mrs. Polly Niles, aged sixty-five years.
 Dec. 23, John C. Easton, in his seventy-ninth year.
 Dec. 30, Thomas Wilson, aged seventy-two years.
- 1873.—Jan. 11, Rev. John Wallace, aged seventy years.
 April 2, Mrs. Lucy C. Saxton, aged eighty-two years.
 April 16, Daniel W. Chapman, aged fifty-five years.
 Aug. 17, William H. Averell, aged seventy-nine years.
 Oct. 16, Mrs. Mary Ann Cooper, in her ninetieth year.
 Oct. 21, Edward Edwards, aged fifty-six years.
 Dec. 13, Samuel Nelson, aged eighty-one years.
 Dec. 19, Henry Scott, aged eighty-two years.
- 1874.—Jan. 6, Emma Fuller, aged seventy-nine years three months.
 Jan. 22, Ellery Cory, aged eighty years nine months.
 Feb. 9, Wm. H. Ruggles, aged fifty-three years four months.
 March 26, Seth T. Winslow, aged sixty-three years.
 April 22, Sally Doubleday, in her eighty-second year.
 June 27, Caroline Jordan Clark, in her fifty-ninth year.
 Nov. 2, Mrs. James Prentiss, aged forty years.
- 1875.—Jan. 5, Daniel Peck, in his seventy-fourth year.
 Jan. 12, Mrs. Elmira Dewey, in her seventieth year.
 Feb. 15, Noah W. Ripley, aged seventy-seven years.
 Feb. 18, Mrs. Esther S. Lewis, in her eighty-second year.
 Feb. 23, Mrs. Catharine H. Nichols, aged eighty-six years.
 March 18, Henry Gould, aged sixty-nine years.
 March 24, Mrs. Hannah Ray, aged eighty-one years.
 April 9, Mrs. Catharine A. Nelson, aged seventy years.
 April 17, Alfred Brockway, aged ninety-two years.
 May 16, Simon Van Sice, aged eighty-one years eleven months.
 May 16, S. Williams Nelson, aged forty years.
 May 30, Mrs. Abner Graves, aged sixty-eight years.
 Aug. 12, Robert Davis, aged sixty-eight years eleven months.
 Sept. 2, Dr. Thomas Smith, aged seventy years.
 Sept. 27, Jedediah P. Sill, in his sixty-eighth year.
 Oct. 28, Henry Fred'k Phinney, in his fifty-ninth year.
 Dec. 24, Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, aged eighty-one years.
- 1876.—Jan. 22, Mrs. Mary Morris Foote, in her seventieth year.
 Feb. 9, Mrs. Electa Pierce, in her eighty-sixth year.
 April 12, Kent Jarvis, in his thirtieth year.
 May 21, Mrs. Mary Peck, in her seventy-fourth year.
- 1877.—Jan. 7, Lucy E. McLean, in her twenty-first year.
 Feb. 3, Julia L. Niles, aged forty-nine years.
 Feb. 3, Simeon W. Niles, aged seventy-nine years.
 March 8, Edwin S. Coffin, aged sixty-six years.
 March 25, Mrs. Mary Ann Sharrock, aged fifty-six years.
 March —, Mrs. Mary Ann Pumpelly.
 April 17, Mrs. Julia Moaker, aged fifty-five years.
 April 21, Ransom Spafard, in his seventy-sixth year.

April 21, James McNally, Jr., aged forty-five years.
 April 21, David Snyder, aged seventy-two years.
 April 26, Owen Kinney, aged fifty-five years.
 May 5, Jacob Van Nort, aged forty-eight years.
 May 25, Hannah McCoy, aged seventy-three years.
 June 1, Mrs. Naomi Lakin, aged fifty years.
 June 7, George Dunavan, aged twenty-nine years.
 June 12, George Jarvis, aged sixty-seven years.
 June 15, Mrs. Mary Converse, aged seventy-nine years.
 June 28, Edwin Grube, aged fourteen months.
 June 30, Rufus D. Wills, aged fifty-five years.
 July 4, Albert S. Harper, aged six months.
 Aug. 8, Herbert D. Harper, aged seven months.
 Aug. 18, Mrs. Harriet J. C. Dewitt, aged forty-eight years.
 Sept. 1, Wilhemina Dennison, aged twenty-three years.
 Sept. 10, Mrs. Libbie Newell, in her twenty-fifth year.
 Sept. 14, Mrs. Marilla Peck, aged eighty-two years.
 Oct. 2, Jeremiah C. Adams, aged fifty-four years.
 Oct. 20, Alma Miranda Crafts.
 Nov. 23, Alice Simmons, aged twenty-three years.
 Nov. 29, George Story, aged seventy-four years.
 Dec. 29, Mrs. Abby Card, aged seventy-six years.
 1874.—Jan. 15, John R. Worthington, aged seventy-three years.

Writing from Cooperstown, a correspondent says, "I confess to a weakness for visiting the houses and haunts of men of genius. Nothing in the world drew me here but the fact that it was the place where Cooper, the great novelist, lived, died, and was buried. I wished to see the scenes so graphically described in the 'Pioneer,' and other Leatherstocking tales, and to visit the spot where the great master drew so much of inspiration.

"I had heard much about the loveliness of the place, and for once fame has not overshot the mark. The situation is most picturesque. Cooperstown is embowered in the sweetest of little valleys, amid mountain views, at the source of the Susquehanna river. It has a rich valley on the one side, and the Otsego lake on the other. This lake is not unworthy of the appellation bestowed upon it by Cooper, of 'Glimmerglass,' for the wonderful transparency of its waters. On its eastern shores extend a range of mountains from five to six hundred feet high, densely wooded. On the western shore the hills are less high, less rugged, but hardly less picturesque."

CLASSIC SCENES—THE LEATHERSTOCKING TALES.

The shores of Otsego lake are classic. Every cove and rocky glen is hallowed by tender memories. Here are located some of the most thrilling scenes in the "Leatherstocking" tales. Here glorious "Natty Bumppo," first as the youthful "Deerslayer," afterwards as the aged "Leatherstocking," loved the dark-eyed Judith Haller, and rescued from the panther's claws the fair form of "Elizabeth Temple." Here the curious traveler may explore the depths of "Leatherstocking's Cave," visit the scenes of the fight with the panther, and the site of Muskrat Castle. So true was Cooper to life, so faithful to nature are his pictures, that every curve and indentation of the shore and every sweep of the hills is familiar to the reader of the "Pioneer" and "Deerslayer." It requires no great stretch of fancy to people the scenes with wraiths of old "Haller," "Harry Hussey," the gentle "Hetty," "Wah-ta-wah" (the Indian maiden), "Natty," and the rest of the deathless concourse. Otsego is fitly called the "Haunted Lake."

Judge Cooper, father of the novelist, was a petty landed

baron in his time, and exercised a mild species of lorddom over the inhabitants of the village. He was a man of courtly manners, lived in what in those days was considered a stately mansion, and entertained distinguished company, numbering among his guests a no less illustrious personage than Prince Talleyrand.

His distinguished son kept up something of the family state, but, living much abroad, affairs fell into neglect. Cooper and Professor Morse, the inventor of the magnetic telegraph, were intimate friends. They knew each other as young men, when Cooper was a literary fledgling and Morse an obscure artist at Cooperstown; they knew each other in Europe, when each had become famous. After his death* the family was broken up, and the Cooper mansion, after various vicissitudes, was finally burned. The obliteration of such an historical landmark is now regarded as a public loss.

Five children of the novelist are living, viz., Paul, an attorney in Albany; Caroline F., widow of the late H. F. Phinney, of Cooperstown; Frances M., widow of Richard Cooper; and Misses Charlotte F. and Susan F., residents of this village. Miss Susan F. Cooper is somewhat celebrated as an authoress.

COOPER'S GRAVE AND MONUMENT.

"Cooper sleeps in the church-yard beside his kindred, an unpretending slab marking the site of his grave. His monument is at Lakewood Cemetery, on the eastern shore of the lake, just beyond the site of the panther scene in the 'Pioneer.' It is of Italian marble, twenty-five feet high, with a figure of Leatherstocking on the summit. Natty is represented as loading his rifle and gazing off on the lake spread out beneath him, while his dog by his side watches his master with eager interest.

"The die is carved with symbols in *alto-relievo*: on one side is the name of 'Fenimore Cooper,' surrounded by palm and oak branches; on the opposite is the student's lamp and inkstand, with the pen borne aloft by an eagle. On the north side are the naval emblems (Cooper served in the navy some time), and on the south the Indian devices—bow and quiver of arrows, scalp-locks on a lance, tomahawk, and necklace of beavers' claws."

The following picture of the lake and surrounding hills is from the "Deerslayer": "On a level with the point lay a broad sheet of water, so placid and limpid that it resembled a *bed of the pure mountain atmosphere* compressed into a setting of hills and woods. At its northern or nearest end it was bounded by an isolated mountain, lower land falling off east and west, gracefully relieving the sweep of the outline; still, the character of the country was mountainous, high hills or low mountains rising abruptly from the water on quite nine-tenths of its circuit. But the most striking peculiarity of the scene were its solemn solitude and sweet repose. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, nothing met it but the mirror-like surface of the lake, the placid river of heaven, and the dense setting of woods. So rich and fleecy were the outlines of the forest that the whole visible earth, from the rounded mountain-top to the

* J. Fenimore Cooper died Sept. 14, 1851, age sixty-two years.

water's edge, presented an unvaried line of unbroken verdure."

The points viewed by "Leatherstocking" still remain,—the same nooks, cascades, hills, and the beautiful lake, are all here, as they were in the long ago.

Cooperstown in 1848 is thus described by Nathaniel Parker Willis: "It looks like a town where everybody 'gets along,' where there are six or seven rather rich people, and no such thing as a pauper. The principal tavern looks a good deal fingered and leaned against; the 'hardware-stores' are prosperously well built; the boys playing in the street draw grown-up audiences, whose pleased attention to the varlets shows that there is nothing better going on; and in the windows of the houses on the side streets sit young ladies without a sign of a shirt-collar in their company, and this last bespeaks a town of exhausted uncertainties: everybody's exact business ascertained, and no object in visiting except with definite errand or invitation. By glimpses that I caught, over rose-trees and picket-fences, I should say there was many a charming girl wasting her twilights in Cooperstown, while I saw no sign of the gender to match,—nothing masculine stirring except very little boys and very manifest 'heads of families.'"

This state of affairs has been materially changed. Since Willis rumbled in in the old stage-coach a railway has been built, connecting with the Albany and Susquehanna railroad on the south, and the steamers "Natty Bumppo" and "Pioneer" ply on the lake, connecting with the D. L. and D. W. on the north, thus rendering Cooperstown easy of access. In the summer it presents a lively appearance, as it is much sought by the denizens of the cities, who delight to leave the "madding crowd" and wander here in the cool shade along the classic shores of the "Glimmerglass," rendered famous by the pen of America's gifted son, J. Fenimore Cooper.

The village is pleasantly located at the foot of the "Haunted Lake," and has a population of about 2500 inhabitants. It contains six churches,—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and Catholic,—two banks, two newspapers,—the *Freeman's Journal* and *Otsego Republican*,—a flourishing school, seven hotels, and various mercantile establishments, all of which seem to indicate an unusual degree of prosperity.

CHAPTER LXI.

COOPERSTOWN—Continued.

The Cooperstown Academy—Female School—Academy and Boarding-School—Female Academy—High School—Classical and Military Academy—The Otsego Academy—Select School—Bangs' Classical School—Cooperstown Seminary—Union School—First National Bank—Second National Bank—Trustees and Clerks of Village from 1812 to 1879—Lakewood Cemetery—Fire Department—Business Interests.

THE COOPERSTOWN ACADEMY.

THIS was the first educational institution, after the district school taught by Mr. Cory, founded in the village. An interest was manifested among the citizens generally, as shown by the following names which appeared on the

original subscription paper: Wm. Cooper, Wm. Abbott, Huntington and Ingalls, Elisha Fullman, Jonas Perry, Lemuel Jewell, Thomas Fuller, Samuel Tubbs, Uriah Luce, Joseph Holt, John Miller, James White, James Gardner, Nathan Davison, James Averill, Francis Henry, Jabez Hubbell, Norman Landon, Timothy Sabin, Barnet Whipple, Bill Jarvis, Moses Kent, Peter Lambert, Nathaniel Galt, Wm. Ellison, Stephen Ingals, Abner Dunham, E. Phinney, Joseph Griffen, John Howard, Wm. Cook, Benjamin Griffin, Jacob Morris, Benjamin Gilbert, Joseph N. Jones, Griffin Crafts, Lewis De Villers, Robert Riddle, Aaron Noble, Matthew Bennett, Isaac Stacy, Levi Wentworth. The building was raised in September, 1795. Nothing but the common English branches were taught, all attempts at a classical education failing.

Among the other schools that were founded at various times, and are now obsolete, were as follows: Female school, established in 1808 by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. Academy and boarding-school, established by Rev. Mr. Molther in 1819. A female academy was in operation in 1822. A high school was kept, in 1828, by Mrs. Gilberts. "Cooperstown Classical and Military Academy," established by W. H. Duff in about the year 1839. The Otsego academy was opened in 1841. Miss M. A. Spafard successfully conducted a select school for a number of years. A classical school was taught, in 1852, by E. L. Bangs.

THE COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

On the 20th day of December, 1853, a meeting was held in this village for the purpose of considering the feasibility of establishing a seminary. Several meetings followed, and it was finally resolved that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the erection of the building by issuing shares of fifty dollars each, the holders becoming a joint stock company. In 1854 much interest had already been manifested by the people of Cooperstown in the new enterprise, and they subscribed \$20,000. In the same year the Methodists in the vicinity also pledged \$15,000.

At a meeting of the stockholders twenty-one trustees were appointed, who elected Elihu Phinney president. The erection of the building was begun in June, 1854, and within four months from that time the entire structure was completed and ready for occupancy. The building contained one hundred and sixty rooms and the plastering covered two and one-half acres in area.

The seminary was opened Nov. 15, 1854, with Rev. J. L. G. McKown as principal, assisted by a corps of sixteen professors and teachers. The institution was formally dedicated Nov. 17, 1854, by Rev. S. H. Batten. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Simpson, F. A. Lee, and Prof. McKown, and the benediction was delivered by Rev. M. C. Manning. It was placed under the control of the Methodist denomination, who chose its principal and a majority of the trustees. During the first year it was highly prosperous, numbering on its rolls 410 students.

In July, 1855, Prof. McKown severed his connection with the seminary, and was succeeded in the following August by Rev. P. D. Hammond. In June, 1856, the building was leased for a period of five years to Hammond

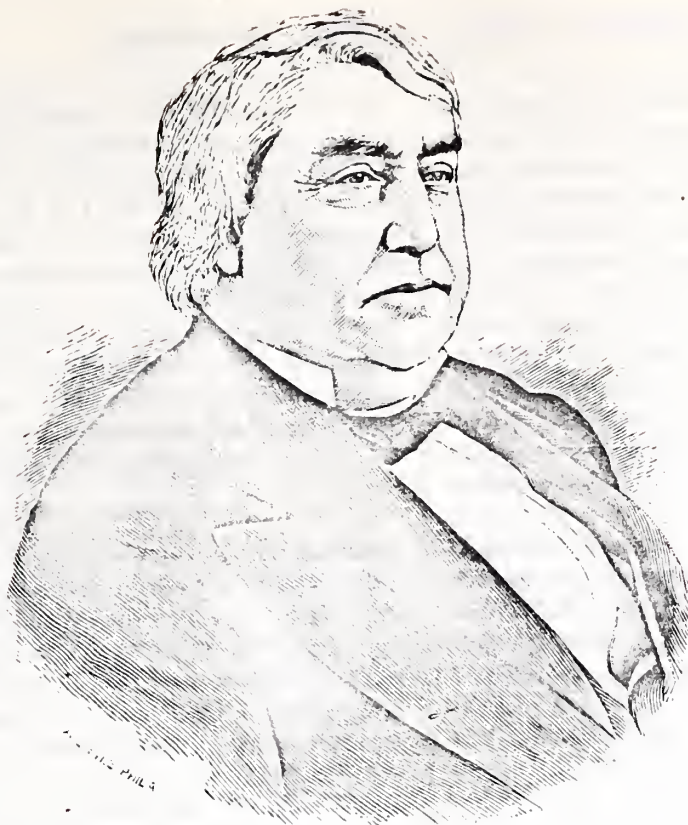


Photo. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown.

Hezekiah Sturges

HEZEKIAH STURGES.

Hezekiah Sturges is a native of the county of Otsego, and is descended from genuine Yankee stock. He was born on the third day of November, 1810. His parents, directly after their marriage in 1810, emigrated from Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled in what was then regarded as the western wilderness. He passed the greater portion of his boyhood on the original homestead, which had been cleared and cultivated by his father. He often referred to the "old farm" in later years as crowning the summit of the highest range of hills separating the Butternuts valley from the Susquehanna, through which ran the boundary line of the towns of Butternuts and Unadilla; and he related, with great glee, the youthful pride and pleasure with which he was wont to stand upon his ancestral domain and, facing the north, trace the winding course of the Butternuts from its source in the distant highlands to its confluence with the Unadilla river; and then, turning to the south, survey the rugged intervening country spread out before him to the banks of the Susquehanna.

Pursuing the beaten track of boys of his age in the agricultural districts, he worked with his father on the farm during the summer months, and attended the district school in winter. He gave early promise of mental vigor, and evinced so strong a predilection for intellectual tastes and books that his father, who was a man of more than ordinary discernment and ability, announced his intention of affording him, if possible, a more than common-school education; and when the boy had reached the age of fifteen years, the father placed him under the care of an excellent teacher in a select school at Butternuts, and remained there until the spring of 1836. He gave unremitting attention to his studies during this period, and his progress was rapid and satisfactory. The school being discontinued for the reason of the failing health of its master, he reluctantly returned to the farm for the summer, and the following winter was himself master of a district school.

In the spring of 1837, with the approbation of his father, he entered Oxford academy, with the avowed intention of preparing to enter college. His zeal and progress was such in his preparatory course, that in the fall of 1838 he left the academy, with a recommendation from its faculty that he was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Yale college. Alone, and an entire stranger, he presented his certificate from the academy to the then venerable president of the college; had a preliminary examination by one of the professors, and was thereupon enrolled in the class of 1841 of Yale college.

While at times he found the duties of college life severe, yet the acquisition of learning he there made, the life-long acquaintances and cherished friendships he there formed, render the recollection of his days at Yale, and the associations that cluster around them, among the most agreeable of the memories of the past.

Having graduated in August, 1841, for the purpose of replenishing his resources, for expenditure during his professional studies, he accepted the position of tutor of Latin and Greek in the Gilbertsville academy, and continued in that occupation till the spring of 1843.

He was then entered as a clerk in the law office of Morehouse & Lathrop, then a leading firm in the county, and with them and with Hon. Charles C. Noble, of Unadilla, pursued the study of the law till 1846, when he was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in the court of chancery, and afterwards was enrolled as an attorney and counselor in the supreme court of the United States.

Unfortunately, the same year that he was admitted to the bar his father died, and that event seemed to make it necessary that he should relinquish his design of commencing the practice of his profession in some one of the then rapidly-growing commercial towns of the State, and to remain in the circle where the family resided. He yielded to that apparent necessity, which has always been regarded as the mistake of his life.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Butternuts, and remained there till 1862, when he removed to Cooperstown, having then formed a copartnership with Hon. E. Countryman, then of Cherry Valley, now of the city of Albany, under the firm-name of Sturges & Countryman.

This firm had a large business in this and the adjoining counties, and continued in full practice for many years until it was dissolved by the elevation to judicial office of each of the partners.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the office of county judge of his native county, and discharged the duties of the office in a manner that reflected honor upon him and the position he occupied till 1872, when he resumed the practice at the bar.

In 1877 he was nominated by Governor Robinson, and confirmed by the senate, to the office of canal appraiser, which position he now holds, with Hon. Charles G. Myers and Hon. Virginius W. Smith, his associates. In presenting cases to a jury and in his public addresses, especially where his feelings have been wrought into the occasion and the circumstance, he displays oratorical powers and a fervid eloquence which have often in his professional and political career won the admiration of those who have had on those occasions the pleasure of listening to him.

In his intercourse with his brethren at the bar, and indeed in all his social life, he is uniformly genial and courteous; and from him, as far as in him lies, indigence or poverty is never turned empty away.

In 1863 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. W. W. Snow, of Oneonta. He has two children,—a son, Weston Snow Sturges; a daughter, Elizabeth Sturges; and his domestic life, so far as is known or can be observed, is as happy as his social and public life is honorable.

house, and in February of the following year Rev. C. R. Pomeroy became its principal. It was soon after closed and remained so until September, 1859, when it was reopened by Mr. R. C. Flack, by whom it was continued until 1864, when it was purchased by Mr. William W. Canton, and the school reopened April 19, 1865, with Dr. O. Kerr as principal. In April, 1867, Rev. Orren Perkins became principal of the institution, and remained in that capacity until it was purchased by Mr. F. Phinney in 1869. It was then abandoned as an educational institution, and the building is now known as the Cooper House, one of the finest summer hotels in the State.

COOPERSTOWN UNION SCHOOL.

What is now the Cooperstown union school and academy was inaugurated as a free graded school in 1868, the original school building being erected during that year. The first term of the school was in the fall of 1869; it became a union free school Oct. 9, 1871, and in January, 1873, an academic department was established by the regents. In the spring of 1873 occurred the only change there has ever been in the board of education, B. F. Murdock succeeding at the death of William H. Ruggles. In the summer of 1874 the building was enlarged and its efficiency greatly increased. The school property is valued at \$30,000. The number of students for the year 1877-78 was about 500, about fifty of whom held the regents' certificate of academic scholarship. Since the opening of the school the average daily attendance has increased fifty per cent. George W. Howe was principal the first two terms; there has been but one principal since. There are established in connection with the school the following prizes: the "Edward Clark Punctuality Prizes," amounting annually to about sixty dollars, by Edward Clark, Esq.; the "Averell Gold Medal," for scholarship, given annually and valued at twenty dollars, by Mrs. J. R. Carter; and the "Ruggles Memorial Prize," for composition and oratory, given annually and valued at fourteen dollars, by the friends of the late William H. Ruggles.

The Cooperstown union school is constituted as follows:

The Board of Education.—Horace Lathrop, M.D., president; Hon. Samuel A. Bowen; Benjamin F. Murdock, secretary; Henry L. Hinman, treasurer.

Instructors.—John G. Wight, A.M., principal, Greek and Latin; E. O. William Mildner, German and Music; Martha A. Ball, Higher English, Latin, and History; Jennie P. Cole, Natural Science and English; Jennie L. Comstock, Higher Mathematics and French. Intermediate department: Charles P. Thompson, Sarah W. Shipway, Eva J. Bliss. Primary department: Emily E. Niles.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Otsego County bank was organized at Cooperstown, June 23, 1830. Capital stock, \$100,000; increased to \$200,000 in 1854. The first board of directors were Robert Campbell, Joseph Moss, Calvin Graves, Lawrence M. Nance, Levi Beardsley, William H. Averell, Henry Phinney, John Russell, Thomas Fuller, Henry Scott, Alvan Stewart, Samuel Starkweather, and Joseph White. The first inspectors of election were John A. Dix, E. B. More-

house, and Arunah Metcalf. The first president was Robert Campbell. The first cashier was Henry Scott.

At an election of directors, held June 14, 1831, the following changes were made: David Little, in place of Levi Beardsley; Leonard Caryl, in place of Alvan Stewart. Inspectors: George Pomeroy, Elihu Phinney, E. B. Morehouse. June 12, 1832, James Boyd was chosen in place of Joseph White. June 12, 1833, Delos White was chosen in place of David Little. June 10, 1834, William Campbell was chosen in place of Samuel Starkweather. June 9, 1835, Elihu Phinney was chosen in place of Delos White; Robert Dunlap in place of William Campbell. Inspectors: E. B. Morehouse, George Pomeroy, and Levi C. Turner. June 14, 1836, Chauncey Strong was chosen in place of Leonard Caryl; Gurdon Turner, in place of James Boyd. Inspectors: George Pomeroy, James Stowell, and E. B. Morehouse. June 13, 1837, Charles Smith was chosen in place of Henry Scott. June 12, 1838, James Markham, Jr., was chosen in place of Thomas Fuller; William Dean in place of Robert Dunlap. Inspectors: E. B. Morehouse, Horace Lathrop, and George Pomeroy. June 11, 1839, Obadiah Beardsley was chosen in place of Joseph Moss. June 14, 1842, William Temple was chosen in place of W. H. Averell; Robert Ormston in place of Obadiah Beardsley. Inspectors: Horace Lathrop, George Pomeroy, and Abel H. Clark. June 13, 1843, W. H. Averell was chosen in place of William Ormston. June 11, 1844, Samuel Nelson was chosen in place of John Russell. June 9, 1846, George A. Starkweather was chosen in place of Gurdon Turner. June 8, 1847, inspectors: Horace Lathrop, A. H. Clark, and George W. Ernst. Oct. 2, 1847, Henry Phinney was elected president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Campbell, who had been president of the bank from its organization to this date. June 13, 1848, Henry Scott was chosen in place of Robert Campbell; William Nichols in place of Elihu Phinney; William Comstock in place of Chauncey Strong; James Boyd in place of James Markham; Lewis Averell in place of William Temple; Joseph Moss in place of G. A. Starkweather. June 12, 1849, Joseph Moss was chosen in place of William Nichols; George A. Starkweather in place of William Comstock; Elihu Phinney in place of James Boyd; William Temple in place of Lewis Averell. June 10, 1851, William Comstock was chosen in place of Henry Phinney.

On Dec. 29, 1850, the bank was robbed of \$30,000.

June 8, 1852, Gurdon Turner was chosen in place of William Dean. Inspectors: Horace Lathrop, G. W. Ernst, and William A. Campbell. June 14, 1853, Chester Wright was chosen in place of William Temple.

On Nov. 14, 1854, the following-named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Averell, Samuel Nelson, Henry Scott, Elihu Phinney, George A. Starkweather, Geo. W. Ernst, Wm. Nichols, Joshua H. Story, James H. Nellis. Wm. H. Averell was elected president in place of Henry Phinney. Inspectors: James Stowell, Horace Lathrop, and Wm. A. Comstock. Nov. 15, 1855, Philip Roof was added to the board in place of James H. Nellis. Inspectors: Horace Lathrop, Wm. A. Comstock, and Geo. Story. Nov. 10, 1856, C. Graves

was chosen in place of G. A. Starkweather. Inspectors: Horace Lathrop, W. A. Comstock, and Geo. Story. Nov. 8, 1859, John Eddy was chosen in place of Philip Roof. Nov. 13, 1860, inspectors: W. A. Comstock, Geo. Story, and N. H. Lake. Nov. 8, 1864, C. W. Smith was chosen in place of Samuel Nelson. Nov. 14, 1865, Rufus Steere was chosen in place of John Eddy. Inspectors: W. A. Comstock, George Story, and Edwin M. Harris.

At a meeting of the directors of the Otsego County bank, held March 14, 1866, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of the directors of the association the interests of the stockholders of said association require it to be dissolved, and that this bank proceed to invite the assent of the shareholders of the said association, holding two-thirds of the existing capital, to such dissolution.

On May 14, 1866, notice was sent to the superintendent of the banking department, at Albany, N. Y., that the Otsego County bank intends to close the business of banking, the same being with the written consent of its stockholders, and by the direction of the board of directors. In 1866 the Otsego County bank was merged into the First National bank of Cooperstown, N. Y.

The First National bank of Cooperstown was organized in February, 1864, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The following officers were elected:

President.—Geo. W. Ernst.

Vice-President.—Joshua H. Story.

Cashier.—Chas. W. Smith.

Board of Directors.—Wm. H. Averell, Henry Scott, G. W. Ernst, Joshua H. Story, and Chas. W. Smith.

March 22, 1864, Geo. W. Ernst retired from the presidency and directorship, on account of having been appointed United States internal revenue collector of the Nineteenth district. Calvin Graves was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board, and was also elected to fill the office of president.

Sept. 6, 1864, the capital stock was increased to \$75,000.

Jan. 10, 1865, the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Calvin Graves, W. H. Averell, Henry Scott, Joshua H. Story, Chas. W. Smith.

March 2, 1865, the capital stock was increased from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Jan. 9, 1866, the following persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Wm. H. Averell, Henry Scott, Joshua H. Story, Chas. W. Smith, and Calvin Graves.

March 12, 1866, the capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

July, 1866, C. W. Smith resigned the cashiership, and Henry Scott was appointed in his place.

The directors for 1867 were Wm. H. Averell, Henry Scott, Calvin Graves, Joshua H. Story, Wm. Nichols. In 1869, E. M. Harris was elected in place of Wm. Nichols. The directors for 1870 were Wm. H. Averell, Calvin Graves, Henry Scott, Joshua H. Story, and E. M. Harris. In April, 1871, Geo. W. Ernst was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Joshua H. Story. In November, 1871, Henry Scott resigned the cashiership, and John H. Noble was appointed to fill the vacancy. In December, 1871, E. M. Harris was appointed vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joshua H. Story. In December, 1871, John H. Noble

having disappeared under a temporary aberration of mind, the office of cashier was declared vacant. The directors for 1872 were Wm. H. Averell, Calvin Graves, E. M. Harris, Geo. W. Ernst, Geo. D. Hinman, and Henry Scott. In February, 1872, Frederick L. Palmer was appointed cashier. The directors for 1873 were Calvin Graves, E. M. Harris, W. H. Averell, G. W. Ernst, and G. D. Hinman. In August, 1873, C. W. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Wm. H. Averell. The directors for 1874 were Calvin Graves, E. M. Harris, G. W. Ernst, G. D. Hinman, and C. W. Smith. The directors for 1875 were Calvin Graves, E. M. Harris, Geo. W. Ernst, G. D. Hinman, and C. W. Smith. In October, 1876, F. L. Palmer was appointed director in place of G. W. Ernst. The directors for 1877 were Calvin Graves, E. M. Harris, C. W. Smith, C. K. McHarg, and E. Delevan Hills. E. M. Harris was elected president, and C. K. McHarg vice-president. The officers and directors for 1878 are the same as those of last year.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

The Bank of Cooperstown was organized Jan. 1, 1853, with the following board of directors: Calvin Graves, Theodore Keese, John H. Prentiss, Frederick A. Lee, Horace Lathrop, Jedediah P. Sill, and George B. Warren. The first officers were Calvin Graves, president; Theodore Keese, vice-president; Frederick A. Lee, cashier. The capital stock was \$150,000.

Nov. 1, 1854, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000.

Sept. 13, 1856, Calvin Graves resigned the presidency, and on Sept. 15 F. A. Lee was chosen his successor. Sept. 20, Dorr Russell was elected cashier. March 5, 1857, owing to physical disability of the president, the office was declared vacant, and Theodore Keese elected to fill the vacancy. Frederick G. Lee was appointed teller, in 1857. John H. Prentiss was elected vice-president Sept. 27, 1858; the president, Theodore Keese, died, and on Oct. 19 John H. Prentiss was elected to fill the vacancy. Ansel C. Moore was elected vice-president.

The board of directors elected May, 1859, were John H. Prentiss, Ansel C. Moore, Harvey Strong, Schuyler Crippen, Samuel M. Shaw, Jedediah P. Sill, George B. Warren, Horace Lathrop, George W. Chase, William E. Cory, and G. Pomeroy Keese. John H. Prentiss was elected president, and Jedediah P. Sill vice-president. July 16, 1861, John F. Scott was elected a director in place of John H. Prentiss, deceased. Jedediah P. Sill was elected president, and G. Pomeroy Keese vice-president, to fill vacancies. May 5, 1862, Dorr Russell was chosen in place of George W. Chase. July 28, 1862, Luther I. Burditt was elected a director in place of Horace Lathrop, deceased. January 6, 1864, William M. Clinton was elected a director in place of S. M. Shaw, resigned.

The Second National Bank of Cooperstown was organized Jan. 18, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000. The first board of directors were Jedediah P. Sill, G. Pomeroy Keese, William M. Clinton, Dorr Russell, Luther I. Burditt, Schuyler Crippen, William E. Cory, John F. Scott. Jedediah P. Sill was elected president; G. Pomeroy Keese, vice-president; Dorr Russell, cashier.

May 6, 1865, the capital stock was increased to \$300,000.
 1864. 15, 1865, the business of the Bank of Cooperstown was transferred to the Second National bank of Cooperstown.

Feb. 1, 1866, David A. Avery was appointed teller, in place of Frederick G. Lee, resigned. Aug. 1, 1867, David A. Avery was elected cashier, in place of Dorr Russell, resigned, and Adrian Foote was appointed teller. Jan. 14, 1868, Frederick G. Lee was chosen director, in place of Dorr Russell. Sept. 1, 1868, Frederick G. Lee was appointed teller, in place of Adrian Foote, resigned. May 1, 1869, Benjamin M. Cady was appointed teller, in place of Frederick G. Lee, resigned. January 18, 1870, David Wilbur and Andrew Shaw were chosen directors, in place of W. M. Clinton and F. G. Lee.

March 9, 1872, by a vote of the stockholders, the number of directors was increased to nine. At a meeting of directors held that day, appropriate resolutions were passed on the death of the Hon. Schuyler Crippen, a member of the board. D. A. Avery was elected a director in his place. May 1, 1872, F. G. Lee was chosen cashier, in place of D. A. Avery, resigned, and B. M. Cady was appointed assistant cashier. Oct. 1, B. M. Cady resigned as assistant cashier, and D. A. Avery was appointed in his place. Jan. 14, 1873, Marcus Field was added to the board of directors, making the ninth member. Nov. 3, 1873, F. G. Lee resigned as cashier, and D. A. Avery was elected. Jan. 1, 1874, B. M. Cady was appointed assistant cashier. Jan. 13, B. F. Murdock was elected a director, in place of J. P. Sill, resigned. Jan. 13, J. P. Sill resigned the office of president on account of ill health. G. Pomeroy Keese was elected president, and L. I. Burditt vice-president. Sept. 28, 1875, resolutions were passed on the occasion of the death of J. P. Sill, late president. Jan. 11, 1876, Robert Quaif was elected a director in place of John F. Scott. Sept. 4, 1876, B. M. Cady was elected cashier, in place of D. A. Avery, resigned; H. L. Hinman appointed teller. Jan. 9, 1877, Hon. H. Sturges and Caleb Clark were elected directors, in place of Marcus Field and D. A. Avery. The present officers of the bank are as follows: G. Pomeroy Keese, president; Luther I. Burditt, vice-president; Benjamin M. Cady, cashier; H. L. Hinman, teller. William E. Cory, Andrew Shaw, Robert Quaif, David Wilbur, B. F. Murdock, H. Sturges, and Caleb Clark, directors.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

The following is a complete list of the trustees, presidents, and clerks of Cooperstown from its incorporation in 1812 to 1878:

- 1812.—Robert Campbell, president; John Russell, Elijah H. Metcalf, Peter Goodsell, and James Averell, Jr., trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1813.—Isaac Cooper, president; Robert Campbell, Elijah H. Metcalf, Cyrus Clark, and Henry Phinney, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1814.—Isaac Cooper, president; Elijah H. Metcalf, Cyrus Clark, Robert Campbell, and Henry Phinney, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1815.—Isaac Cooper, president; Robert Campbell, Henry Phinney, and Elijah H. Metcalf, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1816.—Isaac Cooper, president; Robert Campbell, Elijah H. Metcalf, Henry Phinney, and John H. Prentiss, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.

- 1817.—Isaac Cooper, president; Robert Campbell, Elijah H. Metcalf, James Averell, Jr., and William Nichols, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1818.—Thomas Fuller, president; Robt. Campbell, Henry Phinney, Geo. Morell, and Samuel Cooper, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1819.—Thomas Fuller, president; Robt. Campbell, Henry Phinney, Geo. Morell, and John F. Erust, trustees; George Pomeroy, clerk.
- 1820.—A. L. Jordan, president; Stephen Gregory, Miles Comstock, William Wilson, and Henry Beadle, trustees; Samuel Starkweather, clerk.
- 1821.—George Morell, president; Farrand Stranahan, Henry Beadle, Harvey Luce, and Miles Comstock, trustees; Samuel Starkweather, clerk.
- 1822.—Geo. Morell, president; Farrand Stranahan, Henry Beadle, Miles Comstock, and H. Luce, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1823.—Samuel Starkweather, president; Farrand Stranahan, Henry Phinney, John Philipps, and Miles Benjamin, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1824.—Farrand Stranahan, president; Miles Comstock, Joseph B. Walton, Constant Sherman, and James Stowell, trustees; Geo. S. Crafts, clerk.
- 1825.—Henry Phinney, president; Miles Benjamin, Lawrence McNamee, Joseph Griffen, Jr., and Samuel Starkweather, trustees; Geo. S. Crafts, clerk.
- 1826.—Wm. H. Averell, president; James Stowell, Henry Phinney, Stephen Gregory, and T. W. Lay, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1827.—Wm. H. Averill, president; Joseph B. Watson, Henry Phinney, Geo. Morell, and Stephen Gregory, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1828.—Geo. Morell, president; Miles Benjamin, Henry Luce, O. Sabin, and Constant Sherman, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1829.—Stephen Gregory, president; Henry Phinney, Geo. Morell, Henry Beadle, and James I. Paul, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1830.—John A. Dix, president; Henry Phinney, Stephen Gregory, James I. Paul, and Seth Doubleday, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1831.—No record.
- 1832.—Henry Phinney, president; Richard Cooley, Ellery Cory, Harvey Luce, and John R. Worthington, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1833.—Henry Phinney, president; Richard Cooley, Robert Campbell, Henry Brown, and Jabez Chapman, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1834.—Henry Phinney, president; Robert Campbell, Jabez Chapman, Richard Cooley, and Henry Brown, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1835.—George A. Starkweather, president; Henry Phinney, Ellery Cory, Isaac Lewis, and Chester Jarvis, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1836.—George A. Starkweather, president; Henry Phinney, George Pomeroy, Geo. W. Holmes, and Isaac Lewis, trustees; Henry Scott, clerk.
- 1837.—John R. Worthington, president; James I. Paul, James Stowell, Horace C. Fish, and Henry B. Ernst, trustees; H. A. Smith, clerk.
- 1838.—Henry Phinney, president; Isaac Lewis, Henry Miller, E. D. Richardson, and Abner Graves, Jr., trustees; Seth Doubleday, clerk.
- 1839.—Eben B. Morehouse, president; C. D. Pease, Rensselaer Waterman, George Pomeroy, and Philip Roof, trustees; Seth Doubleday, clerk.
- 1840.—Schuyler Crippen, president; Robert Davis, Peter Becker, William Lewis, and Richard Cooley, trustees; Seth Doubleday, clerk.
- 1841.—Schuyler Crippen, president; S. M. Ingalls, B. F. Kipp, Peter Becker, and P. E. Johnson, trustees; Seth Doubleday, clerk.
- 1842.—Chauncey D. Pease, president; Peter Becker, Thomas Clark, and James I. Paul, trustees; Robt. A. Davis, clerk.
- 1843.—William Wilson, president; Luther I. Burditt, Philip Roof,

- Alfred Carr, and Henry B. Ernst, trustees; Cutler Field, clerk.
- 1844.—George Pomeroy, president; Geo. Jarvis, C. D. Pease, Abner Graves, and Robert Davis, trustees; Thos. Clark, clerk.
- 1845.—George Pomeroy, president; E. P. Byram, Thomas Clark, C. D. Pease, and R. Waterman, trustees; Chas. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1846.—Perley E. Johnson, president; Jacob G. Bush, Abner Graves, Jr., R. Waterman, and Saml. W. Bingham, trustees; Charles J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1847.—George W. Ernst, president; E. P. Byram, Ellery Cory, Robert Davis, and William Lewis, trustees; Chas. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1848.—George W. Ernst, president; Richard A. Leslie, George Story, Chauncey D. Pease, and Edwin Pier, trustees; George Menamce, clerk.
- 1849.—Schuyler Crippen, president; Peter Becker, Horace C. Fish, Chandler Root, and Geo. W. Ernst, trustees; John H. H. Doty, clerk.
- 1850.—George A. Starkweather, president; Samuel W. Bingham, Z. Willoughby, Ransom Spafford, and E. P. Byram, trustees; C. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1851.—George A. Starkweather, president; Abner Graves, Jr., Z. Willoughby, Seth F. Winslow, and Marcus Fields, trustees; C. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1852.—Cutler Fields, president; George W. Ernst, Peter Becker, Herman W. Robinson, and Edward Edwards, trustees; C. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1853.—Peter Becker, president; Edward Edwards, Benj. F. Kipp, Philip Roof, and James H. Nellis, trustees; Chas. J. Stillman, clerk.
- 1854.—L. C. Turner, president; Peter Becker, William Lewis, Chauncey D. Pease, and E. P. Byram, trustees; Cyrus Lewis, clerk.
- 1855.—L. C. Turner, president; Charles J. Stillman, Seth S. Winslow, Edward Edwards, and B. F. Kipp, trustees; Cyrus Lewis, clerk.
- 1856.—E. P. Byram, president; Alfred Robinson, Wm. A. Comstock, Geo. W. Ernst, and Edward Edwards, trustees; Cyrus Lewis, clerk.
- 1857.—Abner Graves, Jr., president; L. M. Bolles, E. Edwards, B. F. Kipp, and John F. Scott, trustees; Cyrus Lewis, clerk.
- 1858.—C. J. Stillman, president; L. M. Bolles, E. Edwards, Samuel R. Thompson, and Delos L. Birge, trustees; W. G. Smith, clerk.
- 1859.—D. L. Birge, president; S. R. Thompson, Thos. McIntosh, Jr., William R. Bingham, and Edward Edwards, trustees; W. G. Smith, clerk.
- 1860.—C. J. Stillman, president; E. P. Byram, Peter Becker, S. R. Thompson, and Henry B. Ernst, trustees; Joseph W. Pixley, clerk.
- 1861.—Samuel R. Thompson, president; J. P. Sill, John S. Brown, Albert A. Kendall, and G. Pomeroy Keese, trustees; Chas. B. Cooley, clerk.
- 1862.—Peter Becker, president; Philip Roof, John J. Crafts, Geo. W. Holmes, and William E. Cory, trustees; Charles B. Cooley, clerk.
- 1863.—Peter Becker, president; L. I. Burditt, Arthur A. Brown, Frederick A. Goffe, and Richard A. Lesley, trustees; Chas. B. Cooley, clerk.
- 1864.—Thos. McIntosh, president; Ransom Spafford, L. I. Burditt, Abner Graves, and John J. Crafts, trustees; Chas. B. Cooley, clerk.
- 1865.—S. R. Thompson, president; G. Pomeroy Keese, D. Ball, L. M. Bolles, and W. K. Bingham, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1866.—S. R. Thompson, president; G. Pomeroy Keese, W. K. Bingham, Samuel A. Bowen, Dorr Russell, and Robert Quaif, Jr., trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1867.—W. K. Bingham, president; S. R. Thompson, David A. Avery, G. Pomeroy Keese, and Dorr Russell, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1868.—S. R. Thompson, president; G. Pomeroy Keese, Peter Becker, David A. Avery, Horace M. Hooker, and Seth J. Temple, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.

- 1869.—G. Pomeroy Keese, president; S. R. Thompson, Wm. E. Cory, D. A. Avery, Seth J. Temple, and Peter Becker, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1870.—G. P. Keese, president; Wm. E. Cory, Seth J. Temple, George Brooks, George W. Ernst, and Peter Becker, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1871.—Peter Becker, president; Wm. E. Cory, George W. Ernst, George Brooks, Daniel B. Boden, and Edward N. Griswold, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1872.—George W. Ernst, president; Daniel B. Boden, Edward N. Griswold, D. L. Birge, Orrin C. Benton, and F. U. Johnson, trustees; Chas. R. Burch, clerk.
- 1873.—F. U. Johnson, president; Daniel B. Boden, Orrin C. Benton, Edward N. Griswold, Seth T. Winslow, and D. L. Birge, trustees; S. S. McFarren, clerk.
- 1874.—F. U. Johnson, president; L. H. Hills, I. E. Sylvester, Seth T. Winslow, Orrin C. Benton, and W. T. Bassett, trustees; T. C. Turner, clerk.
- 1875.—James A. Lynes, president; L. H. Hills, W. T. Bassett, Orrin C. Benton, M. M. Millis, and Robert Quaif, trustees; J. Fred. Reustle, clerk.
- 1876.—James A. Lynes, president; Robert Quaif, A. A. Jarvis, D. Jefferson McGown, W. T. Bassett, and L. H. Hills, trustees; Lee B. Cruttenden, clerk.
- 1877.—Robert Quaif, president; James A. Lynes, D. Jefferson McGown, A. A. Jarvis, C. L. Root, and G. Pomeroy Keese, trustees; M. C. Brady, clerk.

LAKEWOOD CEMETERY.

This cemetery was organized by a number of gentlemen of the village of Cooperstown, during the summer of 1856, to meet a requirement which had long been felt by the citizens of the village and vicinity of providing a more suitable place for the interment of the dead than the limited accommodations of the crowded church-yards.

A site for the cemetery was selected on the hillside overlooking the lake, in the town of Middlefield, a short distance from the corporate limits of the village of Cooperstown; and on Sept. 3, 1857, it was appropriately consecrated to the repose of the dead. A deep interest was manifested in the cemetery, and the consecration services were of a very interesting character. The Rev. Mr. Tomlinson read a portion of Scripture, which was followed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Battin, at the close of which the choir sang an appropriate anthem. The Rev. Mr. Bush then read a part of the 4th chapter of 1st Thessalonians, and the following dedicatory ode, written for the occasion by Theodore Keese, Esq.:

Join in the praise we offer
To Him who reigns above;
Whose hand can clothe with beauty
The graves of those we love.

For here, in pleasant places,
Our dear ones may repose,
Till our life's day is ended,
And we join them at its close.

Here let the graves be opened
Beneath these deep'ning shades,
Or when the cheering sunshine
The hallowed spot pervades.

By the lake whose sparkling waters
Lie before us clear and deep;
In the grave or by the hillside,
May our beloved sleep.

No gloomy pall enshrouds them,
Or hides them from His sight,
Who spreads His curtain o'er them,
Whose folds are decked with light.

Here shall no faith uncertain
Unballow'd symbols trace;
But holy Truth and trusting Hope
Shall guard their resting-place.

Our willing feet shall often
These pleasant pathways tread,
Where beauty breathes its fragrance
O'er the dwellings of the dead.

And voices sweet with music
Wake the solemn stillness round,
As the pine-tree and the hemlock
The sleepers' requiem sound.

We have not sought to hide them
In the wildwood's sombre shade;
Nor distant from our living houses
Shall their last bed be made.

But while we walk among them,
The whispering gale shall bear
The softened sound of village bells
Upon the list'ning ear.

And from the lake's calm bosom
Shall echo-calls resound,
When summer's twilight deepens
The shadows o'er the ground.

Every charm of Nature greets us
As we tread, with lingering feet,
These paths upon the hillside
Where shade and sunshine meet.

When absent, thought will wander
To those who share our love,
While our hearts hold sweet communion
With their spirit forms above.

And when our pilgrim journey
Brings us here at last to rest,
Be our footsteps safely guided
In the pathways of the blest.

At the conclusion of the reading of this beautiful ode a psalm was read and sung, when the dedicatory address was delivered by G. Pomeroy Keese, from which the following extracts are made:

"Friends and neighbors, you are here to-day to inaugurate a good work. Following the example of many towns and cities in the land, you have organized and established a rural cemetery,—eminently a rural one. Not among the busy haunts of trade and commerce, where man jostles his fellow in his eager anxiety to secure as much as possible of this world's goods. Not in the outskirts of a teeming city, where the din and clamor of an ever-restless population penetrates even the sanctuaries of the dead. But far above the strife of tongues, here among the evergreen hills of Otsego, where the deep shade of the primeval forest still surrounds us, overlooking the bosom of the placid lake, make the theme of story and of song, spread out under the canopy of heaven, and reflecting from its mirror surface the arch of the sky above.

"Truly we stand on classic ground. Here, at the very base of Mount Vision, whose rugged sides have for years been trod by every lover of quiet beauty in the landscape; and almost under the shadow of Prospect Rock, equally celebrated for its perpetual view of nature's loveliness, while but a few minutes' walk from hence lie crumpling in the dust the bones of many a red man who once

walked proudly through the forest; for here, at the source of the Susquehanna, were accustomed to meet the Six Nations of the Mohawk, with their brothers of the Delaware; here was their council rock, where they met in solemn conclave; here they smoked the pipe of peace and amity; and here they laid the bones of the warrior to his rest. Methinks I almost even now see a dusky form gliding through yon thicket, so little removed seem we from the traces of the past.

"The spot we have chosen seems peculiarly adapted for the purpose intended. Do you seek retirement and repose, and desire a shady nook where perpetual twilight reigns, emblematic of the shadow of death; beneath these evergreen pines, whose clustering tops shut out the glare of day, is all you wish for. Or do you prefer the lighter foliage of deciduous trees, whose leaves of brilliant green sparkle in the rays of noonday, joyous and hopeful; the maple and the beech, the oak and the chestnut, are in mingled groups, awaiting your advances. Or further still, do you look for a more open spot, where the genial sunshine is ever present, typifying the glories of eternal day; 'tis there before you. Here may you unite with friends and relatives, and secure in company a permanent place of sepulture; or preferring retirement and seclusion, the grounds are ample enough to gratify your inclination. The commanding eminence, the retired grove, the open terrace, all are here."

Following the address of Mr. Keese, a consecration-hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. A. R. Elwood, was sung, and the services concluded with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Shank.

The interest manifested by the people in the inauguration of this enterprise has steadily increased. There are many costly monuments in this cemetery, prominent among which is that erected by Edward Clark, a wealthy citizen of Cooperstown.

The monument erected to the memory of J. Fenimore Cooper occupies a delightful spot, affording a fine view of the lake, the hills, and the village he so dearly loved, and around which his gifted pen threw the charm of fiction, and rendered them familiar to the literature-loving world.

The monument is a white marble column, about thirty feet high, executed by Launitz. The sculptures near the base include emblems of literary, nautical, and Indian life, and on its capital is a statue of Leatherstocking.

"My glance took in an obelisk,
High towering near the solemn wood,
Where Natty Bumppo's stalwart form
In lifted grandeur stood.
Careless his hand the rifle grasp'd,
That weapon known throughout the world;
And, crouching at the hunter's feet,
His faithful hound was curl'd."

The lake and landscape view from this cemetery is unsurpassed, and art has vied with nature in rendering "Lake-wood" one of the most enchanting burial-places within the boundaries of the Empire State.

I. O. OF G. T.

Cooperstown lodge, No. 663, I. O. of G. T., was instituted by G. Williams Mason, then the G. W. Sec. of New York, July 16, 1868, in the Methodist Episcopal church,

with 28 charter members. Its first officers were: Rev. Willis L. Thorp, W. C. T.; Carrie T. Russell, W. V. T.; Geo. D. Pennington, Sec.; D. L. Hecox, F. Sec.; E. Delavan Hills, Treas.; Rev. Mr. Burditt, Chaplain; J. F. Reus-
tle, Marshal; M. Moak, Guard; M. W. Russell, Sent.; Libbie Glazier, W. A. S.; Libbie Deyo, D. M.; Kate Deyo, R. H. S.; Jennie Witt, L. H. S.

The first three meetings of the lodge were held in a jury-room in the court-house. A room was then rented in the seminary (now the Cooper House), where meetings were held for nearly a year. The meetings are now held in Odd-Fellows' hall, on Main street.

Since its organization over 325 persons have passed through its forms of initiation, and at one time it reported to the grand lodge nearly 200 members in good standing, while its present membership is 61.

Its present officers are B. Ismond, W. C. T.; Miss E. E. Niles, W. V. T.; M. W. Russell, Sec.; Wm. Russell, F. Sec.; Miss Carrie T. Russell, Treas.

It is in a flourishing condition, having among its members several reformed men, and during its existence has been the means of doing a good work in the temperance reform. A considerable amount of money has been expended since its organization, for charitable purposes, among its members.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first regularly constituted fire-company in this village was what is now known as "Rescue Engine Co., No. 2," organized in about the year 1802, at which time a fire-engine was presented to the village by Isaac Cooper. A man named Carpenter was captain in 1840. In 1844 German Snyder was elected captain, and officiated in that capacity twenty years.

"Protection Engine Co., No. 1," was organized some time prior to 1820.

"Neptune Engine Co., No. 3," was organized May 8, 1841, and the following were chosen first officers: Augustus Putnam, first lieutenant; John B. Williams, second lieutenant; Ralph R. Lathrop, secretary; Charles J. Stillman, treasurer, and James Evans, steward.

"Phinney Hose Co., No. 1," was organized in 1871, and named in honor of H. F. Phinney.

"Nelson Hose Co., No. 2," was organized in August, 1874, under the name of the "Rescue Hose Co., No. 2." In April, 1876, it was changed to its present name in honor of the late Samuel Nelson.

"Winning Hose Co., No. 3," was organized June 22, 1874, and named in honor of John Winning, of Fort Plain, N. Y.

The department is now in a prosperous condition, and numbers 131 men, as follows: 1 chief engineer, 2 assistants, 128 members of companies, of whom 81 are engine men, 31 hose men, and 15 hook-and-ladder men.

The members of the department as at present organized are as follows:

Marcus Field, chief engineer.

Protection Engine Co., No. 1.—C. R. Burch, foreman; O. J. Walradt, first assistant; Frank Carroll, second assistant; N. W. Cole, secretary; S. W. Keyes, treasurer; W.

H. Russell, D. L. Birge, S. W. Bingham, J. Warren Lamb, W. H. Bunn, B. M. Cady, F. A. Goffe, G. D. Hinman; F. Murdock, George Peck, Andrew Shaw, W. E. Cory, T. C. Smith, D. E. Siver, W. H. Merchant, T. S. Sayles, John Worthington, J. G. Wight, M. A. Smith, T. H. Bingham, M. H. Lippitt, T. W. Eldred, G. M. Grant, A. A. Jarvis, H. K. Murdock, W. H. Peak, W. G. Smith; total, 32.

Rescue Engine Co., No. 2.—H. J. Russell, foreman; V. P. Cooper, first assistant; Israel Parshall, second assistant; M. W. Russell, secretary; D. L. Hecox, treasurer; S. S. Edick, Mathias Harvey, G. W. Holmes, F. M. Robinson, Robert Pearse, Hiram Tuthill, Nelson Smith, W. H. Furgerson, Jacob Bell, S. S. McFarraan, Russell Fitch, Charles Scott, S. T. Bliss, Geo. Bell, F. C. Parshall, David Bice, George Spingler, Sanford Casler, W. H. Heury, E. H. Bailey; total, 25.

Neptune Engine Co., No. 3.—Albert Pierce, foreman; James Bunyan, first assistant; Harrison Ball, second assistant; E. P. Cory, secretary; H. L. Hinman, treasurer; John McCabe, steward; Malachi Kraham, O. Benton, Henry Converse, Levi Gray, E. Adams, Jacob Rurey, Michael Brady, L. B. Kuapp, Charles R. Hartson, Jerome Fish, Chas. R. Peck, G. Schermerhorn, G. T. Winslow, Delos Van Ort, George Shaw, Laurence McCabe, Jas. Bowes, William Robbins; total, 24.

Phinney Hose Co., No. 1.—W. A. Cockett, foreman; W. S. Bassinger, secretary; W. E. Leaning, treasurer; P. Hotailing, F. B. House, S. D. Temple, E. S. Brocham, H. Ellsworth, J. M. Russell, W. J. Ryan, C. E. Smith.

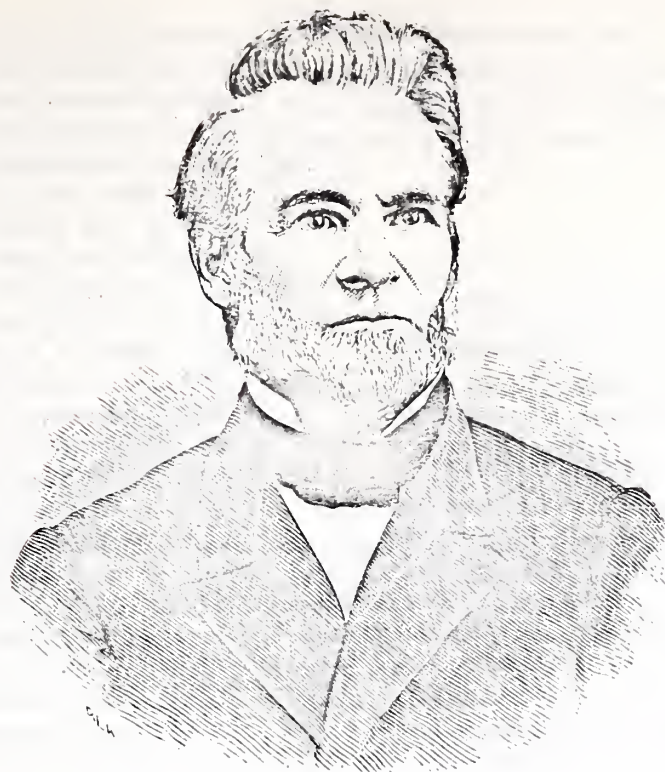
Nelson Hose Co., No. 2.—M. W. Russell, foreman; E. A. Childs, first assistant; C. S. Cuppernall, second assistant; Charles Bullis, special secretary; Henry Youmans, Chas. Wood, Emmett Peck, E. Stocking, Christopher Jones, Charles Collar.

Winning Hose Co., No. 3.—J. F. Reustle, foreman; G. M. Jarvis, first assistant; F. R. Winnie, T. C. Turner, H. C. Richmond, A. A. Cooley, T. B. Tunncliffe, C. P. Thompson, F. L. Palmer, John Fulner, E. S. Bunday.

Mechanics' Hook-and-Ladder Co., No. 5.—John Pauk, foreman; E. T. Newall, first assistant; V. A. Hyam, secretary; C. L. Root, treasurer; A. J. Wikoff, steward; Albert Evans, F. G. Lewis, L. Stiles, M. M. Millis, E. W. Filmore, A. Gorringer, Peter McCabe, F. M. Hendershott, John W. Scott, George A. Persons.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following constitute the present business interests of Cooperstown. Physicians: T. S. Blodgett, Horace Lathrop, W. T. Bassett, Mary A. Bassett, Lyman H. Hills, J. M. Westlake. Dentists: E. P. Byram, D. E. Siver, C. I. Wadsworth, E. T. Newell. Attorneys-at-law: S. A. Bowen, L. I. Burditt, Geo. Brooks, S. S. Edick, E. M. Harris, Jas. A. Lynes, John Lewis, H. Sturges, Chatfield Leonard, B. J. Scofield, Geo. Van Horn, Frank P. Kendall. Postmaster: Thomas S. Blodgett. Surveyor: Henry B. Walker. Printing: S. M. Shaw, Russell & Davidson. Boots and shoes: William C. Bailey, S. McKean Thompson, Beadle & Soule, P. Conine, Wm. Brockway. Build-



Jedediah P. Sill

Jedediah P. Sill was the fifth son of Abel Sill and Hepzibah Peck, and grandson of the late Judge Jedediah Peck, a man of note in his day in this county and in the State.

He was born in the town of Burlington, May 28, 1808. His father died in 1824, leaving to the care of his wife—a woman of remarkable strength of character and well-balanced mind—a family of nine children.

When seventeen years of age, by her consent, Jedediah P. left home to learn the trade of a gunsmith, at which he served four years, and then engaged in the business on his own account, taking jobs of his former employers. Having worked at the trade about seven years, he then abandoned it, believing that he was pursuing the wrong calling. He then entered the store of his uncle, Henry Sill, at Burlington, with a view of getting an insight into the mercantile business, and gave to him nine months' service; after which he moved to Schuyler's Lake and opened a store there with his uncle as partner, under the firm-name of H. & J. P. Sill. This co-partnership lasted for about six years, when Mr. Sill bought out the interest of his uncle and continued in trade on his own account until 1848, when he sold out. He held the office of postmaster for thirteen years, and represented his town with marked fidelity and success for seven years in the board of supervisors. He ran for delegate to the constitutional convention of 1846, and was defeated through a split in the Democratic party of this county.

After closing his mercantile business, Mr. Sill engaged in the produce trade, and continued the same up to August, 1854, when he moved to the village of Cooperstown, and entered into the hop and wool trade, under the firm-name of Scott, Pier & Sill, which firm dissolved after the expiration of one year, and was succeeded by the firm of Scott, Sill & Co., which firm remained in the trade about three years and was then dissolved; after closing the business of the late firm he occupied most of his time in looking after the affairs of the Bank of Cooperstown and operating in real

estate. During fifteen years, ending with 1874, he purchased about 30 acres of land lying on the corporation of Cooperstown, nearly all of which he divided into village lots, and sold to actual settlers. He also put up a number of dwellings, and loaned to others the means with which to build.

In January, 1853, the Bank of Cooperstown was organized, and at the first meeting of the stockholders Mr. Sill was chosen one of the directors, which position he held during the existence of that institution. In 1859 he was elected vice-president, and in 1861, on the death of Colonel Prentiss, president of the bank. When under the act of congress it became expedient to close the affairs of the bank, it was succeeded by the Second National Bank of Cooperstown. This took place in January, 1864, and at the first meeting of the stockholders Mr. Sill was elected president, and held that position for ten years, till January, 1874, when he resigned the office on account of ill health.

Mr. Sill took great interest in the location and construction of the Cooperstown railroad, and no man was more efficient in raising means for that object. He was a large stock and bondholder, a director from its organization until his death, and one of the railroad commissioners for Cooperstown.

In 1872, Mr. Sill, though always a most ardent old-school Democrat, heartily indorsed the nomination of Horace Greeley for president, and was that year placed upon the Democratic-Republican ticket as elector for this congressional district. Mr. Sill was a man of excellent natural abilities and strong common sense; for several years previous to his death he was a member of the congregation of Christ's church, of Cooperstown, and one of its vestrymen at the time of his decease. He was twice married, first to Caroline S., daughter of Noah Wood, of Smyrna; second to Lavantia, daughter of the late Noah Wood, of Syracuse, and niece of his first wife. He died at Cooperstown, Sept. 27, 1875, leaving two children, Florence V. and Henry D.

Carpenters: John Pank, Daniel L. Hecox, Sanford C. Clark, Albert Pierce, C. L. Root, Jacob Walradt. Masons: W. C. Cale Bros., George B. Wood, Jas. Goodenough, John Lasher. Blacksmiths: Loren Brown, Michael Little, G. W. Holmes. Blacksmiths and wagon-makers: Jerome Fish, George B. Wellman. Boating: P. P. Cooper, Joseph Cooper. Steamboats: A. H. Watkins & Co. Barbers: Frank Clark, P. H. Hotaling. Books and stationery: W. A. Cockett, A. L. Tanner & Co. Boarding-houses: Mrs. Doubleday, Mrs. Coustock, Mrs. Gaylord, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. Eldred. Ice-cream: Mrs. B. F. Beadle. Cigar and tobacco stores: D. Fowle & Co., Park & Co. Clothing: Johnston & Field, Smith & Spingler, Glatner & Co. Coal, flour, feed, etc.: E. Delevan Hills & Co., Griswold & White. Cooperage: Orren Benton. Dry-goods: B. F. & H. K. Murdock, Robt. & Wm. H. Russell, Gabriel Tyley, Bundy Bros., Eldred & Ball. Groceries: E. D. Shumway, John J. Short, N. W. Cole. Groceries and liquors: D. B. Boden & Son, Strachan Bros., V. C. Shumway. Drugs and medicines: Bliss & Conrad, H. S. Westlake & Co., Shumway & Church. Furniture: Samuel Harper. Gas-factory: O. R. Butler. Grist- and planing-mills: Lewis & Adsit. Hardware: Wm. E. Cory. Hardware and stoves: H. M. Hooker & Co., J. Warren Lamb & Co. Hops: Robert Quaif, Andrew Shaw, J. R. Scott & Co., Stocker & Jarvis. Harness-makers: Joel White, A. Goringe. Insurance agents: Hooker & Jarvis, I. E. Sylvester, D. L. Birge. Insurance and real estate: F. A. & F. G. Lee. Livery-stables: E. W. Filmore, F. C. Parshall, W. H. Scott, Geo. T. Winslow. Hotels: Cooper House; Hotel Fenimore, James Bunyan, proprietor; Central Hotel, W. C. Keyes & Son; Ballard House, S. M. & N. Ballard; Carr's Hotel, Miss Carr; Clinton House; American Hotel. Markets: Nelson Smith, John Wood, Sherwood & Ball, O. N. Hinds & Bro., Parshall & Reno. Marble and stone: Potter & Co., McCabe Bros. Millinery: Susan M. Hewes, Murphy Sisters, Carrie Risedorph Thompson, Mrs. Reno. Photographing: W. G. Smith, Cooley Bros. Painting and paper-hanging: E. S. Coffin, Frank Carroll, Levi Grey, P. McNelly. Saw-mill: D. C. Coleman. Saloons: Chas. R. Hartson, Geo. Shaw. Undertakers: Parshall & Cory. Upholstering and carriage-trimming: W. H. H. Camp. Variety-store: Geo. M. Grant & Co. Watches and jewelry: Charles R. Burch, Jasper A. Schrom. P. G. Tanner & Son. Telegraphic: Western Union Line, Mrs. Smith, operator.

OTSEGO LODGE, NO. 103, I. O. O. F.,

located in the village of Cooperstown, was instituted Jan. 29, 1844. The first officers of the lodge were Cutler Fields, N. G.; Geo. B. Wilson, V. G.; Chas. J. Stillman, Rec. Sec.; Wm. J. Abel, Treas. The lodge paid sick benefits until the year 1864; since that time has paid funeral benefits only. Since its organization 400 members have been received; the present membership is 82. The total amount of money paid into the treasury is \$12,875.11; amount paid for sick and funeral benefits and relief, \$4,025.

The present officers of the lodge are Ellery P. Cory, N. G.; Danforth L. Hecox, V. G.; Geo. L. Gould, R. S.; Chas. R. Thompson, P. S.; G. M. Jarvis, Treas.

MOUNT VISION ENCAMPMENT, NO. 15, I. O. O. F.,

Cooperstown, instituted Feb. 24, 1848. Present officers: Wm. Russell, C. P.; G. B. Kellogg, S. W.; Geo. L. Gould, H. P.; J. Fred. Reustle, Scribe; Peter P. Cooper, Treas.

CHAPTER LXII.

COOPERSTOWN—Continued.

Presbyterian Church—Methodist Episcopal—Baptist—Universalist
—Christ Church—St. Mary's (Catholic) Church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE Presbyterian society of Cooperstown was organized Dec. 29, 1798. No records having been preserved of events between this time and the organization of the church, June 16, 1800, the history of the organization is impossible to conjecture. One sermon, preached Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26, 1795, by Rev. Elisha Mosely, is mentioned, but that is all.

The present organization was effected on the above day, the record of which is as follows: "On the 16th of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, Stephen Warren, Timothy Sabin, George McKinsey, Thomas Tanner, John Williams, Stephen North, Hannah Sabin, and Susannah North, having good recommendations from regular churches in New England, and James Applin, Obadiah Dunham, John A. Lee, George Roberts, and Sarah Spalding, having just made a publick (*sic*) profession of their faith in Jesus Christ, unanimously and voluntarily entered into a bond of Christian fellowship and communion, and were constituted a regular Presbyterian church. James Applin was chosen and ordained an elder of this church, and Timothy Sabin was chosen and ordained a deacon."

The record immediately following is: "The Rev. Isaac Lewis, a member of the presbytery of Albany, was regularly installed (*sic*) pastor of the church and congregation of Otsego, on the first day of October, in the year of our Lord 1800. The sermon was pronounced by Rev. R. Smith, of Schenectady. The charge to Mr. Lewis by Rev. J. Coe, of Troy, and the charge to the people by Rev. E. Nott, of Albany."

Upon the 10th of the same month fourteen new members were received into the communion of the church by certificate and upon confession of it. Among the Christian names of these early members, we find those of the old Puritan times prominent, such as Zeruiah, Mercy, and Thankful.

Upon the 24th of this month another elder, Isaac Williams, was elected, and upon February 8, in the following year, 1801, the incumbent in the office of deacon, Timothy Sabin, was promoted to the eldership, the vacated office not being refilled until Nov. 30, 1804, when Elisha Eldred was elected deacon by the congregation. At the same meeting Thos. Loomis was chosen elder, *vice* James Applin resigned.

On Sept. 23, 1806, Wm. Neill, a licentiate of the New

Brunswick presbytery, was ordained and installed pastor of the church, Dr. Carnahan, afterwards president of Princeton college, preaching the sermon. Mr. Neill, who in after-life attained deserved repute as pastor, scholar, and author, continued over the church until September, 1809, when he assumed the pastorate of the First church, Albany, N. Y.; thence in 1816 to the Sixth church, Philadelphia, and thence in 1824 to the presidency of Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa.

No minutes are recorded concerning any of the transactions of the church between Jan. 12, 1809, and July 6, 1810. In this interim Mr. Neill resigned the pastorate. During his pastorate the church edifice was erected, which in "revised form" stands to-day.

Dr. Neill in his autobiography gives several items of interest in regard to the field of his labors here. "The church," says he, "had been but recently formed, and it was the only church of any denomination within several miles around; the people were a good deal scattered, and there was a demand for much visitation and frequent preaching in the neighborhood. . . . Hitherto the people had not enjoyed the convenience of a suitable place for public worship, but held their meetings on the Sabbath in an academy, which soon became too contracted for their accommodation. Within eighteen months or two years after my coming among them, they erected and completed, in a neat style, a church edifice which would accommodate eight or nine hundred persons."

On Feb. 7, 1811, after an interval of a year and a half, the Rev. John Smith was ordained and installed pastor of the Cooperstown church, over which he remained pastor for twenty-three years, sending in a request for a dissolution of the relations with the congregation upon March 4, 1834, to which request the church acceded "with deep regret."

The immediate occasion of this action may perhaps be traced in the records of the church. About this time certain members had, for a period of three years previous to the termination of the relations of the church with Mr. Smith, been "impressed with the belief that some more efficient means than were then employed were demanded for the salvation of the population of the place and its vicinity." There was a delicate little satire involved in those words "more efficient means," which doubtless reached Mr. Smith in one form or another. The culmination of this impression was the regular organization of a second Presbyterian church upon Oct. 30, 1833. After an incomplete organization of eight months, a stated supply for the pulpit was secured in the person of Rev. J. A. Hart, who continued as such until the reunion of this ephemeral church with the First church, in the month of November, 1834. Upon the 25th of this month, Rev. Alfred E. Campbell was installed common pastor, continuing such for a period of twelve years and a half. Shortly after the beginning of his ministry the church building was remodeled and enlarged.

On Feb. 27, 1849, Rev. Charles K. McHarg was installed pastor, having filled the pulpit for some six months previous to the time of his installation. This relationship lasted little over a year, being dissolved July 10, 1850, by presbytery, at the joint request of pastor and people.

Rev. J. A. Priest succeeded Mr. McHarg, being installed June 25, 1851, and continuing in the pastorate till Oct. 1, 1854, when by mutual consent presbytery dissolved the relation.

In April of the year following a call was extended to Rev. Samuel W. Bush, of Norwich, N. Y., who having accepted was installed pastor October 31, and remained as such till June, 1862. In September of this year, a second call was extended to the former pastor, Rev. C. K. McHarg, who consented to fill the pulpit till the first of November.

The church being evidently unsettled at this time, the records present a very incomplete view of the existing condition of the church. Between this time and that of the next regular pastorate the pulpit was supplied by the former pastor, Rev. J. A. Priest, and Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., the latter acting as stated supply for one year, at the expiration of which Rev. Charles K. McHarg was again chosen to fill the pulpit. This pastorate continued till the spring of 1870, when through ill-health Mr. McHarg a second time resigned, and the Rev. G. R. Alden was chosen to the vacant office. Mr. Alden continued pastor two and a half years, when at the people's request the relationship was terminated.

In January, 1873, Rev. F. B. Savage was chosen to fill the pulpit for eight months, at the end of which time he was called to the pastorate. This relationship lasted till the summer of 1875, when through ill-health, consequent upon the sad death of his wife, the pastor was compelled to seek a severance of the union.

In September of the same year the present pastor, Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells, was invited to preach, with a view to a call in case of mutual satisfaction of people and preacher. His installation occurred in the opening of November.

During the pastorate of Mr. Savage the church was repaired, enlarged, and beautified at an expense of \$8000, a new organ also being substituted for that then in use.

The present eldership consists of Messrs. Cyrenus Warren, F. A. Lee, Robert Russell, A. H. Watkins, Charles W. Smith, and Henry G. Walker. The deaconship includes Messrs. Gabriel Tyley, O. R. Butler, and Elihu Phinney. The church numbers 197 members; its Sabbath-school 167 members.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Oct. 22, 1816, at a meeting called by A. Canfield and Amos Berry, with the following-named members: P. Butts, George Roberts, Daniel McLeland, Joseph Perkins and wife, Asher Campbell, Justin Hinman, B. Eaton, Ezra Crane and wife, Andrew Petty and wife, Benjamin Allen and wife, Potter and wife, A. Jarvis, and H. Knowlton.

After the organization of the church, services were held in the court-house, school-house, and in private dwellings until 1819, when a church edifice was erected, 35 by 45 feet in size. This building was located on the west side of Chestnut street, on the site now occupied by the Cooper House. The dedicatory services were probably conducted by the Rev. Benjamin G. Paddock, the first stationed clergyman who administered to the spiritual wants of this little flock.

The first trustees of the church were George Roberts, Daniel McLeland, Joseph Perkins, Asher Canfield, and Jacob Hinman.

The first church edifice was removed to its present site and enlarged in 1839, during the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Bristol. It was remodeled in 1847, and again repaired and enlarged in 1875, at a cost of \$5000.

The following have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time. Others than those whose names appear in the list have undoubtedly officiated as pastors, but in consequence of the imperfection of the records it is impossible to give either their names or terms of service: B. G. Paddock, one year; ———— Rupe, one year; ———— Herkenbeck, one year; Isaac Grant, one year; George Harman, one year; H. F. Rowe, one year; N. Rands, two years; D. W. Bristol, four years, two terms; V. M. Coryell, one year; W. Bixby, one year; L. Eddy, two years; Joseph Shank, two years; ———— Harvey, two years; B. W. Gorham, two years; E. G. Andrews, two years; Charles Blakesly, two years; Silas Comfort, one year; M. L. Kern, two years; Joseph Shank, one year; John Crippey, two years; J. L. Wells, two years; G. K. Briggs, two years; Robert Townsend, two years; John Pilkington, two years; Isaac Peaselee, three years; W. L. Thorpe, three years; H. M. Crydenwise, two years; W. A. Wadsworth, one year; A. S. Clarke, three years.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. M. Hiller. Present membership, 200.

The present officers of the church are as follows:

Trustees.—E. D. Hills, John Pank, D. E. Siver, G. W. Holmes, and James Ismond.

Stewards.—E. D. Hills, John Pank, G. W. Holmes, I. Shutes, I. Haynor, B. Rogers, James Wood, and James Ismond.

Class-Leaders.—G. W. Holmes, George Van Deuzen, George Bowers, and Ira Howland, Ira Haynor, assistants.

Treasurer.—John Pank.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.*

A few years after the settlement of Cooperstown, in 1786, the Baptists commenced to hold prayer- and conference-meetings in private houses in the hamlet. Public services were occasionally held, when some missionary or other preacher of their denomination visited the settlement, sometimes in private houses, and, later on, in the school-house or court-house. As early as the commencement of the present century, baptisms near the Otsego rock at the outlet of the lake were of frequent occurrence. This continued until Jan. 21, 1834, when a church society was regularly organized, with Rev. Lewis Raymond as pastor, and in 1835-36 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$3000. To accomplish this work at that time required individual sacrifice on the part of many, for the society embraced but few persons of even moderate means; some gave money, others material or labor, and kind friends lent a helping hand. The energy and zeal displayed by the pastor were invaluable, and did much to insure success.

Under Elder Raymond's pastorate this church acquired a larger membership—at one time reaching fully 250—than it has ever since attained. They were scattered all about these hills and valleys, within a circuit of ten or twelve miles, and many of them were operatives in the mills south of here. And this pastorate was longer than that of either of his successors, continuing until 1842, a period of eight years. Elder Raymond still survives, a veteran in the service of his Master. He was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Hutchins, who lived to hold the office for only a year, when death severed the connection between a beloved pastor and his people. Rev. John A. Nash was the next pastor, and also remained a year. In 1843, Rev. Francis Prescott accepted a call to the pastorate of the church, and remained about four years, until 1847. Rev. R. G. Toles was his successor for a single year. Rev. George W. Gates was pastor from 1849 to 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Davis, who held the office of pastor for a single year. Rev. M. C. Manning came here in 1854, and left on account of failing health in 1856.

The Rev. Samuel T. Livermore accepted a call to the pastorate of this church in 1856, and continued to hold the office until the spring of 1862. The church saw prosperity and some growth under his administration,—quite a revival,—and a large addition to its membership towards its close. Mr. Livermore induced the society to expend \$450 in the erection of a much-needed and convenient chapel for prayer-meetings in 1861; which building was enlarged and improved at a cost of about \$325 last fall.

In the fall of 1862 the church gave a call to Everett R. Sawyer, whose family has furnished the Baptist denomination so many preachers of note; it was accepted, and he was ordained as a minister and installed as pastor. His labors among us were blessed, and the church continued to prosper and to increase in membership under his discreet and earnest administration, which was terminated by his acceptance of a call to a much larger field of labor in 1867. Elder Sawyer was that year succeeded by Rev. H. D. Burdick, who remained our pastor one year; and Mr. Burdick by Charles C. Smith, graduate of Madison university, in 1869, who was ordained as a minister, and entered on his duties as pastor. He remained upwards of four years in that office. It was while he was here, and greatly through his earnest efforts, that in the summer of 1870 the society expended nearly \$4000 in enlarging and improving the church edifice.

In the spring of 1874 the church gave a call to George B. Vosburg, another graduate of Madison university, ordaining him as minister in June, when his labors as pastor commenced. They were earnest, energetic, and prayerful throughout, large numbers being added to the membership of the church, so that it about doubled in less than three years. During that time a new organ was purchased, and the chapel was enlarged, at a cost of about \$1400. It was, therefore, with much regret that the church accepted his resignation at the close of 1876, Elder Vosburg becoming the pastor of the Bergen Baptist church of Jersey City, in January, 1877. The same month this church extended a unanimous call to Rev. F. J. Parry, of Philadelphia, to become its pastor, and were gratified by its early acceptance;

* By Samuel M. Shaw.

and we have reason to hope that his pastorate may prove eminently acceptable and successful among us.

Since the organization of the Baptist church of Cooperstown, it has licensed several of its most devoted members to preach the gospel, some of whom remain till now worthy and useful pastors of churches. It has dismissed hundreds of its members to become such in other sister churches, scattered through different States of the Union. Its membership, which had previously slowly dwindled for five or six years,—mainly from the cause just given,—is fully double what it was at the close of 1873. Removals from this parish make a steady drain upon us.

It is a pleasant and cheering fact to record that a distinguishing characteristic of this church has been a unity of feeling and purpose among its membership; the presence of that harmony, kindness, and Christian fellowship which go so far towards making the church of God the most attractive place on earth to the sincere Christian. It has for several years past sustained an annual expenditure which must be deemed very liberal, compared with those of many churches of far greater material resources. May its strength in numbers and in attachment to the good old cause never be less.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Universalist church of Cooperstown was organized April 26, 1831, in the school-house of district No. 19, in this village. Among those who were instrumental in effecting the organization were Ellery Cory, Holder Cory, Henry Beadle, B. Taylor Comstock, Seth Doubleday, Isaac Fitch, Esek Bradford, Joseph Perkins, Levi H. Pierce, Levi Wood, James I. Paul, William Wilson, Richard Cooley, Stephen Gregory, and Abram Van Horne.

The first officers of the church were Esek Bradford, Abram Van Horne, Levi H. Pierce, Seth Doubleday, and Stephen Gregory. Rev. Job Potter became the first pastor, and officiated in that capacity for a period of five years. The first house of worship was erected in 1832, at a cost, together with the lot, of \$1393.73, services having previously been held in the school-house mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The church proper was organized Aug. 21, 1858, with the following members: Holder Cory, Ellery Cory, Levi Wood, Benjamin Pierce, Olive Wood, Almira Scott, Mary A. Wood, Catharine Jarvis, Laura Barnum, Mary Savage, Wm. B. Stevens, Matilda Stevens, J. S. Parker, Hannah Ball, Giles C. Smith, Ann Bowen, Maria Paul, Eveline Roberts, Elizabeth Mareellus, Aurelia Wilson, and Polly Williams. In 1860 the church edifice was repaired and remodeled.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church from 1836 to the present time: Rev. Job Potter, from April, 1831, to April, 1836; Rev. O. Whiston, from April, 1836, to December, 1846; Rev. J. A. Bartlett, from April, 1847, to November, 1849; Rev. D. C. Tomlinson, from November, 1849, to June, 1850; Rev. F. J. Carney, from June, 1850, to April, 1851; Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, from April, 1851, to April, 1854; Rev. C. W. Tomlinson, from August, 1854, to December, 1865; Rev. W. W. Clayton, from March, 1866, to March, 1868; O. Perkins, from

March, 1868, to July, 1869; C. L. Wait, from November, 1869, to November, 1875; E. E. Peck, from April, 1875,

The present officers of the church are as follows: Isaac K. Williams, Seth Temple, and Fred. Reustle, deacons; Asahel Barnum, Harmon Groat, Frank Robinson, Fayette Hinds, and Fred. Reustle, trustees; Fayette Hinds, treasurer; Fred. Reustle, clerk. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Ellery E. Peck.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The first divine service according to the rites of the Episcopal church performed in this village was in the year 1797, when the Rev. Thomas Ellison, of Albany, preached in the court-house. Mr. Cooper, in his chronicles of Cooperstown, says, "On the 10th day of September, 1800, the eldest daughter of Judge Cooper was killed by a fall from a horse. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Nash, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and she was interred according to the rites of that church, which were now performed for the first time in this village. Mr. Nash, since so well known in his own church for his apostolic simplicity, under the name of Father Nash, was then a missionary in the county. From this time he began to extend his services to Cooperstown, and on the first day of January, 1811, a church was legally organized under the title of Christ church. On the same day, Mr. Nash was chosen rector, which office, through the delicacy of the clergyman who succeeded him in his duties, he informally held down to the day of his death, in 1836."

About the year 1806 the ground now owned and occupied by the Episcopalians was given them by Judge Cooper. Already several persons had been interred in the Episcopal ground. Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper, in her "Rural Hours," says, "The oldest tomb belonging to the good people of this little town lies within the bounds of the Episcopal church-yard, and bears the date of 1792. It was a child. Close at hand is another stone bearing date two years later, and marking the grave of the first adult who fell among the little band of colonists.

"At the time these graves were dug the spot was in a wild condition upon the borders of the forest, the wood having been only partially cut away. In a few years other members of the little community died at intervals, and they were also buried here, until the spot had gradually taken its present character of a burying-ground. The rubbish was cleared away, place was made for those who must follow, and ere many years had passed the brick walls of a little church rose within the inclosure, and were consecrated to the worship of the Almighty by the venerable bishop, Benjamin Moore, on the 8th day of July, 1810."

After the foundation of the present brick edifice was laid, and the walls had advanced to their proper height, the work came to a stop for the want of pecuniary resources, and for a year or two stood unincluded. At the meeting of the vestry held in May, 1815, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up and circulate a subscription paper, for the purpose of completing the church, painting the steeple, etc.

Resolved, That a committee be also appointed to obtain pecuniary assistance for the above purpose from Trinity church, New York city.

The corporation of Trinity church had previously, in 1801, donated \$1500 to aid in erecting the church, and as far as is known the only gift to this congregation mentioned by Rev. Mr. Battin in his list of Trinity church grants, the above corporation was probably unsuccessful.

At the meeting in January, 1811, for the purpose of locally organizing the parish, the Rev. Daniel Nash was called to the chair, and Mr. Isaac Cooper was chosen clerk. The first wardens were Daniel Johnson, of Fly Creek, and John Allen, of this village. The first vestry was constituted as follows: Isaac Cooper, Richard Davidson, Ira Starr, John F. Ernst, Elijah H. Metcalf, Calvin Comstock, Asael Jarvis, and Wm. T. Lattin.

In 1812, John F. Ernst and Asael Jarvis were chosen wardens, and Mr. Isaac Cooper was the delegate to diocesan convention.

In 1813-14, same wardens, Ernst and Jarvis, were re-elected. In the latter year Mr. Nash attended the convention, and was styled the "Rector of the Episcopal churches in Otsego County."

In 1815, John F. Ernst and Bartlett Rogers were chosen wardens, and James Fenimore Cooper was delegate to the convention.

In 1816, same wardens. In 1817, Daniel Johnson was elected in place of John F. Ernst. In the following year Mr. Ernst was again chosen warden with Mr. Rogers, and they were elected each successive year until 1824.

In 1818, Mr. Nash "manifested his intention to resign the rectorship of Christ church, and Mr. F. T. Tiffany was appointed, at the request of the vestry, by Bishop Hobart to be a lay reader for the congregation," and in 1818 he assumed the pastoral care of the parish.

In 1821, Mr. Tiffany attended the convention, and in 1822, William H. Averell and J. D. Husbards were delegates. During the years 1821 and 1822 the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Orderson officiated for this church at various times during the absence of Dr. Tiffany.

In 1824, Bartlett Rogers and Ezra Williams were chosen wardens, and in the following year Ezra Eaton was elected in place of Mr. Williams. In 1825, Ezra Eaton and Anson Higby were chosen wardens. In this year the parish ceased to be a missionary station. Messrs. Eaton and Higby continued as wardens until 1830, when George Pomeroy was chosen as the successor of Mr. Eaton.

In 1831 a lot adjoining the church was purchased, and the rectory built. Messrs. Higby and Pomeroy continued as wardens until Easter Sunday, 1839, a period of eight years.

J. Fenimore Cooper and E. D. Richardson were delegates to the convention in 1838. In 1839, George Pomeroy and John Russell were chosen wardens, and officiated in that capacity until 1844. In 1839, Mr. Tiffany was formally chosen rector of Christ church. In 1844-45, Messrs. Pomeroy and Anson Higby were elected wardens. May 12, 1845, Mr. Tiffany resigned the rectorship of the parish. The delegates this year to the convention were J. Fenimore Cooper and Judge Samuel Nelson. Rev. Alfred B. Beach succeeded Mr. Tiffany, who officiated until the call of Rev. Stephen H. Battin, Nov. 10, 1848. In 1846, Rev. Mr. Beach and Theodore Keese represented the parish in con-

vention, and Messrs. George Pomeroy and Thomas McIntosh were elected wardens. In 1847, wardens, Henry Scott and Henry Miller; delegates to convention, Rev. Mr. Beach, Theodore Keese, and J. Fenimore Cooper. 1848, same wardens. Mr. Battin entered upon the charge of his duties of rector Nov. 24, 1848. 1849, same wardens; Rev. Mr. Battin and Theodore Keese delegates to convention. 1850, Henry Scott and Theodore Keese wardens; and Theodore Keese and J. Fenimore Cooper delegates to convention. Wardens in 1851, Henry Scott and J. Fenimore Cooper; the rector and Mr. Keese were in the convention. Wardens chosen in 1852, Messrs. Henry Scott and T. Keese; delegates to convention, the rector, T. Keese, and William H. Averell. In this year the church edifice was improved and beautified, and for the first time in the history of the parish the communicants exceeded one hundred. 1853, wardens same as last year, and same delegates to convention.

The historic records, as compiled by Rev. Mr. Battin, extend to September, 1853. At the election of wardens and vestry, at Easter, 1854, the following were chosen, viz.: Henry Scott and Theodore Keese, wardens; Hon. S. Nelson, W. H. Averell, G. A. Starkweather, R. Cooper, R. Davis, G. W. Ernst, W. A. Comstock, and H. Miller, vestrymen. In September, T. Keese, S. Nelson, and G. W. Ernst were appointed delegates to the diocesan convention. At the Easter election in 1855, L. C. Turner was chosen vestryman in place of H. Miller. T. Keese, S. Nelson, and W. H. Averell were elected delegates to the diocesan convention in September. In 1858, J. S. Sprague was chosen vestryman in place of G. A. Starkweather.

In May, 1858, Rev. Mr. Battin resigned the rectorship, to take effect Aug. 1. In August, 1858, Rev. S. H. Synnott, assistant minister of St. Peter's church, New York, was elected rector. In September of the same year, Theo. Keese died, and at the election in the following year, Hon. S. Nelson was elected warden in his place, and G. Pomeroy Keese vestryman.

The records of the church are incomplete during the rectorship of Mr. Synnott, the minutes of the clerk not being entered on the register.

During the summer of 1859 a number of the members of the congregation replaced the old windows of the church with new ones of stained glass, at a cost of about \$400. In 1860 the present chapel within the church grounds was built, at a cost of about \$1000, the amount being raised among the congregation at large. During the summer of 1865 the enlargement of the church, which had become a necessity, was undertaken, and completed by November. The nature of the alterations consisted in taking down the stone addition erected about twenty-five years previously, and building two transepts, each 12 by 20 feet, and extending the chancel 10 feet in the rear. The arch of the ceiling was raised 5 feet.

In November, 1866, Rev. Mr. Synnott resigned the rectorship of the parish, and in February, 1867, the Rev. D. Hillhouse Buel accepted a call. He entered upon his duties at Easter. The Rev. W. S. Williams had temporary charge of the parish during the season of Lent.

In 1868 the following officers were chosen: Henry

Scott and Samuel Nelson, wardens; W. H. Averell, G. W. Ernst, W. A. Comstock, G. P. Keese, J. P. Sill, J. R. Worthington, H. M. Hooker, and A. A. Jarvis, vestrymen. During this season the roof of the old part of the church was tinned, and other repairs and improvements made, at an expenditure of \$550. The delegates to the diocesan convention in September were G. Pomeroy Keese, Edward Clark, and Geo. W. Ernst.

The primary convention of the new diocese in northern New York was held at Albany, in December of this year. G. W. Ernst, G. P. Keese, and J. P. Sill were elected delegates to the same. The sum of \$800 was raised in the parish at this time as its contribution towards the endowment of the episcopate in the new diocese of Albany. In 1869, Messrs. Ernst, Keese, and Alfred Clarke were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention. Oct. 31, resolutions of sympathy and respect, on the occasion of the death of Alfred Clarke, were passed by the vestry. During 1870 about \$400 were spent in improvements and repairs, including the introduction of gas into the chapel. Messrs. Ernst, Keese, and Sill were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention. In 1871, Messrs. Worthington, Ernst, and Keese were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention. Nov. 23, resolutions were passed on the occasion of the death of Dr. W. A. Comstock. Dr. F. U. Johnston was elected vestryman in place of Dr. Comstock.

Rev. D. H. Bucl resigned the rectorship, to take effect May 1. July 2, Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, an assistant minister at St. Paul's chapel, Trinity parish, New York, was elected rector. July 17, a legacy of \$1000 by the late Theodore Keese was presented to the vestry of the parish by his son, G. Pomeroy Keese; the same was accepted, to be known as the "Keese Fund." Messrs. Ernst, Keese, and Johnston were chosen delegates to the diocesan convention. In August, 1873, resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. W. H. Averell were adopted. In November, Mr. Edward Clark was elected vestryman in place of Mr. Averell. Dec. 14, resolutions of respect on the death of Judge Nelson, warden of the parish, were adopted. Dec. 21, resolutions on the death of Henry Scott, senior warden, were adopted.

In April, 1874, the following officers were chosen: G. W. Ernst and J. R. Worthington, wardens; J. P. Sill, Edward Clark, G. P. Keese, W. T. Bassett, C. R. Burch, H. M. Hooker, C. N. Hendryx, and S. W. Nelson, vestrymen. Easter, 1874, a new organ was placed in the church, at a cost of \$2500, and a middle aisle and two side aisles in place of the former arrangement. This with other improvements were made at a cost of \$500. In September of this year the Rev. Mr. Brown resigned the rectorship, to take effect Oct. 15.

In November, Rev. Brady E. Backus, an assistant minister of St. Peter's church, New York, was called as rector. A silver alms-basin and altar-vases, which had been in use in the parish since Trinity Sunday, were presented to the vestry by Mr. Keese. The same were the gift of non-residents interested in the parish.

In 1875, at the vestry elections, the following officers were chosen: G. W. Ernst and J. R. Worthington, wardens; Edward Clark, A. A. Jarvis, J. P. Sill, H. M. Hooker,

W. T. Bassett, H. Sturges, S. W. Nelson, and C. R. Burch, vestrymen; G. W. Ernst, H. Sturges, and J. R. Worthington, delegates to convention.

Feb. 24, 1876, Rev. B. E. Backus resigned the rectorship. The family of the late Judge Nelson requested permission to erect a memorial tablet in the church to the memory of Judge and Mrs. Nelson. This was soon afterwards placed in the church. In March a call was extended to Rev. John W. Kramer to the rectorship, which was afterwards declined. In June a call to the rectorship of the parish was given to the Rev. W. W. Lord, D.D., late of Vicksburg, Miss. The delegates to the diocesan convention were H. Sturges, G. P. Keese, and Edward Clark.

In 1877 the following officers were elected: G. W. Ernst and J. R. Worthington, wardens; H. M. Hooker, A. A. Jarvis, E. Clark, H. Sturges, W. T. Bassett, G. P. Keese, D. A. Avery, and F. L. Palmer, vestrymen; H. Sturges, G. P. Keese, and A. A. Jarvis, delegates to the diocesan convention.

In January, 1878, resolutions on the death of J. R. Worthington, late warden, were adopted. April 23, the following officers were elected: G. W. Ernst and H. Sturges, wardens; H. M. Hooker, A. A. Jarvis, W. T. Bassett, G. P. Keese, D. A. Avery, Edward Clark, F. L. Palmer, and J. Worthington, vestrymen.

Easter, 1874, two memorial windows were placed in the transept, by Mrs. W. L. Carter, to the memory of the late W. H. Averell and Mrs. Averell. Easter, 1875, a memorial window was placed in the church to the memory of the late Henry Scott, senior warden. Christmas, 1876, the children of the parish placed a circular window in the tower of the church. Easter, 1878, a memorial window was placed in the church to the memory of the late Jedediah P. Sill. The cost of the windows now in the church has been upwards of \$3000.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, and numbers about 175 communicants.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This church was organized by Father Gilbride in about the year 1847. The first church edifice was erected in 1855. The present edifice was dedicated in November, 1863. High mass was sung by Father McGee, of Albany, assisted by Fathers O'Neil and Harington. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Father O'Neil. Fathers Brennan and McLaughlin officiated as masters of ceremony. Among the clergy who have officiated for this church are the names of Fathers Gilbride, Constantine, Kinney, Furlong, Fitzpatrick, and Farall. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Father Devitt, to whom much of its present prosperity is due.

CHAPTER LXIII.

COOPERSTOWN—Continued.

FREEMASONRY in Cooperstown—Organization of the Lodge—First Officers—Elihu Phinney—Rowland Cotton—James Fitch—The First Meeting—Officers and Brethren Present—Erection of Masonic Hall—Interesting Ceremonies—Dedication of the Hall—Proceedings of the Lodge on the Announcement of the Death of General Washington—Anti-Masonic Period—Decline of the Lodge—Subsequent Activity—Warrant granted in Continuation of Old Law—Masters from 1798 to 1878.

FREEMASONRY IN COOPERSTOWN.*

In the year 1795, a number of brethren residing in Cooperstown and towns adjacent, petitioned the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for a warrant empowering them to assemble according to the usages of the "Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons," and in due time the grand lodge granted the warrant, which reads as follows:

WE, the GRAND LODGE OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, in ample form assembled, according to the old constitution regularly and solemnly established under the auspices of Prince Edwin at the City of York, in Great Britain, in the year of Masonry 626, viz., the Most Worshipful, the Honorable Robert R. Livingston, Esq., Chancellor of the State, Grand Master; the Right Worshipful Jacob Morton, Esq., Deputy Grand Master; the Right Worshipful James Scott, Esq., Senior Grand Warden; the Right Worshipful De Witt Clinton, Esq., Junior Grand Warden: Do, by these presents, appoint, authorize, and empower our Worthy Brother Elihu Phinney to be the Master, our Worthy Brother Rowland Cotton to be the Senior Warden, and our Worthy Brother James Fitch to be the Junior Warden of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be by virtue hereof constituted, formed, and held at Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, which lodge shall be distinguished by the name, or style, of "Otsego Lodge, No. 40."

After which is enumerated certain duties and privileges pertaining to said lodge. The warrant is dated "the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the year of our Masonry five thousand seven hundred and ninety-five," and signed "John Abrams, Grand Secretary."

By appointment, Brothers Phinney, Cotton, and Fitch made a special journey to the city of Albany, and were there duly installed by Right Worshipful Brother Peter W. Yates, Esq., Past Senior Grand Warden, on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 31, 1795.

The first meeting of the lodge was held at the dwelling-house of Worshipful Brother Phinney, in Second street (now Main street), Cooperstown, on Thursday, the first day of March, 1796, the following officers and brethren being present: Elihu Phinney, W. M.; Rowland Cotton, S. W.; James Fitch, J. W.; Benjamin Gilbert, Treas.; Richard Edward, S. D.; Lewis Edson, J. D.; Stephen Ingalls, S. S.; Levi Collar, J. S.; Ezra Eaton, Tyler. Nathaniel Gott, Zerah Tanner, Joel Draper, and P. Parker.

At this meeting Elijah Holt, Esq., Timothy Morse, Esq., Thomas Whiticar, and Anselm Williams applied for the degrees, and were subsequently initiated. During this year forty-four members were added by initiation, and four others by affiliation. Among these new members appear the names

of citizens distinguished in the annals of Otsego County, viz., Dr. Joseph White, Joseph Tunncliffe, Gen. Jacob Morris, James Averill, Paschall Franchot, Richard Cary, Erastus Root, and others.

In July preparations were made to move the lodge from the house of Wor. Bro. Phinney, and in August the meeting was held in the lodge-chamber in the house of Bro. Huntington, southwest corner of Second and West streets (now Main and Pioneer). On the occasion of the festival of St. John the Evangelist (Dec. 27), the day was observed with suitable ceremonies by the craft. A discourse was delivered by Rev. Bro. Camp, of Canaan, Columbia county. Bro. Huntington spread the table of refreshments, around which some sixty or seventy brethren assembled, besides several distinguished visitors, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Nott. In the following year (1797) twenty-eight members were added by initiation, and one by affiliation, among whom we find the names of Samuel Crafts, F. Herriek, and others. During this year a contract was made for a building for the use of the craft. A lot was selected on the northeast corner of West and Front streets, and, pursuant to a resolution of the lodge, "Masonic Hall" was raised on Saturday, June 24, that day being the festival of St. John the Baptist. Tradition relates that "not a loud word was spoken upon the ground on this interesting occasion, nor a metal tool used."*

At the annual communication—Dec. 5, 1797—it was resolved to celebrate the festival of St. John the Evangelist, and dedicate the hall on the same day. "The ceremonies on this occasion were performed in a most satisfactory manner. In his usual happy style, Wor. Bro. Phinney composed a dedication song for the occasion."

In the next year, 1798, fifteen new members were added to the lodge, which we find working prosperously and harmoniously. There are occasionally causes for Masonic discipline, such as suspension or expulsion for intemperance and other unmasonic conduct. On June 4, at a stated meeting, a committee was appointed to wait on his honor, Judge Cooper, and return him the thanks of Otsego lodge for the donation of the lot on which the Masonic hall stands.

The year 1799 shows a condition of prosperity in the lodge, and a goodly addition to its membership. At the stated meeting held on Jan. 7, 1800, the death of our worthy and illustrious brother, General George Washington, was duly announced by Wor. Bro. Phinney, when, after reading and adopting certain resolutions passed by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York on this mournful occasion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this lodge wear mourning for the term of six months as a tribute of respect for the memory of their illustrious and well-beloved brother, General George Washington, who left this terrestrial for the Celestial Lodge December 14, anno lucis 5799.

* Fifty-five years later (in 1852) it is recorded in the book of minutes that while relaying the foundation of Masonic hall a plate of copper, 10 by 5½ inches, was found, with this inscription engraved thereon: "Anno Lucis MDCCXCVII, die Junii XXIV. Hæc Aedificata fuit a membris Otsego Lutemorum Societatis. E. P. M. J. H. G. catu ritui Filiornum Lucis."

*Non nobis solum uati sumus
Sed partem Patriæ partem Amicis."*

* By Frederick A. Gollo.

Resolved, That the lodge-room be clothed in mourning during the term aforesaid.

And whereas, The Congress of the United States have, by resolution, "commended to the people of the United States to assemble on the twenty-second day of February next, in such numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to testify their grief for the death of General George Washington by suitable eulogies, orations, and discourses, or by public prayers," therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this lodge be notified to assemble at the lodge-room on the twenty-second day of February next at 12 o'clock *a. m.*, for the purpose so recommended, and that Bro. Eli Parsons be requested to deliver an oration before this lodge on the solemn occasion.

According to appointment the lodge was held on February 22, there being a large attendance of the brethren, and Bro. Parsons delivered an eloquent oration suitably adapted to the occasion.

The minutes of the lodge record harmonious work for a series of years. Every year the brethren celebrate the festival of one of their patron saints, on which occasion it was their custom to walk in Masonic procession to one of the churches, preceded by a band of music, and after listening to an appropriate discourse by a reverend brother, return to the lodge-room. The remainder of the day would be spent in convivial enjoyment, indulging in "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

It appears that at a regular meeting, on Jan. 4, 1806, this lodge voted to recommend Brother Joseph White for Master, Brother Peter Magher for Senior Warden, and Brother Elijah Holl for Junior Warden of a lodge to be established at Cherry Valley, and to be known by the name of Triunity lodge.

On July 13, 1813, a number of brethren attended the funeral of Right Worshipful Brother Elihu Phinney. On returning to the lodge it was voted, "that as a testimony of respect for the memory of our brother and principal founder of this lodge,—Elihu Phinney, Esq.,—that this lodge be clothed with mourning for the term of three months from this date."

The lodge continued in a steady prosperous course, its meetings well attended, and its councils harmonious. Death had been unsparing here, as elsewhere, and the minutes record many occasions when a departed brother had been laid in his final resting-place with Masonic ceremonies, and the customary resolutions of regret and eulogy were passed on these occasions. The charter members had nearly all been summoned by the Grand Architect to the Celestial lodge above. One of the last, Brother James Fitch, whose name appears in the warrant as Junior Warden, died in March, 1822. He was borne to the grave by his younger brethren, and his remains interred with due Masonic honors.

The time now approaches when the prosperous career of the lodge will receive a severe check, when partisan fanaticism and ignorance will be arrayed against our beloved institution, and Masons are to suffer persecution and ostracism. Many of the weaker brethren apostatized from our order, and became conspicuous among its persecutors. Old Otsego lodge, like many of her sisters, came near being shipwrecked by the violent waves of persecution, but thanks to a noble few, who manfully adhered to their duty and stood by their posts, she weathered the storm, and finally came out of the conflict triumphant, although sadly

exhausted and depleted in numbers. It is but justice to the honored few who stood by their beloved institution and their dear old lodge in the dark days of adversity that their names should appear on record, as an example of firmness and fortitude to their younger brethren, reminding them of that debt of gratitude they owe to those who stemmed the tide of persecution, hatred, and malice of the anti-Masonic period. After the lapse of half a century their names are honored and recalled with reverence and gratitude by their successors. And foremost among this noble band was the then Worshipful Master, E. B. Crandal, William Nichols, Kent Jarvis, Ariel Thayer, Seth Doubleday, Jr., William Wilson, Chas. Thurston, William Temple, William Lewis, Harvey Luce, Abner Graves, and a few others. Two out of this number are yet spared to us, and these venerable brethren (one of them in his eighty-seventh year, the other a few years his junior) retain undiminished their old love for the institution of Freemasonry, and are occasionally present at the regular meetings of the lodge.

The following is recorded by Worshipful Brother E. B. Crandal: "Towards the close of the year 1826, some few of the members of the lodge, becoming somewhat restive under the proscription of political anti-Masonry, appeared in a body and notified the Worshipful Master that at the approaching regular meeting of the lodge it was their intention to move the lodge to surrender its warrant, as a step towards appeasing public opinion and allaying the political excitement then everywhere raging in the State. The Worshipful Master replied that he did not consider it a favored question, and he should refuse to entertain it before the lodge unless all its members were previously notified of the intention, and so long as he remained the depository of the warrant, and was sustained by the constitutional number of Masons; or, in other words, unless all its members unite in the proposed movement, he would never consent to surrender the warrant for such purpose. He further observed that if they concurred he would notify the meeting to be held at an early hour, and then informally consider what might be done under the then existing state of public feeling, and whatever might be determined on by the brethren assembled, short of a surrender, etc., he, for one, would cheerfully observe. Accordingly, it was afterwards informally agreed that as an experiment this lodge would cease from its labors, keep its property insured, and standing good in grand lodge, and meet only for the purpose of closing its unfinished business and of organization, by the annual election of officers, or otherwise, as circumstances might specially require."

The following is recorded in the minutes in 1837: "On the 19th day of August departed this life Brother Ezra Eaton, aged eighty-seven years. So remarkable was our venerable brother for his punctual attendance that he was elected twenty-nine times to the office of Tyler of the lodge. The brethren attended his funeral at his late residence in Middlefield, and assisted in the performance of the ceremonies at the grave."

He was the last of the charter-members. It will be observed that he filled the office of Tyler at the first meeting of the lodge, as described in this sketch.

The lodge continued to meet but once a year, for the



Calvin Graves

election of officers, and thus maintain its organization, as agreed upon in 1826. Occasionally they initiated a candidate, calling it *unfinished business*, and other members were added by affiliation. The records were kept during this period by Worthy Brother E. B. Crandal, who was for many years secretary, and to whom the lodge is largely indebted for the careful preservation of its archives and documents. His record tells us that for near twenty years the lodge had not done regular Masonic work; that although in the year 1835 an attempt was made to revive its stated meetings, a vote to that effect being passed by a small majority, yet "the opposition was so strong, and so earnest, it seemed as if the time had not arrived, and the resolution was suffered to pass by inoperative."

In 1845 a strong desire was manifested by the brethren to resume labor, but time and the tide of emigration had so reduced the number of members residing within a reasonable distance that it was difficult at times to get together a sufficient number for the election of officers. At the election, Dec. 9, 1845, the desire among the remaining few to resume work, and revive the lodge into activity, was strongly manifested, and it was

Resolved, That when this lodge closes, it shall stand closed till the next St. John's day (Dec. 27), at two o'clock P.M., at which time shall be installed the officers elect, and that our brother Chaplain be requested to deliver a discourse on the occasion.

The officers were duly installed on the day appointed, but Brother Potter, the Chaplain, being abroad at the time, the discourse failed.

During the year 1846 the regular meetings of the lodge were punctually attended, but the members were aware that their condition was one of irregularity, they not having paid any dues to, or held any communication with, the grand lodge for a number of years, and, as a consequence, their warrant had become forfeitable; but such also was the condition of most other lodges in this jurisdiction, and it was expected that the grand lodge, on being appealed to, and "the true state of our situation laid before it, would hail our renovation with rapture, and again fold us in its fraternal embraces."

During the year 1847, 16 new members were added by initiation and 11 by affiliation. Among the former were Brothers James L. Fox and Eliab P. Byram, both of whom became Masters of the lodge for a number of years, and to whom the lodge is largely indebted for its subsequent prosperity.

At the annual communication of the grand lodge of the State of New York, in 1848, the matter of Otsego lodge was referred to a committee who reported that, "in view of the facts in the case presented, and in consideration of most of its members as men of moral worth and integrity, your committee would respectfully offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a new warrant be granted to Otsego lodge, No. 40, in continuation of the old warrant, on payment of the constitutional fee; that Ariel Thayer be named therein as Master, James L. Fox, Senior Warden, and Eliab P. Byram, Junior Warden; and, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, said lodge is also allowed to retain its old warrant, with an endorsement therein, written on its face, that a new warrant has been issued in continuation thereof."

By the new warrant Otsego lodge became No. 138. Her *true numerical rank* in the list of lodges in the State is No. 13, which we are prepared to prove by argument and record. These, however, would not be interesting in this place. The officers named in the new warrant were installed, and the lodge was once more launched on the sea of prosperity and usefulness, which has continued to the present day.

The following is a list of Masters of Otsego lodge, from its foundation to the present time (1877): Elihu Phinney, three years, to 1798; Richard Edwards, two years, to 1800; Elihu Phinney, one year, to 1801; Joshua Dewey, three years, to 1804; Elijah H. Metcalf, three years, to 1807; William Sprague, three years, to 1810; Benjamin Wight, one year, to 1811; Chester Griswold, one year, to 1812; William Sprague, one year, to 1813; Roger Haskell, one year, to 1814; Samuel Starkweather, two years, to 1816; William Nichols, two years, to 1818; Ambrose L. Jordan, one year, to 1819; Harvey Luce, one year, to 1820; Edward B. Crandall, two years, to 1822; Harvey Luce, one year, to 1823; Edward B. Crandall, one year, to 1824; Ariel Thayer, one year, to 1825; Edward B. Crandall, one year, to 1826; Ariel Thayer, nine years, to 1835; Chas. Thurston, two years, to 1837; Joseph White, one year, to 1883; Ariel Thayer, one year, to 1839; Charles Thurston, six years, to 1845; Ariel Thayer, two years, to 1847; James Hyde, one year, to 1848; James L. Fox, four years, to 1852; Eliab P. Byram, three years, to 1855; Ariel Thayer, one year, to 1856; Eliab P. Byram, three years, to 1859; Delos L. Birge, one year, to 1860; Eliab P. Byram, two years, to 1862; Rufus C. Doubleday, one year, to 1863; Chas. W. Tomlinson, three years, to 1866; James A. Lynes, two years, to 1868; Frederick A. Goffe, two years, to 1870; Nelson Beach, one year, to 1871; Seth J. Temple, two years, to 1873; Frederick A. Goffe, two years, to 1875; Lyman H. Hills, one year, to 1876; Frederick A. Goffe, one year, to 1877.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CALVIN GRAVES,

son of Abner and Mary Graves, was born in Walpole, N. H., Sept. 11, 1794. In the same year his father left the comforts and conveniences of his New England home, and with his family emigrated to Otsego County, then considered an outpost of civilization. At that time Rochester was a swamp and Syracuse a "salt lick." There were but a few rude structures on the site of the present flourishing city of Utica, and Buffalo had not yet received its first permanent white settler. Otsego County was a wilderness, and the red man still wandered through the adjacent forest. This was the state of the country when Abner Graves raised the standard of home in Cooperstown. He was, however, well qualified to endure the hardships incident to pioneer life. He died, at the close of an active and useful career, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Like many of the prominent and successful business men of to-day, Calvin Graves, the subject of this memoir,

received the rudiments of his education at the district school. He was a faithful attendant at the school early taught in this village by Oliver Cory; and although the educational advantages of those early days were meagre, still he succeeded well in his studies, and subsequently entered the Cooperstown academy, where he pursued his studies with diligence and attention, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well qualified him for his subsequent successful business career.

At the age of fifteen years he commenced business with his father, and during the War of 1812 they had charge of the commissary depot, and furnished the troops from this county with rations.

In 1820 he united in marriage with Fanny Carlisle, a native of Walpole, N. H., born in December, 1795. They have three children living,—two daughters and one son,—viz.: Harriette M. Wilson, resides in Cooperstown; she has two sons, Frank B. and George B. Wilson, merchants, in the city of Detroit. The other daughter married Hon. George Green, and resides in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have seven children living, Calvin G., George, William, Elizabeth, Robert, Francis, and Woodward. Judge Green is a prominent business man, and at one time was president of five different railroads. He is now largely interested in railroads in the west and southwest. John C. Graves married Mary L. Keyes, and resides in Cooperstown. They have one child, Fanny G., wife of Lionel H. Cooke, M.D., a practicing physician in the city of Cleveland, Ohio.

Calvin Graves has been largely engaged in mercantile business, real-estate transactions, etc., and has ever been closely identified with the interests of the village. He was a member of the first board of directors of the old Otsego County bank, and upon the organization of the First National bank was chosen its president.

Mr. Graves is a self-made man. Early in life he learned that the way leading to success was no royal road, but was open to strong hands and willing hearts.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

He early established methodical business habits, and his energy and perseverance, coupled with integrity of character worthy of emulation, has rendered his life a success. Politically, he is a Republican, and has labored earnestly to advance the interests of that party. He manifests an interest in religious matters, and his long and active business career has ever been characterized by a consistent Christian spirit. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Although now past the Scriptural age of threescore and ten, and somewhat infirm in body, he retains his mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and vividly relates scenes and incidents of "ye olden time." He is one of Cooperstown's most highly-esteemed and venerable citizens, and may the remaining years of his earthly pilgrimage be passed peacefully, and when the insatiate archer, Death, summons him away, may he go

"Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams,"

WILLIAM HOLT AVERELL

was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1794, seven years after his father came to the town of Otsego. He received a thorough education, and graduated at Union college. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to practice. He did not long continue actively engaged in his profession, owing to the fact that, on the death of his father, he found his time fully occupied with the management of his business and estate. Mr. Averell continued to reside in Cooperstown until his death, which occurred in August, 1873. His ancestors were mainly of English origin, and were among the early settlers of this country. He had some French blood in his veins, and inherited many of the characteristics and distinguishing features of that people. His grandfather served for a short time in the army of the Revolution.

Mr. Averell never held any public office except that of bank commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1841 by the governor and senate. The duties of this office were discharged with marked fidelity and intelligence. His political convictions and opinions were of the most pronounced character; and for the greater part of his active political life—contending in the minority—he was a valuable and influential man, and was recognized as a leading mind by the most prominent Whigs of the State during the existence of that party. Mr. Averell once or twice accepted a nomination for congress against great odds and with no expectation of election.

He was one of the original directors of the Otsego County bank, organized in 1830; he always remained a member of the board, and was several years its president. He continued in the First National bank as director and principal shareholder.

Intellectually, Mr. Averell had no superiors in this county and few in the State. His brain was large, his perceptive faculties acute, his mind active, and his memory excellent. He had a keen sense of humor; and his acquaintance with men and history made him a most interesting companion for young and old. He was of the "old school," and held his views and opinions with firmness and tenacity; but he never harbored a grudge or cherished animosity. To the poor he was a constant benefactor; and when a man enjoyed his confidence he was his friend for life.

His interest in his native village was unflagging; but with the prodigality and extravagance of the times, so especially marked after the inflation attending a paper currency, he was ever at war.

He was an Episcopalian, and long a vestryman in Christ church in this village.

The friends who knew Mr. Averell well for many years will long remember him for his many excellent deeds, kindly traits of character, his great courtesy, his warm heart, his hospitality, and his usefulness.

EDWARD CLARK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Athens, Greene county, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1811. His father, Nathan Clark, who was a successful manufacturer, is still living and in good health, at the advanced age of nearly ninety-one years.



W. H. Overell



Edward Clark

His mother, who was the youngest of a family of twelve children, was the daughter of John Nichols, of Waterbury, Conn., and he was of the same family as Richard Nichols, Commander of the expeditionary force by which the city of New York was taken from the Dutch.

The earliest school instruction which Mr. Clark can recollect was received from a Mr. Bosworth, a placid old bachelor, who knit his own stockings, and had a talent for teaching very small children. The rudiments of Latin were mastered under the instruction of E. King, Esq., who then kept an academy at Hudson. Mr. King was one of the earliest graduates of Williams college, and belonged to the same class as William Cullen Bryant. Subsequently, and when the boy was about twelve years of age, he was transferred to the academy at Lenox, Mass., then under the direction of John Hotchkiss, a very thorough and successful teacher. He remained at Lenox about four years, and had beaten into him in the usual way a reasonable amount of Latin and Greek, with other learning more or less useful. While there he acquired a taste for indiscriminate reading. A small library of about five hundred volumes belonged to the academy. The boy read every volume, and it was fortunate that the selection of books was not a bad one.

Perhaps the greatest advantage derived from this academic course by this boy came in a way and through circumstances not at all defensible. When young Clark first went to Lenox he had never been absent for any considerable period from home, and had been accustomed to be indulged by an admiring mother and aunts in every imaginable way. The abrupt change from home-life to the rough experiences of a public school was not at all agreeable. It was not his habit, at that time, to submit quietly to anything disagreeable. Therefore, one day not long after entering the school, he departed from Lenox without the formality of giving any one notice of his going, and took his course, on foot and alone, for home, which he reached safely and in good time. He was received there very affectionately by his mother, but the sterner father quietly remarked, "Edward, you can take your supper and go to bed. Tomorrow I shall take you back to school." The next day, accordingly, he was taken back to Lenox. And this same programme, during a period of about one year, was repeated over and over again, the disobedient hardness of the boy being corrected by the patient persistence of the father. Finally, in consequence of new boys joining the school, who were pleasant companions, and perhaps a greater familiarity with things which had at first been unpleasant, the boy became reconciled to the school and its teachers, and the terrible feeling of home-sickness was overcome. The beneficial result of the struggle before hinted at was this: when it began the boy was of slight, delicate frame, and almost sickly in constitution; when it ended his muscles were like steel, and he was a trained athlete. He could, several times did as a matter of choice, walk, without stopping and without refreshment, the entire distance from Lenox to Hudson, thirty miles, and was not fatigued at the end of the walk.

In the autumn of 1826 young Clark entered the freshman class of Williams college, where he remained the following four years, and graduated with tolerable credit in

1830. Of the faults and follies incident to college life he was always ready to admit his full share, though he generally exercised sufficient caution not to be found out in any infraction of college laws. He devoted himself more to literature than to science, and was successful in such studies as suited his natural tastes, but was deficient in the mathematical branches.

Having selected the law as a profession, Mr. Clark, in the autumn of 1830, entered the law-office of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., at Hudson, N. Y. Hudson was at that time somewhat distinguished as a school for intended lawyers, and the fortnightly debates at the court-house, conducted by the younger members of the bar and by the law-students, were attended by all the cultivated people of the city, and are remembered to this day on account of the frequent display of great forensic ability. In the office of Mr. Jordan there were usually from ten to twelve students. After a course of three years' study, and a very extensive experience in the way of copying and preparing law papers, Mr. Clark was admitted as an attorney, and in the autumn of 1833 opened an office and began the practice of law in the city of Poughkeepsie.

In October, 1835, Mr. Clark was married to Caroline, eldest daughter of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., and in May, 1837, a law partnership was formed between Messrs. Jordan and Clark, which continued about sixteen years. On May 1, 1838, Jordan & Clark removed from Hudson to the city of New York, where they soon established a successful practice, and where Mr. Jordan fully sustained his great reputation as an advocate.

In the year 1848 Isaac M. Singer was a client of Jordan & Clark. He was an erratic genius, having followed various occupations without much success, and having invented valuable mechanical devices, which had brought him no profit. One of these, a machine for carving wood and metal, which had been duly patented, had been involved by some injudicious contracts of Mr. Singer, and Mr. Clark was employed to recover the clear title to the invention. The object was accomplished; but before Singer was able to make his machine available, the bursting of a steam-boiler at a shop in Hague street, New York, utterly destroyed it. Shortly after this calamity Mr. Singer made his great invention of the sewing-machine. At first this was not profitable, and under the management of the inventor the title to the invention became involved, and was likely to be lost. In that emergency Singer applied to his legal adviser, Clark, to advance the means to redeem an interest of one-third in the sewing-machine invention and business, and to hold that share as security for the money advanced. The request was acceded to, and the purchase made. Subsequently, and when it had become apparent that a great amount of litigation would be required to sustain the sewing-machine patent, Singer requested Clark to take and hold the one-third of the patent, and release Singer from the claim for money advanced.

This arrangement was carried out, and afterwards, when an opportunity occurred, another one-third interest in the patent and business was bought by Clark for the benefit of Singer and himself. And thereupon was formed the co-partnership of I. M. Singer & Co., in which Mr. Clark was

half-owner. The business was carried on by this firm with eminent success from 1851 to 1863. But, as was anticipated, Singer & Co. at once became involved in costly and vexatious lawsuits, which were directed and managed by Mr. Clark. During a period of about two years they were menaced by hostile injunctions for infringement of patents, which threatened to destroy the business entirely. But the contest was perseveringly maintained, and the business continued to prosper, until finally the time came when a compromise and adjustment of claims could be made, so that defensive litigation was terminated. When that was effected the splendid success of the business of Singer & Co. became an assured fact. All the numerous contracts of Singer & Co. were carefully drawn by Mr. Clark, and a great advantage thereby accrued to the firm, when, at a later period, it became expedient to purchase back certain territorial rights for the exclusive sale of the Singer machine. It was believed by both Singer and Clark that the successful management of the early patent-suits above referred to, and the contracts and compromises incident to such suits, involved millions of dollars, and the subsequent history of sewing-machine manufacturers has proved the correctness of that belief.

In the year 1863, Mr. Clark, wishing to be relieved from active duty, and to secure a continuous good management of the business, formed the scheme of organizing the Singer manufacturing company, and although Mr. Singer was very much opposed to the formation of such company, he was induced to assent to it rather than have an application made to a court of law. The company was organized with a share capital of \$500,000. Of this stock four-fifths was retained by Singer and Clark, and the residue was sold to several persons prominently employed in the business at \$200 for each \$100 share. The capital of this company was afterwards enlarged to \$1,000,000, and after that again expanded to \$10,000,000, the whole of which increase consisted of the accumulated profits of the business. Directly upon the formation of this company, Mr. Clark retired from the active management, though he continued to be a director, and during several years spent considerable time abroad, having on three different occasions occupied a house in Paris, and also passed a winter in Rome. In his travels over the principal countries of Europe he examined whatever was worthy of notice in nature and art, and made extensive purchases of statuary and other works of art, which he brought home to New York.

In the autumn of 1854 a residence in the village of Cooperstown, which had long been known as "Apple Hill," then owned by Geo. A. Starkweather, Esq., was offered for sale, and was purchased by Mr. Clark. It was a rather large house, built of wood by Richard Cooper, Esq., and had been occupied at various times by Hon. John A. Dix, Hon. Samuel Nelson, Judge L. C. Turner, and others. The situation of this house is peculiarly fine, and the grounds about it attractive. Mr. Clark, with his family, occupied Apple Hill during the summer season for several years, and then, in the summer of 1869, had the old house taken down, and within the next three years had a very substantial mansion of cut stone erected on its site. Before the completion of the new house the name of the place was

changed to "Fernleigh." The interior of the house is finished and decorated with much taste and with liberal expense. The grounds have been much enlarged, an ornamental bridge thrown across the Susquehanna river, and various auxiliary improvements made, so that Fernleigh is recognized as one of the attractive show-places of the country. In the guide-books it has been extravagantly praised, and few strangers visit Cooperstown without seeking to see it.

Within a few years Mr. Clark has purchased a farm of nearly 500 acres on the easterly bank of Lake Otsego, and has entered zealously into agricultural pursuits, rather for the purpose of having an amusing rural interest than with any intention of seeking profit. His eldest son, Mr. Ambrose J. Clark, has purchased and settled upon a farm on the westerly side of Otsego lake, which was formerly owned by the late Judge Nelson. Both of these farms have been stocked with imported cattle and sheep possessing rare strains of blood, and the buildings upon them improved in the best manner. Although Mr. Clark has a house in the city of New York, and passes a considerable portion of his time there, he considers his residence to be at Cooperstown, and is identified with the interests of that village.

Caroline Jordan Clark, wife of Edward Clark, died at Fernleigh, on the 27th day of June, 1874, and was buried in Lakewood cemetery, where an appropriate monument has been erected.

AMBROSE L. JORDAN.

This distinguished lawyer and eloquent advocate was born at Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., in the year 1791. His father was a farmer of Scotch-Irish descent, who, possessing a very strong physical constitution, and endowed with superior judgment, lived to a very advanced age, and was always held in high esteem by his neighbors. The son, having received the limited education of a common school, was at an early age set to work on the paternal acres; but it soon became apparent that agricultural labor was not his proper vocation, and, after some futile trials in farming, whereby it was demonstrated that he had a strong taste for study and books, but was incurably indolent as a worker on the farm, his father wisely determined to permit the boy to work out his career in the way indicated by his own wishes.

He was sent to an academy, where he soon acquired as much Latin, and other miscellaneous learning, as could then be obtained in such an institution. For several months he sought to recruit his limited finances by teaching a school himself. As soon as he could command the means to pay his board he entered a law-office in Albany, where he distinguished himself by the closest attention to study and office business, and, by the intelligent performance of extra duties, was able to provide, in a great degree, for his own support. Having been admitted to the bar in the year of 1813, he commenced the practice of law at the village of Cooperstown, having formed a copartnership with Farland Stranahan, Esq., who was an established lawyer at that place. At the time he thus commenced the serious business of life, Mr. Jordan was only about twenty-two



A. L. Jordan

years of age. He was quite six feet in height, was slight and graceful in figure, had regular, oval features, a profusion of brown natural curls, expressive blue eyes, and a complexion as fine as a woman's. His voice was not loud or particularly powerful, but it was most agreeable in quality, and had a distinct carrying force which always enabled him to be heard in the largest and most crowded court-rooms. He had great powers of endurance, and could work many hours a day for consecutive weeks, without any apparent signs of fatigue. In long and exciting trials, in the heat and foul air of crowded courts, he was always able to appear fresh and strong, when other distinguished advocates became worn out and exhausted. He had a natural command of language. In extemporaneous speaking his sentences were regular and complete; he never hesitated for the appropriate word; he had a natural aptitude for going to the bottom of any subject, and when an adverse witness had been cross-examined by him, the witness was like a sponge squeezed dry. His methods of managing a cause, examining witnesses, and summing up the evidence were exhaustive and complete. When he had finished his address to a jury no point was left unnoticed, no argument failed to be duly elaborated, and nothing further could be said with effect.

Several anecdotes are still remembered in connection with Mr. Jordan's career at Cooperstown, which give an insight into the character of the man. He hated all unfairness, and would not himself submit to extortion or imposition. Having gone to a neighboring town in Otsego County to try a cause in a justice's court, on his return home in the early evening his wagon broke down. There was some snow on the ground, and just after the accident happened a farmer drove up in a lumber sleigh. Mr. Jordan asked if he would assist him to get to Cooperstown, some five miles distant. The man replied that he would, and then the two put the broken wagon on the sleigh, and leading the disengaged horse, drove on to Cooperstown. No bargain had been made as to compensation, and when Mr. Jordan inquired what he should pay, the sharp farmer replied, naming a sum that was very extortionate. Mr. Jordan was annoyed, but calmly stated that the pay demanded was three times as much as the service was worth; that rather than have any hard feelings about the matter, he would pay double price, but no more. The offer was refused, and the farmer departed, breathing threats. Within a very few days a summons was served on Mr. Jordan to appear before a justice, who was a near neighbor and friend of the farmer. On the trial the justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, and costs. As soon as the law would permit, execution was issued on this judgment, and placed in the hands of a deputy-sheriff for collection. Mr. Jordan managed to have information of the coming of the officer to collect this judgment. Mr. Stranahan, the law-partner of Mr. Jordan, was the owner of a handsome gold watch and chain, which for that occasion Mr. Jordan borrowed, and hung up conspicuously on a nail on the front of a desk at which he was writing. That being done, the officer came in and told Mr. Jordan he had an execution against him. Mr. Jordan said he did not intend to pay it. "Then," said the officer, "my duty

requires me to levy on your property, and I shall take this," at the same time taking the watch and putting it into his pocket. Mr. Jordan said to the officer, "My friend, I advise you to put back the watch. If you do not you will get yourself into trouble." The man, thinking he was quite safe, left the office, taking with him the watch. With all possible expedition a writ and other papers in a replevin suit were prepared in a suit of Stranahan against the deputy-sheriff. The sheriff of the county was found, the replevin writ put into his hands, which he at once served on the deputy, took back the watch and delivered it to the owner. The deputy-sheriff called on the farmer to indemnify him in the replevin suit, which he felt compelled to do. The result of the affair, which was soon arrived at, was this: the plaintiff succeeded in the replevin suit, the costs of which amounted to over one hundred dollars. The judgment obtained by the extortionate farmer was about twenty dollars, and he finally had to pay over to Mr. Jordan, as Stranahan's attorney, the difference between these sums. The attempted imposition was amply punished.

At the period referred to, and, indeed, all through life, Mr. Jordan was sensitive in regard to public opinion, and the following story, as related by himself, illustrates that feeling: "After I had settled at Cooperstown, but before I was much known in Otsego County, I had occasion to go to Albany to attend a special term of the supreme court. My friend, the cashier of the Otsego County bank, who knew of my intention, requested me to take a sum of money,—I think it was \$1800,—to be deposited in a bank in Albany. I agreed to take it, and the money was counted in my presence, separated into parcels of \$100 each, and the whole nicely put up in a package. I received the money, and with my satchel of law papers was conveyed in due time to Albany. Before going to court the morning after my arrival I thought I would deliver the money at the Albany bank. The moment I looked at the package I saw that it had been tampered with. Examining it hastily, I found that one parcel of \$100 had been abstracted. The loss was a serious one to me at that time, but I decided in a moment what it was proper for me to do. I went out to the office of a friend, borrowed \$100, put it into the package, and hurried to the bank and deposited the whole amount which had been intrusted to me. I said nothing to the officers of the Otsego County bank about this loss, or to any one else except the kind friend who lent me the money to replace it, and secrecy was enjoined upon him."

A peculiarity of Mr. Jordan—an unfortunate one in some respects, as it caused him to labor a large portion of his life for those who never paid for his services—was this, that having once enlisted in a cause nothing could detach him from his client. Whether he was paid anything or not, he went through to the end of the controversy. He was often imposed upon by unfortunate or unworthy clients.

While practicing at Cooperstown he became the legal guardian of certain minors, who had a presumptive title to a military lot of 600 acres, situate in a central county of the State of New York. The lot was in the possession of another party, holding adversely. An action at law was brought by Mr. Jordan to recover this property. Upon examination it was found that the evidence to support the claim of the

plaintiffs was very defective; and particularly that one witness, who had knowledge of decisive facts, was imperatively necessary. That witness, when inquiry came to be made, could not be found. He had disappeared. The time for the trial of the ejectment suit was approaching, when Mr. Jordan determined that he would not be beaten in it if any possible effort on his part could prevent it. Having only a slight clue as to persons with whom the missing witness was connected, Mr. Jordan set out with his own horse and wagon from Cooperstown, drove to Albany, then to Columbia county, making minute inquiries by the way; then to Dutchess county, where some slight information was obtained; then to New York city, and finally to a small hamlet on Long Island, where the desired witness was found, and his attendance secured for the trial. Mr. Jordan hastily returned home, and had barely time to reach the circuit court where the cause was to be tried. By the aid of the witness thus found, the title of Mr. Jordan's wards to the lot in question was established. He had devoted much time to examination and preparation of the case, had spent fifteen days in hunting up the missing witness, and five days more in attending the circuit court, and he was successful.

When Mr. Jordan's accounts as guardian came to be settled, the law permitted him to charge against his wards the items of money actually paid out on their account, but nothing for his professional services. For all his time, trouble, and skill in the affair, he never received a cent of compensation.

The professional progress of Mr. Jordan was rapid and solid, and in two or three years he became the acknowledged leader of the Otsego County bar. Soon after he had settled at Cooperstown he married Miss Cornelia Caroline Phillips, of Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., and of this marriage the issue in subsequent years were six children, three of whom have died, and three at the present time (1878) survive.

In the year 1820 he determined to return to his native county, and accordingly established his law-office in the city of Hudson, where he remained in full and successful practice for the next eighteen years. The first difficulty to be encountered at the Columbia county bar, by any one aspiring to a prominent position as an advocate, was, that it became necessary to meet and contend with Elisha Williams, who had long held almost undisputed sway in the courts of that district. Mr. Williams was then in the full maturity of his wonderful powers, and then and ever since considered, by those most competent to form a judgment on such a subject, the greatest jury lawyer ever produced by the United States. He was certainly the best actor the writer has ever seen on any stage. He commanded with equal effect the springs of laughter and of tears. The most stoic of judges could with difficulty resist the spell of his eloquence, and ordinary juries seemed to delight in being quite carried away with it. It was against this colossus of the law-courts that Mr. Jordan was at once brought into antagonism, and it is still remembered to his credit that he did not shrink from the encounter. Indeed it soon became an established fact in the courts of Columbia and the neighboring counties, that Mr. Williams could no longer succeed in winning a bad cause when he was opposed by the

thorough, painstaking methods, and ready eloquence of Mr. Jordan. They were generally employed on opposite sides, and tried all the contested cases on the calendar.

On one important occasion the writer remembers that Williams and Jordan were employed on the same side for the plaintiff. A suit was brought to collect an ordinary note, which note the defendant alleged to be a forgery. From the notable position of the parties, the question was discussed with much bitterness of feeling, and public opinion was convulsed on the subject. At the trial in Columbia county a New York city judge presided, and a city lawyer was the leader for the defense, with half a dozen other counsel to aid him. The judge was somewhat deaf, and that gave the plaintiff's counsel an opportunity to keep up a fire of jokes at the expense of the judge and the opposing counsel within hearing of the jury, but unheard by the court, which tended to and did greatly prejudice the jury against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff. The cause was easily won for the plaintiff, and the judgment was finally collected. Many persons, however, continued to think that the superiority of the plaintiff's counsel rather than the justice of his case secured the verdict. Upon the retirement of Mr. Williams from actual practice, a few years after Mr. Jordan settled in Hudson, Mr. Jordan became the acknowledged leader of the Columbia county bar, and retained the position until he finally removed from Hudson. Some years before that event he became introduced to a New York city audience by a peculiar suit at law, which then attracted much attention by reason of its novelty. A young house-painter at Hudson was engaged to be married to a young lady of the same city, whose father was possessed of considerable property. The lady happened to make the acquaintance of a merchant in New York, whom she (and her father also) considered a more eligible *parti*, and when he offered he was accepted, and the house-painter was thrown over. The mechanic did not rest satisfied with this arrangement. He consulted Mr. Jordan, who brought an action against the fickle fair one and her husband. The cause was tried at a circuit court in the city of New York, attracted great public attention, and was fully reported. The defense was conducted by Henry R. Storrs, Esq., an advocate of very distinguished reputation; but, in spite of all his efforts, the jury found a verdict of \$1000 for the plaintiff, which was considered, in view of all the adverse circumstances, a great triumph.

In the spring of 1838, Mr. Jordan, with his law-partner, Edward Clark, Esq., removed from Hudson to the city of New York. From May, 1838, to the spring of 1860, Mr. Jordan was continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of New York, with the exception of two years, during which he filled the office of attorney-general of the State of New York, and had his official residence at Albany. During this long period of twenty-two years he was retained and prominently engaged in a large proportion of the severely litigated causes which occupied the courts of New York.

It is impossible in a sketch like this even to allude to the many important trials of causes in which he took a conspicuous part. It will be sufficient to say that he was opposed from time to time, and almost constantly, to the



PHOTO BY W. G. SMITH, COPENHAGEN, N.Y.

Mr. H. Phillips

foremost advocates at the New York bar. His success in these forensic struggles was satisfactory to his clients and himself, and was equal to his distinguished reputation for ability and eloquence.

Mr. Jordan was always too much engrossed with his professional labors to have time or inclination to accept political office. But his views in regard to political parties and governmental policies were always distinct, and were freely avowed and advocated. Besides holding the office of attorney-general, as before stated, he was at one time elected to the senate of the State of New York, but resigned the office before the end of his term. He was also a member of a convention to revise the constitution of the State of New York, and served in that capacity with much industry and ability.

After a painful and lingering illness, Mr. Jordan died at his residence in the city of New York, on July 16, 1865.

COL. JOHN HOLMES PRENTISS.

The name of Prentiss is an old and honored one in England as well as in America. In England the name is traced back to Thomas Prentiss, in 1318, and in our own country to Valentine Prentice, who came over with the "Apostle" Elliott in 1631.

Colonel Samuel Prentiss, grandfather of Colonel John H., was in the Revolutionary army, and commanded a regiment during the war. He was a muscular man, weighed over two hundred pounds, and was six feet in height. As a commander he was stern, fearless, and brave, as a civilian greatly beloved and esteemed, and as a husband and father kind and affectionate. A writer says, "Since the days of Samuel P., Sr., of Stonington, there has been no time but some of his descendants have held office, civil or military, down to the present time. Colonel Samuel Prentice spelled his name *Prentice*, as did his son, Dr. Samuel P., until some of the sons arrived at the age of manhood, when, at their suggestion, the name was changed to *Prentiss*, and has been so continued to the present time by all of his family."

Dr. Samuel Prentiss, father of Colonel John H., was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1759. He married Lueretia Holmes, daughter of Captain John H., a large and wealthy farmer. He died in Northfield, Mass., in 1818. Lincoln's "History of Worcester" says, "Dr. Samuel Prentiss, a man of talents and eminent in his profession, came from Stonington, Conn., to Worcester in 1783. He was secretary of a medical society in Worcester in 1785. He removed to Keene, N. H., in about 1786, and from thence to Saratoga, N. Y. Dr. P. received a good academical education, and studied medicine with Dr. Philip Turner, of Norwich, Conn., one of the best American surgeons of the age in which he lived. Dr. Prentiss entered the army quite young as military waiter to his father, Colonel Samuel P., and soon after returned to civil life. After studying medicine and surgery he engaged in the army as assistant surgeon, where he acquired a great deal of practical knowledge of his profession. At the close of the war he married, and soon removed to Worcester, Mass., where he resided several years. About the time of Shay's rebellion he removed

to Northfield, Mass., and was zealous and active on the side of the government. His practice of surgery was very extensive, and for many years he was the principal operator in that country, his rides extending to the west of Massachusetts, and far into the States of Vermont and New Hampshire."

Colonel John Holmes Prentiss, the subject of this sketch, was the third son of Dr. Samuel and Lueretia Prentiss, born in Worcester, Mass., in 1785.

After serving a regular apprenticeship as a printer, he removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1808, and there established a weekly political newspaper, the *Freeman's Journal*, favoring the Democratic party, and which he continued successfully over forty years, until he sold out his interest, Jan. 20, 1849, having during all this time, except while in congress, given his personal attention in the printing-office to the mechanical department, and also being sole editor of the paper and attending to the financial department. The paper had a large circulation, and its political character exercised an influence in the county of Otsego which made it one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State of New York. Governor Clinton conferred on him a commission as colonel in the militia, and appointed him division inspector; this he resigned under Governor Yates.

At the age of sixty-six he retired from the newspaper business, after a continuous service of more than forty years in that laborious profession. Many young men of eminence in the profession served their time in his office, one of whom was Colonel Wm. L. Stone, deceased, editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, and of high repute also as an author.

Colonel Prentiss married first, on January 18, 1815, Catherine Cox Morris, youngest daughter of General Jacob Morris, of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. General Morris' father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Prentiss died June 28, 1818. Ten years after, Colonel Prentiss married Urilla Shankland, daughter of Thomas Shankland, Esq., of Cooperstown, June 3, 1828. Colonel Prentiss' family consisted of six children, viz.: two daughters by his first wife, Mary Martha and Catherine Lucretia, and by his second wife two sons and two daughters, Alexander S., John H., Rachel A., and Charlotte D., the following of whom survive: Catherine L., now Mrs. John C. Dodge, of Boston, Mass.; John H., residing in Chicago, Ill.; and Charlotte D., now Mrs. Browning, and residing in Cooperstown.

Colonel Prentiss was a man of untiring industry in his business, and as an editor he always maintained a prominent position. He represented this district in congress during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, having been re-elected on the expiration of his first term. He was a useful member, of sound, practical views, who served his constituency in an acceptable manner.

For more than half a century Colonel Prentiss was a resident of Otsego, and during that time he had much to do in shaping its more important affairs. In all public matters affecting the welfare or interest of the county he was much consulted, and was generally an active participant. Decided and clear in his views, energetic and reso-

lute in his action, with a great deal of natural strength of character and firmness of purpose, he was well suited to public life, and admirably calculated to stem the opposition which a man of prominence is almost certain to meet. His interest in public affairs was maintained during his life.

In personal appearance Colonel Prentiss was distinguished and fine looking,—perhaps no man of his age in the State more so. His last appearance in public life, from which he had kept aloof for several years, was as a delegate to the Democratic State convention, which was held in Albany on Feb. 1, 1861. In that body of distinguished and able men, of which he was one of the vice-presidents, he attracted much attention, and the question was frequently asked by delegates and others in attendance, referring to Colonel Prentiss, "Who is that large, fine-looking old gentleman, with white, flowing hair?" He was vice-president and afterwards president of the Bank of Cooperstown, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all. His was a long and active career; and although he lived past the Scriptural age of threescore and ten he retained to the last much of his youthful vigor and ambition. He died June 26, 1861.

PETER BARTON.

The father of the subject of our sketch, Peter Barton, Sr., was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in the year 1806, and removed to the town of Laurens, Otsego County, in 1831, where he resided until his death, which occurred



Photo. by W. G. Smith, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Peter Barton

April 1, 1868, in the sixty-second year of his age. His wife, Harriet R. Wilson, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., and was united in wedlock to the Peter Barton above mentioned in 1828.

Peter Barton, son of the above, was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego County, N. Y., March 27, 1832. On Sept. 4, 1856, married Harriet F. Dunbar, daughter of Daniel Dunbar, of Laurens, who was one of the first settlers of that town. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barton have been born three children,—Harry D., born Aug. 3, 1857; Kittie J., born July 24, 1861; and James P., born May 5, 1865.

In political faith Mr. Barton is an unswerving Democrat. He was elected sheriff of Otsego County in November, 1875. Mr. Barton is yet in the prime of life, and we may reasonably expect from his future years an honorable record of usefulness. He is not only a native, but has always been a resident, of Laurens.

CHAPTER LXIV.

TOWN OF PITTSFIELD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Location—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks, from 1812 to 1878—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population—Churches.

PITTSFIELD was formed from the town of Burlington, March 24, 1797, being the tenth town erected after the organization of the county. It retained its original dimensions until 1806, when the present town of New Lisbon was set off. It is centrally located on the western border of the county; and is bounded on the north by Edmeston, on the east by New Lisbon, on the south by Morris, and on the west by the Unadilla river, which separates it from Chenango county. Its surface consists chiefly of a hilly upland, watered by the Wharton creek, which flows across the northwestern corner, and several small tributaries of Butternuts creek flow through the southern part. The soil is a gravelly loam, well adapted to grazing and the raising of grain.

Pittsfield lies between the valleys of the Unadilla on the west, and the Butternuts Creek valley on the east, at an elevation of from 200 to 400 feet, with the exception of the Wharton Creek valley that runs through the northwestern corner. This peculiar location of the town affords more easy means of transit in the valleys around the town than across its boundary, and, as a consequence, the villages that have grown up around and near the borders of the town are indebted to Pittsfield, more or less, for the support of their schools, churches, and all that pertains to the growth of a village; the only approach to one being a hamlet of eight or ten houses, containing a tavern, grocery, and post-office, on the Wharton creek, some three miles from New Berlin, and called Pecktown, in honor of Alvin Peck, who kept the hotel some years ago. Thus the people of the northwestern part of the town receive all the accommodations which a village affords at North New Berlin, and those of the southwestern part of the town at South New Berlin, each village in the town of New Berlin, Chenango county; and of the southern part of the town at the village and town of Morris; of the eastern part of the town at Garrattsville, Noblesville, and Stetsonville, in the town of New Lisbon; and of the northeastern part of the

man, at the village of Edmeston, in the town of Edmeston.

We deem this explanation due to the people of Pittsfield, to explain the absence of villages, churches, and schools, which must seem strange to those not familiar with the topography of the town.

The town has a union church, built in 1849 by the untiring industry and perseverance of Elder Ketchum.

Pittsfield was not as early settled as many other portions of the county, neither was the immigration rapid, but those who came were well adapted to frontier life, and with ready hands and willing hearts clearings were made, cabins erected, and the town became eventually peopled by an industrious and intelligent population. The first settlements were made in about the year 1793 by Hubbard Goodrich, Matthew Bennett, Jacob Lull, and Aaron Nobles, who located in the valley of the Unadilla.

Bennett was the pioneer tavern-keeper, and is said to have been the first merchant in the town, although it is claimed by some that Henry Randall kept the first store, in 1810.

Jabez Beardsley was a prominent settler in the western part of this town, on the river. He purchased a large tract of land from Matthew Bennett and David Coburn. Mr. Beardsley was an active pioneer, and did much to advance the interests of the town. He owned a grist- and saw-mill on the Unadilla river, about one mile north of the present village of New Berlin, which was without doubt the first in the town.

Mr. Beardsley was supervisor of Pittsfield for a period of eleven years.

An early settler was Gardner Hall, who came from Pownal, Vt., and purchased the farm now owned by C. G. Hall, Esq.

The first physician who came to minister to the wants of the little settlement was Dr. Joseph O. Cone, who, together with Samuel Tyler and Captain Aaron Noble, emigrated from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1793, and to them is ascribed the honor of naming the town.

Dr. Cone located on the farm now owned by O. L. Hall, and Messrs. Noble & Tyler were the pioneers at Pittsfield Centre, locally known as "Pecktown."

The first log house in the town was built by an itinerant preacher named Canfield, and was situated on the bank of Wharton creek, on the flats now owned by Jesse Beardslee.

O. L. Hall is an honored pioneer of this town who came from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1802. He has lived to see a dense uninviting wilderness transformed to some of the finest farming lands within the boundaries of old Otsego.

Among those who followed the paths through the interminable wilderness and sought a home in this vicinity was Joseph Briggs, who came from the "Green Mountain State," and was among the first of the early settlers.

In that early day hardships and privations were the common lot of the few courageous settlers who occupied this territory. When we state that the nearest grist-mill was eleven miles distant, and was only reached after a weary travel through the forest by way of marked trees, some idea is had of Pittsfield eighty years ago. Many dreaded the long and weary "going to mill," and instead used the spring-

pole, pestle, and mortar,—a common method in the early days of making meal and samp.

At the date of Mr. Briggs' settlement the forests abounded in wild beasts, and it was not an uncommon occurrence upon the return from a neighbor's in the evening to be followed by a bear. These animals were very troublesome, and made sad havoc among the pigs and other domestic animals.

Mr. Briggs was a captain in the war of the Revolution. Silas Briggs, a son, was nine years of age when he came here with his father, and remained on the old homestead until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His son, Frank H. Briggs, now occupies the old homestead, which has remained in the possession of the family nearly a century.

Among others who have been prominently identified with this town from an early date are Augustus Sheldon, Gardner Sheldon, H. Randall, Benjamin Eddy, Ezekiel Chapin, Asa Chase, Ebenezer Abby, Nathan Palmer, Nathan Cary, and Ira Meeker.

Stephen Hawkins settled in Pittsfield in about 1824, on the premises now occupied by his son, Reuben H. Hawkins, the present proprietor of the Pittsfield grist- and saw-mills.

The Arkwright cotton-factory was established in 1832 by Jabez Beardsley, General Jacob Morris, Judge Franchot, David M. Hardy, Joseph Peck, A. G. Washburn, Captain Dan Smith, D. L. Adams, and C. Perkins. In 1844 a second factory was erected by the same parties. These were the finest establishments of the kind in the State at that time. Both were destroyed by fire in 1847. Loss \$80,000, no insurance. One of these factories has been rebuilt, but at the present time is not in operation. It is owned by the heirs of Mr. Hardin.

The earliest settlers in the east part of the town were Seth Harrington and Benjamin Eddy, who located soon after 1793; but the exact date of their settlement is not known.

The first school was taught at Pittsfield by Benjamin Pendleton.

Among the pioneers was Capt. Abel De Forest. In a letter from the captain's nephew, Lee De Forest, of Evanston, Ill., he says, "My father came from Connecticut and settled in what is now the southwest corner of Edmeston, in 1795. The floor and roof of the house were made by splitting out slabs. The floor was raised up two and a half feet or so, and the fire on the ground, with a stick chimney, so that the floor was used as a table. Some years previous, his uncle, Captain Abel De Forest, who was present at the execution of Major André, settled on a lot adjoining, that is now in the town of Pittsfield. In July, 1875, Mr. William De Forest, of Binghamton, son of Captain Abel De Forest, celebrated his eighty-first birthday where he was born. The place is now, and has long been known as Meeker Hill, which, together with the Gideon De Forest farm just above, has for years been without a single resident, being owned and occupied by those living on the creek and river."

The following letter, published in the *New Berlin Gazette* in 1875, by request of C. G. Hall, may not be

uninteresting: "Mr. William De Forest, of Binghamton, celebrated his eighty-first birthday by visiting the place where he was born, on Meker Hill, in Pittsfield, on Monday last, July 31. The land is now owned and occupied by William G. Hall, who chanced to be upon the premises, and pointed out to Mr. De Forest the exact place where his father's house stood. He also stated to Mr. Hall that he celebrated his birthday at this place forty-one years ago, and took a chestnut chinking that his father had put between the logs of the house home with him, and had a cane turned of it and handsomely ornamented, and which he keeps in his bureau drawer. He also informed Mr. Hall that when a young man he carried his sweetheart, Olive Hall, to a ball on horseback, and, as was the custom in those days, she rode behind him on the same horse. He made an agreement to visit her the next Sunday evening, but before the time arrived he was drafted, and on his way to Sacket's Harbor. He said that when he was a boy his father sent him to mill on horseback, and in returning, it being dark, he got lost in the woods, and, hitching his horse to a tree, slept all night on the ground. He also said that he and his brother Gideon, who lived half a mile above, went to help Mr. Meker butcher, and on his return home after dark, having a piece of meat in his hand, the wolves scented the meat, and chased him home. When asked if he should have thrown away the meat if the wolves had taken hold of him, he said, 'No, not as long as I had a butcher-knife in my hand.'" He was born in 1794, and his father, Captain Abel De Forest, if not the first, was among the first, settlers. Other early settlers were the Holdens, the Cones, the Nobles, the Tylers, the Heringtons, the Halls, the Beardslees, and the Briggs families.

The first mills in town were built by Mr. Atwell, and stood on the south bank of the Wharton creek, a few rods below the Arkwright factory dam, and in the place where now stands the frame of a saw-mill; were built about the year 1793 or 1794, and consisted of a saw-mill, grist-mill, and oil-mill. Benjamin Hall and Luke Metcalf became the owners after a few years, and continued so until 1816, when the mills were destroyed by fire.

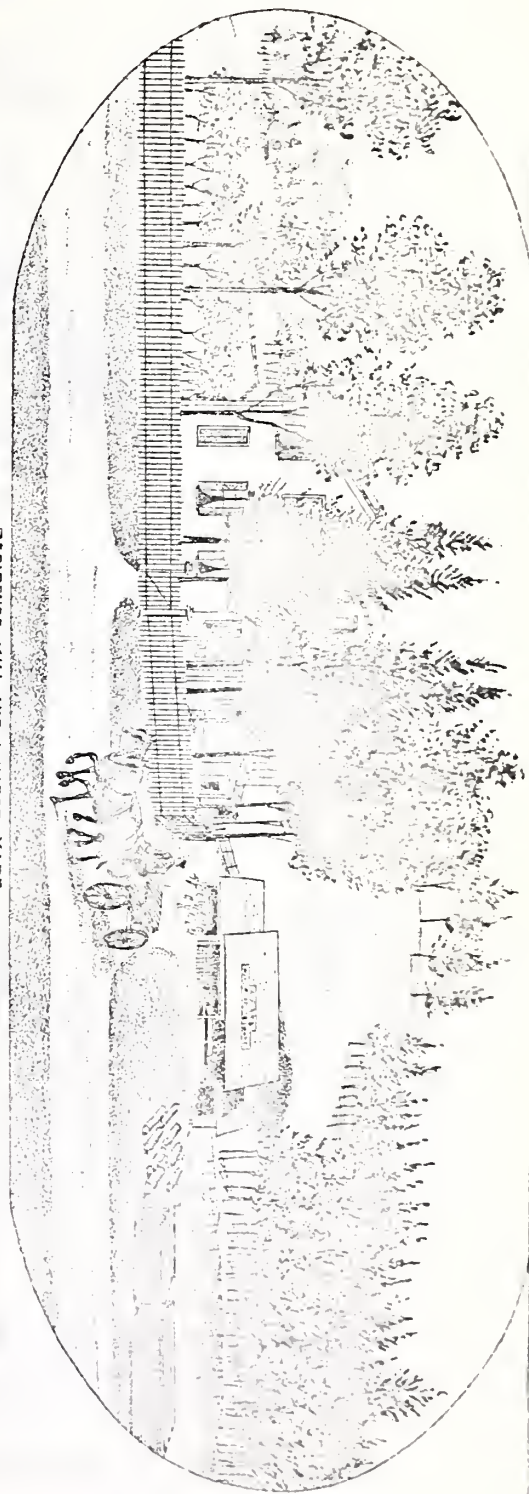
Asa Carpenter lost his life at these mills by going in after dark to get a grist, and falling through on the rocks under the mills. Gardner Carpenter performed a feat at the bridge below the mills, which had but one bent line sixty feet in length and twenty feet above the water. Having spent the evening at New Berlin in song and story, he started for home on his faithful horse, with a friend seated behind him. As the night was dark, and time not precious, the horse was permitted to go his way without the usual guidance from the bridle-rein. When they arrived at home he was met with astonishment, and asked how he crossed the creek, which was at high flood. "Why, on the bridge, of course," he replied. He was told that the flood had carried the bridge away, and that could not be. The songs and stories of the evening were immediately forgotten, and with lights, and a number of neighbors aroused from their slumbers to visit the place and see how it was, they arrived at the bridge, which the two were positive they had crossed, and the neighbors were as posi-

tive they had not, for the bridge had been carried off before evening. As not unfrequently happens, both parties were right, and both wrong. The bridge had gone off, with the exception of the middle stringer, on which the ever-faithful and trusty horse had carried the two friends over, as the prints of the horseshoe on the stringer clearly proved.

In the early part of the present century, the same person, Gardner Carpenter, was the keeper of a hotel in the house now owned and occupied by John Northrup, long known as the Randolph Hotel. Election was held at his house, and it seems that some persons from Cooperstown, the county-seat, had taken so lively an interest in the result, and not being provided with the usual facilities of the present day to exert their influence, had come on in person in the early morning to insure the success of their ticket. With an industry and perseverance that beavers need not have been ashamed of, they had worked from early morn until near the close of the day, when they confidently counted upon a success that they and their friends at home would feel proud of; but, alas! as the happy mariner with fair skies and favorable winds sometimes meets with storms on the eve of his arrival that destroy all his happy anticipations, so did the worthy gentlemen from Cooperstown. Before the sun's last rays were confined to the hill-tops, two crotchets were driven down, a pole stretched across under a kettle-bail, and under the kettle a fire started. It was soon evident from the strong odor that passed through the open window of the upper hall, in which the votes were taken, that the contents of that kettle was tar. Another glance would have discovered a rope dangling over the sign-post, and a little closer inspection would have discovered a goose's tail-feathers stretching out from under a box that sat near by, but what evidently was not large enough to cover up all the bird. We have only to add that the above preparations had not been completed long before some tall stepping was done from the back door of the hotel,—not exactly in a direct line to Cooperstown, but nevertheless which ultimately resulted in the arrival of the absent politicians without the canvass of the vote of Pittsfield at the election.

At that early period, when but little land was cleared, melons were raised without much difficulty, and Dr. Cone was the owner of a fine patch. Although the doctor was generous, and would give with pleasure to all who would take the trouble to ask, still there were those who preferred not even to take that trouble. And the doctor took the liberty to carefully insert some tartar emetic in a few very prominently-exposed melons of his patch. Result: The doctor was called up in the night to go to the bedside of a number of young men that had all at once found a great disturbance occurring in the neighborhood of their stomach and bowels. After a most searching and careful examination the doctor concluded that the patients had been eating too much fruit, and gave them to understand that although he could cure them quite readily this time, he might not have so much success the next, and it would be far better and more safe not to eat fruit to excess.

Another neighbor, who had a fine patch of melons, and also a number of large boys, boasted that whoever should dare to meddle with his melons would be brought up to the

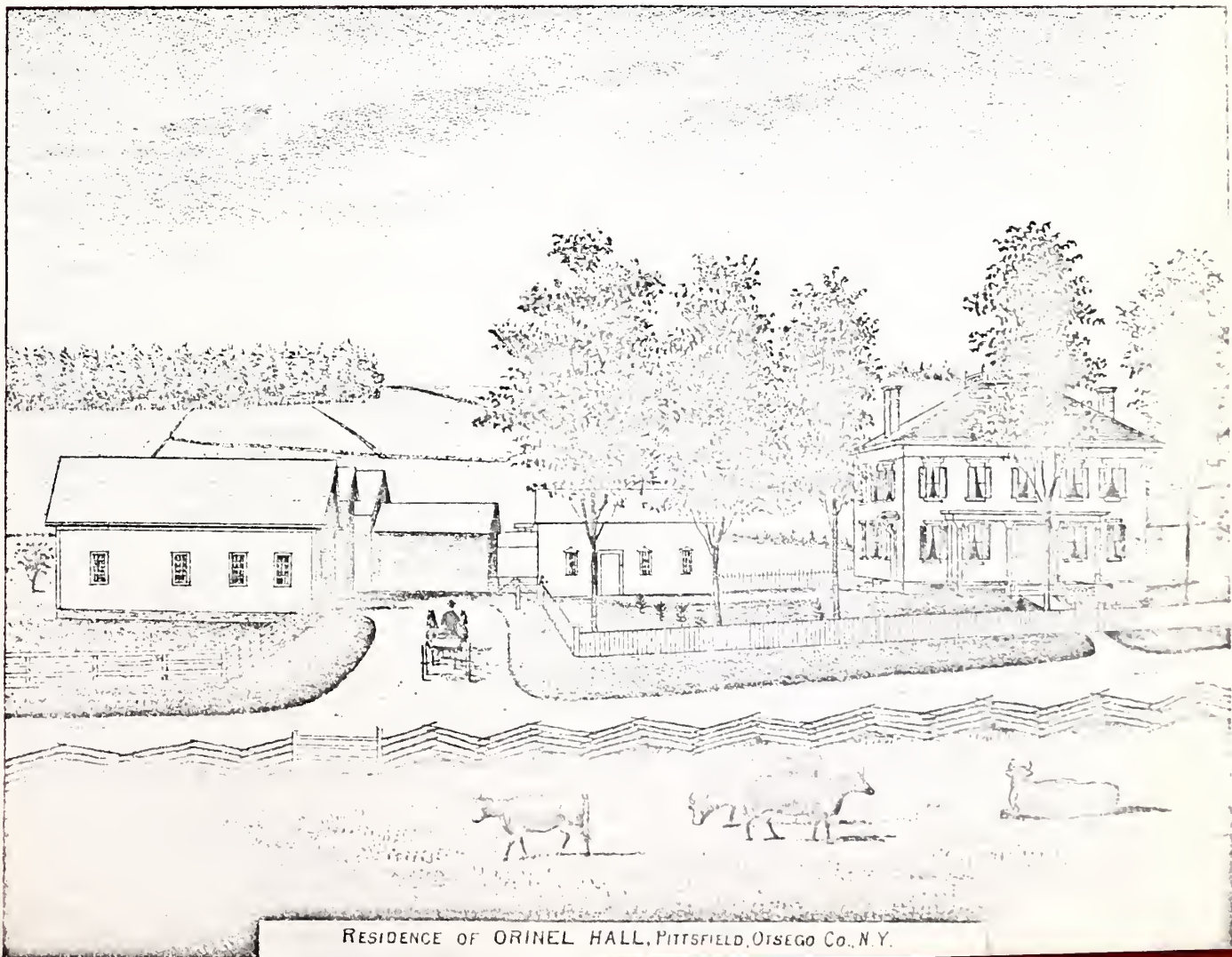


RESIDENCE, MILL AND LUMBER YARD.





ORINEL HALL



RESIDENCE OF ORINEL HALL, PITTSFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

house and taken care of until morning. It was not long after that a good night arrived for melon-thieves. Of course a strict watch was kept on the choice patch. Finally a number of cow-bells were heard to jingle in the neighborhood of the cornfield, among them their own bell. An active search was made by the farmer and sons, but before they quite arrived where the bells jingled, the bells would stop and jingle in another part of the field. At last, after a fruitless search, they returned to resume watch of the melons, only to find the melons gone and the vines stacked. Another farmer arranged a gun to shoot the bear that visited his cornfield, and, to his surprise, found his cow dead where he expected to find the bear.

The first hotel in town was kept in the house now owned by Charles Meelburg, by Holden, and stands some fifteen rods east of Peck's Hotel, and is occupied by Elijah Hawkins.

The following old record is interesting as a reminiscence of the past:

PITTSFIELD, 3d May, 1799.

SIR,—The following is a true list of votes taken in Pittsfield at the late election for senator, as appears by our canvass:

Vincent Mathews, one hundred and one.

Moss Kent, one hundred and one.

Joseph Whitford, four.

Edward Pratt, four.

Isaac Nash, one.

ISAAC NASH,
JOSEPH WHITFORD,
DAVID HOLBERT,
Inspectors of Election.

Rec'd by Joseph Whitford, 8th May.

On April 4, 1798, Stephen Herington, tavern-keeper, gave bonds in the sum of £50, before Isaac Nash, justice of the peace, not to suffer any playing at cards or dice, keep any billiard-table, or any shuffling-board, or suffer any cock-fighting in his yard or garden, or any outhouse thereto belonging.

On June 14, 1798, the commissioners of highways, Joseph Briggs and Joseph Nearing, laid out a highway from David Johnson's to Amos Thurston's. Cyrenus Noble, surveyor.

On July 3, 1798, Isaac Nash, supervisor, Joseph Whitford, assessor, and David Halburt, town clerk, made out the following list of persons competent to serve as jurors:

Comfort Ruggles, Henry Nearing, Joseph Nearing, Martin Noble, Caleb Lull, Amos Perry, Nathaniel Daniels, Jr., Samuel Warner, Henry Sweet, Crowell Gross, Solomon Davis, Benajah Davis, David Halburt, Benjamin Bragg, Joseph Medbury, Eli Stetson, John Bell, J. Manchester, James Kelly, Oliver Gorton, Job Gorton, Samuel Basset, James Hale, Abner Lull, Woolcott Daring, Abel Deming, Gardner Carpenter, Noah Matthewson, Stephen Herington, David Adams, Asa Adams, Asa Bowditch, Sherman Boardman, Job Cole, Robert Barton, Yelverton Briggs, Benjamin Gardner, Job Eldred, Frederick Woodard, Joseph Whitford, Timothy Stetson, James Church, Whitman Church, Timothy Dimock, Jr., Daniel Adams, Joseph Briggs, Roger Scrambling, Gardner Hall, Aaron Noble, David Gorton, Remington Kinyon, Henry Casswell, Ezra Barton, Stephen Abby, William Adams, Timothy Rockwell, William Garratt, David Colman, Mather Bennet, Luke Metcalf, John B. Noss, John Stewart.

On July 15, 1799, the undersigned petitioned the commissioners of highways to lay out a road commencing west of Dr. Joseph O. Cone's, near his ten-acre inclosed field, and running northerly under the hills, strike the ledge of rocks near the mills of Captain Jabez Beardslee, on the Unadilla river: Mumford Downing, Ebin Bennet, Salmon Fairchild, Matthew Bennet, Daniel Adams, Nathan Smith, Gardner Carpenter, Dr. Joseph O. Cone, Aaron Noble, Gardner Hall, Stephen Edwards, Joseph Briggs.

Jan. 8, 1800, the undersigned voters of Pittsfield called a special town-meeting to elect a justice of the peace: Henry Nearing, Whitford Church, Amos Thurston, James Church, Jr., Hubbard Church, Comfort Ruggles, Eli Stetson, Thomas Knap, Jr., Samuel Stetson, J. Holdridge, Jehial Jaeson, Daniel Watson, Abraham Benedict.

January 1801 and 1802, the following persons were granted licenses to sell spirituous liquors in the town of Pittsfield, and paid \$5 for each license: Joseph Whitford, Samuel Anderson, William Garratt, John Colton, Charles Eldred, Stephen Herington, and David Coburn.

At the annual town-meeting, held the first Tuesday in March, 1807, Dr. Joseph O. Cone was chosen moderator; Samuel Tyler, town clerk; Luke Metcalf, supervisor; Capt. Jabez Beardslee assessor for the middle part of the town, Benjamin Edey for the eastern part, and John Alcott for the southern part of the town; Joseph Briggs was chosen constable and collector. It was moved and seconded, that there should be but one constable. Luke Metcalf entered bail for the constable and collector. It was moved and seconded, that hereafter all votes shall be by the uplifted hand. Alpheus Jeffries, Francis Herington, Salmon Fairchilds were chosen commissioners of highways. Benjamin Hall and Hubbard Goodrich were chosen poor-masters. Jonathan Holden and Eleazer Duren were chosen fence-viewers. Capt. Jabez Beardslee, Jonathan Holden, Samuel Tyler, N. Smith, Stephen Campbell, James Hall, Jonathan Lincoln, Henry Tyler, Juda Cone, and Joseph Briggs were chosen pathmasters.

It was voted not to pay any bounty hereafter for the killing of wolves or other wild animals. It was moved and seconded, that the next town-meeting shall be held at the house of Samuel Tyler.

In 1810, Dr. William G. Hall was supervisor. In that year there were two hundred and seventeen tax-payers, one hundred and fifty of whom were non-residents, leaving sixty-one resident taxpayers. Valuation of real estate, \$124,097; personal, \$2660; grand total, \$126,757; ratio, 4.1; school money, \$184.48; town charges, \$94.53; county charges, \$111.54; reassessment, \$4.81; State tax, \$126.75; total, \$19.70; school money from State, \$58.42; collector, James White. Return of persons competent to serve as jurors May 14, 1814: Thaddeus Bristol, Jabez Beardslee, Lemuel Bennett, Gardner Carpenter, Eleazer Duran, Benjamin Edey, Hubbard Goodrich, Alpheus Goodrich, Caleb Herington, Jonathan Lincoln, Experience McIntire, Salmon Mallett, Luke Metcalf, Henry Randle, Sheldon Woodin, John Cone, Joseph Cone, William G. Hall, Benjamin Hall, Juda Cone, Arthur Love, Samuel Love, David Lewis, and Silas Briggs. Benjamin Hall, Joseph Briggs, Benjamin Edey, assessors.

School districts Nos. 1 and 2 were formed in May, 1813. District No. 1 was bounded on the north by the land of Dr. Joseph C. Cone, and west by the Unadilla river, known as the Beardslee district. Captain Jabez Beardslee was an early settler in the district, and the owner of a farm of 600 acres, now owned by his son, Captain Jesse Beardslee. The first school-meeting of district No. 2 was called by William G. Hall, and held at the house of Amariah Plumb (now known as the Munn house), on Tuesday, June 14, 1813. Arch. Smith was chosen moderator, William G. Hall district clerk, Gardner Hall, Amariah Plumb, and James White trustees.

One hundred and fifty dollars was voted to build a school-house, which was the first frame school-house in the town. This was erected on the farm long owned by Dr. William G. Hall, and now owned and occupied by his son, C. G. Hall. This house, although it has not been used in many years for school purposes, has passed into history as "the old red school-house," from a poem written by Mrs. A. Arvilla Fry, daughter of Dr. William G. Hall, and published in the *Journal*. Below are the names of those who paid the first school tax in district No. 2 in 1814: Reoloff Tenbroeck, Mrs. Plumb, Daniel Delong, Joseph Briggs, Gardner Hall, William G. Hall, Thomas Smith, Silas Briggs, Sophronia Manonnel, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Cone, William Waterman, William Cady, Benjamin Cone, Benjamin Perry, Joseph Briggs, Jr., John Sheldon, William Tyler.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

of which any record exists was held at the dwelling-house of Benjamin Hall, on March 3, 1812, when Luke Metcalf was elected supervisor, and William G. Hall town clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from 1812 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1812.....	Luke Metcalf.	William G. Hall.
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	" "	" "
1815.....	" "	" "
1816.....	" "	" "
1817.....	William G. Hall.	William Hall.
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	" "	" "
1820.....	Jabez Beardslee.	" "
1821.....	" "	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	" "	" "
1826.....	William Hall.	Parley Bassett.
1827.....	" "	Ransom Spafford.
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	" "	" "
1830.....	Jabez Beardslee.	" "
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	" "	" "
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	David B. St. John.	Jehiel Spafford.
1836.....	" "	Johu C. Spafford.
1837.....	" "	" "
1838.....	" "	Harry W. Green.
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	" "	" "
1841.....	" "	John C. Spafford.
1842.....	" "	" "
1843.....	" "	Win. G. Hall, Jr.
1844.....	" "	" "
1845.....	Ransom Spafford.	Harry W. Green.
1846.....	" "	Adrian Foote.
1847.....	" "	Nelson Clark.
1848.....	John C. Spafford.	Cyril Beardslee.
1849.....	Adrian Foote.	C. G. Hall.
1850.....	Johu C. Spafford.	Win. G. Hall.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1851.....	Adrian Foote.	Wm. G. Hall.
1852.....	" "	" "
1853.....	Lyman P. Hall.	" "
1854.....	Clark Chamberlain.	" "
1855.....	Orrin Adams.	Andrew H. Foote.
1856.....	Chas. Medbury.	Wm. G. Hall.
1857.....	Jared Todd.	Andrew H. Foote.
1858.....	John C. Spafford.	Wm. V. Caswell.
1859.....	William Beardslee.	Smith G. Cook.
1860.....	" "	John M. Roberts.
1861.....	William P. Bennett.	Chas. Richardson.
1862.....	William Beardslee.	Russell C. Holbrook.
1863.....	Abram E. Hurlburt.	" "
1864.....	Chester Card.	" "
1865.....		
1866.....	Charles Medbury.	H. C. Spafford.
1867.....	" "	James W. Matteson.
1868.....	Joshua Matteson.	Wm. A. Card.
1869.....	" "	Allen O. Backus.
1870.....	William W. Deming.	Alvin Peck.
1871.....	" "	" "
1872.....	Levi Thayer.	William W. Deming.
1873.....	Ruloff T. Beardslee.	William Hunt.
1874.....	James Simmons.	Wm. G. Peck.
1875.....		
1876.....	Joshua Matteson.	Wm. G. Peck.
1877.....	William A. Card.	William Medbury.*

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 there were 13,437 acres of improved land in Pittsfield, and the cash value of farms was \$699,817. There were 1906 acres of plowed land. Bushels of spring wheat harvested, 212; bushels of winter wheat (1864), 2; bushels of oats, 15,189; bushels of rye, 156; bushels of barley, 288; bushels of buckwheat, 1453; bushels of Indian corn, 9317; bushels of potatoes, 15,903; bushels of peas, 49; bushels of beans, 310; bushels of turnips, 867; pounds of hops, 50,515; pounds of tobacco, 135; bushels of apples, 12,082; barrels of cider, 221; pounds of maple sugar, 17,267; pounds of honey, 1444; pounds of butter, 113,770; pounds of cheese, 24,600.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres of plowed land. 1988; in pasture, 6967; acres mown, 5381; bushels of barley produced, 94; buckwheat, 1824; corn, 14,165; oats, 34,739; spring wheat, 61; winter wheat, 124; pounds of hops, 55,457; bushels of potatoes, 27,664; pounds of butter made, 120,045; cheese, 7315.

Area.—Pittsfield has an area of 22,584 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$523,645, and the equalized valuation is \$361,344.

POPULATION.

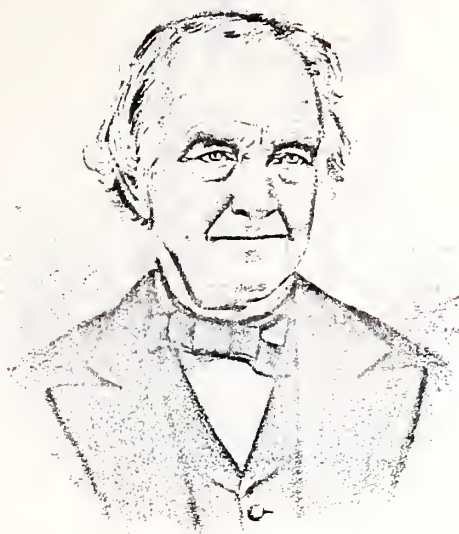
1800.....	1206	1845.....	1720
1810.....	745	1850.....	1791
1814.....	749	1855.....	1675
1820.....	830	1860.....	1480
1825.....	908	1865.....	1444
1830.....	1006	1870.....	1460
1835.....	1318	1875.....	1521
1840.....	1395		

MILITARY RECORD.

List of soldiers furnished by the town of Pittsfield during the late Rebellion, as compiled by Chester Card.

Levi C. Beamiss, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Rubin Card, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Stephen B. Card.
 John Chase.
 Charles L. Downing, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Edward Kidder, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Edgar A. Hullburt, enl. in the 2d Heavy Art.
 Hiram Barber, enl. in the 146th Regt.
 Wm. R. Patrick, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Jeremiah B. Stait, enl. in the 152d Regt.

* Vice William G. Peck, resigned.



Jesse Beardslee *Emily Beardslee*
(DECEASED)



RESIDENCE OF JESSE BEARDSLEE, PITTSFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



MRS. WM. G. HALL.
(DECEASED)



Wm. G. Hall



RESIDENCE OF CALEB G. HALL, PITTSFIELD, OTSEGO COUNTY, N.Y.

Stephen Mills, enl. in the 153d Regt.
 Owen Thayer, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Marshal Herrington, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Joshua Weaver, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Richard Stedman, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 James W. Brown, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Penford Bruce, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Morris L. Bruce, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Stephen Rodley, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 William T. Gallup, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Nathaniel Fenton, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Wm. Herrington, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Geo. R. Cole, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Levi House, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Henry A. Waters, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Russell Cole, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 John McLeish, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Charles Keach, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Ezra Brown, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Joshua Stevens, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 William G. Radley, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Stephen P. Walling, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Cortes Cogshell, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 Edward M. Bard, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 George W. Terrell, Horace Potter, Sanford Wilbur, A. Richardson, Andrew Gaycon, Wm. O. Hawkins, Smith G. Cook, Thomas Davy, Marvin Kellogg.
 Joel M. Denton, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Wm. Shipman, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Delos Eddy, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 John Walling, enl. in the 121st Regt.
 Richard Carr, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Elwin Carr, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Gardner Tobias, enl. in the 90th Regt.
 Albert Smith.
 Rolit. D. Place, enl. in the 152d Regt.
 James Simmons.
 Geo. Champlin, R. T. Thayer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM G. HALL

was born in Pownal, Bennington Co., Vt., Jan. 2, 1785. His father, Gardner Hall, was at the time a merchant in company with his brother William, who were also large manufacturers of potash. When four years of age he was crossing a brook that ran near the house and fell in, and it was not until he had floated several rods down the stream that he was discovered and rescued.

Fond of his school and his books, his progress was rapid.

In 1797 a reverse of fortune occurred to the firm, and his father moved to Burlington (now Pittsfield), Otsego Co., N. Y. He was assisted by Captain Caleb B. Gardner, father of Amy Gardner, his wife, to purchase 50 acres of land, being a part of the homestead owned by Dr. William G. Hall at his decease. This land was first purchased of William Cooper, of Cooperstown, Sept. 26, 1795, by Aaron Noble, then sold to Jeremiah Stephens, of Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., who sold the same, July 15, 1797, to Gardner Hall, he giving his bond to William Cooper for £56 12s. 6d. This land was purchased by William G. Hall of his father in 1812, and sold by him to his son, Caleb G. Hall, in 1818.

Upon his removal to the new country William was left with his relatives to attend school; after three years at school his father returned, and he came back with him to the new country and assisted in felling the forest trees and clearing up the land.

While cutting down a large tree standing near the top of a hill, and just as it began to fall he saw that his brother

Caleb, aged five years, had started to come to him, and was where the top of the tree would strike the ground. There was not an instant to lose; dropping the axe, he ran under the falling tree, caught the boy in his arms and carried him out of haru's reach, while the small branches of the top whipped his shoulders.

But the labor incident to a new country did not destroy his love of learning, and the evenings generally were spent lying upon the floor of the log house, studying his school-books by the light of pine knots. He was very thorough in his studies, and during the time thus occupied, without the assistance of teachers, had worked out and copied into large books, made by himself of foolscap paper, the most important problems of arithmetic, trigonometry, navigation, and surveying.

In the fall of 1802 he taught school in the Mill district, which was the first organized in the town. The mills were owned by his uncle, Benjamin Hall, and Luke Metcalf. Mr. Lyman P. Hall, only surviving son of Benjamin P., now owns and occupies his father's residence. With money earned by teaching and mending shoes in the evenings, he purchased clothes and books.

May 29, 1804, he started for the east (the "down country," as it was then called) on foot, and, with his pack on his back, he arrived at his uncle's, Isaac Hall, in Wickford, R. I., August 1. For years he had had a strong desire to go to sea, and his diary informs us that Sept. 12, 1804, he sailed for the East Indies, on the ship "Mount Hope." The bright anticipations of his youth were not realized, and one voyage satisfied him with a seafaring life. When he returned he commenced teaching select school, and studying medicine with Dr. Shaw, of Wickford, R. I. In 1806 he became a Master Mason, at Cooperstown, N. Y. His time was then occupied in studying and teaching until 1809. The Otsego County medical society, Oct. 27, 1809, granted him a license to practice physic and surgery within the State.

March 26, 1809, he married Polly, daughter of Dr. Joseph O. Cone, of Pittsfield, N. Y. She died May 22, 1810. In 1811 he married Sarah Tenbroeck. Seven children were born to them, all of whom are living, except Sarah, wife of the late William Beardslee (died 1855, aged forty-two years), and Arvilla, wife of the late Barnet W. Fry, Esq., who died in 1864. His father's family consisted of six children—Gardner, William G., Henry, Ansel, Orinel, and Olive. His father died March 22, 1822, aged sixty-nine years; his mother, Amy Gardner, died May 19, 1830, aged sixty-six years. His grandfather, Robert Hall, died May 12, 1765, aged seventy-five; his grandmother, Patience Hall, died Oct. 2, 1776, aged ninety-six years.

Mr. Hall soon acquired a large practice, riding far and near in his ministrations, never refusing to obey the summons of the most humble; and often carrying them food as well as medicine, he accomplished much good. Two of his brothers, Ansel and Caleb, also became physicians under his instruction, and for many years carried on a successful practice. Many others read medicine with him, or were prepared for teaching school. He erected in his district the second frame school-house in the town, which has be-

come historie from a poem written by his daughter, the late Mrs. A. A. Fry. He was a liberal subscriber and a trustee of the New Berlin academy, and delivered the inaugural address at the opening of that institution. He was an attendant of the Episcopal church. He was a great reader, and possessed a remarkably retentive memory, often being able to repeat whole pages of a book after one or two perusals. He took a warm interest in politics, but invariably refused nomination for any office the duties of which would interfere with his profession. He was surgeon of the 54th Regiment of Infantry for many years, by appointment of Governor Clinton. He did not believe in corporal punishment, and held to the rule of the law of love for man and beast.

Of his personal appearance, Miss Caroline De Forest, of Binghamton (whose father was one of the earliest settlers, and whose brother, William, was the first child born in Pittsfield), says, "I have a distinct recollection of Dr. Hall, his fine personal appearance, and courtly manners." His health remained good until a short time before his death, when his right side became paralyzed. He died Dec. 15, 1856.

Sarah T. Hall, wife of Dr. W. G. Hall, was a daughter of Mary and R. Tenbroeck, who moved from New Jersey to Edmeston in 1795, and purchased what was known as the Tenbroeck tract, on Wharton creek. Sarah attended school at New Brunswick until thirteen years of age, when she came to Cooperstown, and attended the academy while J. Fenimore Cooper was a student in that institution. She inherited from her parents a healthy constitution, and possessed a clear mind and excellent memory; she was a valuable assistant to her husband, not only in domestic duties, but in a great degree managing the farm, enabling him to devote most of his time to his professional duties. She was a faithful and loving wife and mother, a kind and hospitable neighbor, and universally esteemed. She died Sept. 18, 1871, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

JABEZ BEARDSLEE.

William Beardslee, a native of Stratford, England, emigrated to America in the year 1639. His family consisted of three sons, viz., John, Joseph, and William. John, of the second generation, is supposed to be the father of William, second, who had five sons, viz., Ebenezer, John, William, Jabez, and Enos. Jabez lived in Connecticut, where he passed his days; to him were born three sons, viz., Abel, Abijah, and Enos. Abijah Beardslee, the father of our subject, was born in Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1749. At the age of twenty he married Bethiah Sherwood.

Jabez Beardslee, an only child of Abijah, was born Feb. 19, 1770. His father died during the Revolutionary war, and at the age of eleven, being left without any means of support, he was taken into the family of his grandfather, where he remained until he became able to make a start in life for himself. At the age of twenty-one he married Eunice Summers; and, in 1799, he moved to the present town of Pittsfield, then more familiarly known as Unadilla, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by his

son Jesse and grandson Augustus, making a purchase of 200 acres, for which he paid \$2500. In connection with carrying on the farm, he conducted a milling and manufacturing business to the date of his death. He was an extensive land-holder, owning some 900 acres.

To Jabez and Eunice Beardslee were born twelve children, viz.: Bethiah, who died at the age of two years; Abijah, a very excellent man, of considerable wealth, who died at the age of seventy-one; Nathan, a distinguished member of the bar, who died Oct. 16, 1831; Sarah, wife of Edward C. Williams (deceased), resides at New Berlin; Levi, born 1800, died 1825; Jesse, born 1802; Aaron, born 1805, died 1864; two, who died in infancy; William, born February, 1811, died Sept. 4, 1870; Cyril, born October, 1813, now living; Alanson, died in Florida, 1840.

Jabez Beardslee died Oct. 14, 1854, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He contributed largely to school and church interests, and was a constant member of the Episcopal church at New Berlin. In the year 1814, when the church was erected at New Berlin, he gave nearly one-half its entire cost for the purpose; and also, in 1848, when the parsonage was given to the society, he owning one-half, presented it. He was supervisor seven years, and held many prominent positions of trust in the gift of the people.

Jesse Beardslee, at the age of twenty-four, entered into copartnership with General Augustus C. Welch, of New Berlin, in the mercantile business, where he remained three and one-half years. He was with Edward C. Williams (a brother-in-law) six years, after which time he purchased the old homestead, where he now resides. In connection with farming he took much interest in the cotton manufacture, and assisted in the erection of the Arkwright cotton-mills, located on his farm. He was married, Jan. 23, 1826, to Adaline Angell. The result of this union was three children, viz., Mary Cornelia, Elizabeth Ambrosia, and Augustus J. Mrs. Beardslee died September, 1843. In March, 1845, Mr. Beardslee married Mrs. Mary Ann Hardaway, to whom was born one son, Nathan Summers.

Mr. Beardslee has ever been a man of integrity and uprightness of character, contributing largely to the church, with which he has been connected since childhood. When the new stone edifice was erected in New Berlin he gave liberally, furnishing all of the stone from his own farm, which has ever been known as the "Garden of Otsego."

CHAPTER LXV.

TOWN OF PLAINFIELD.

Organization—Geographical—Natural Features—First Settlers—Their Locations—Incidents—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from the Organization of the Town to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population.

THIS town, upon the organization of the county, was embraced in the old town of Otsego, and remained a part of that town until 1792, when Richfield was set off and embraced in addition to its present territory the towns of

Plainfield and Exeter. Plainfield was set off simultaneously with Exeter, on March 25, 1799. It is the north-west corner town in the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by the counties of Oneida and Herkimer; on the east by Herkimer county, and the towns of Richfield and Exeter; on the south by Exeter, Burlington, and Edmeston; and on the west by the Unadilla river, which separates it from Madison county. The surface is a hilly upland, the bluffs along the river rising to the height of 400 feet. It is purely an agricultural town, and the soil consists chiefly of a clayey and sandy loam.

The first settlements in this town were made in the year 1793. Among the first who penetrated the forest, and located in this at that time isolated region, were John Kilbourne, Elias Wright, Ruggles Spooner, Samuel Williams, and Benjamin and Abel Clark.

Though occupying an isolated location, Plainfield was about as rapidly settled as any of the adjoining towns, and by a class of people whose character and integrity left a lasting influence for good among their posterity. Among those who rendered much valuable service to the pioneers, and exerted himself in no small degree to advance the material interests of the town, was Caleb Brown. He was the pioneer in building at the "Forks," and in 1805 erected the first grist-mill in the town at that place. He soon built an oil-mill and cloth-factory on the east branch of the Unadilla. He also erected a building for a woolen-factory on what was called the "Island," a short distance south of the Forks. He was preparing to set up the machinery in this building, had engaged workmen, and commenced spinning temporarily in the chamber of his spacious dwelling, when suddenly his death occurred, and the various enterprises which he had founded were abandoned, and the prosperity of the place for a time considerably checked. He also owned a large tract of land in the town.

Samuel Williams, mentioned above, settled in the north part of the town, not far from the line of the county. He was an active man, and the first supervisor of Plainfield.

Benjamin, Abel, and Perry Clark were also early settlers. The two former located at the Forks, and the latter about two and one-half miles southeast, on a farm taken from the Lipenard patent, on premises now owned by Nelson Clark, a grandson. His father, Isaac P. Clark, was born in the town, and resided here until his death, about three years ago. Several children reside in the vicinity. Reynolds, another son of Perry C., resides in Leonardsville.

A worthy pioneer who settled east of Plainfield Centre was Parley Philips, who came from Adams, Mass., prior to 1800. In 1813 he changed his location, settling one mile east of Lloydsville, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was active in the affairs of the town, and served fifteen years as town clerk. His family consisted of twelve children. Parley, a son, born in 1810, lives on the homestead. Jeremiah went as a missionary to Hindostan in 1835, and after a residence of twenty years returned to his native country, and after remaining here until 1865 returned to his field of labor, where he and his family now reside. Four children are missionaries.

Parley Philips, the father, caught the smallpox during

his trip to see his son off for India, and both himself and wife died from the loathsome disease in 1835.

Joshua Babcock emigrated from Connecticut to the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, in about the year 1796, and in 1802 moved to this town and settled near the Forks. His family consisted of nine children, four of whom reside in the town: Joshua F., on the old homestead; Henry H. is a merchant in the village; and Mrs. Elizabeth Crumb and Mrs. Lucy T. Babcock also reside in the village.

Joshua Babcock was one of the enterprising men of the county, and served in many official positions. He was member of assembly in 1818 and '21; supervisor in 1834, and presidential elector in 1836. His son, Henry H., has also officiated several times as supervisor of his town.

A worthy pioneer was Azariah Armstrong, who was born in Bennington, Vt., April 1, 1776. He emigrated from his native State in 1812, and located on the premises now owned and occupied by D. M. and C. H. Armstrong. Mr. A. remained there until his death, which occurred in 1855. His wife died on the old homestead in 1848. Their family consisted of the following children, viz.: Ominda,* Farrand S.,* Hopestill, Morey W., Solomon, Gethro G.,* David M., Dr. Azariah,* and Charles H. The surviving children all reside in the town. Solomon is a prominent citizen, and has represented his town in the board of supervisors two terms; David M. was also supervisor in 1871 and 1872. Solomon has one son, S. Eugene, and David M. has three children, Nellie, Inis, and Morey E. A son of Farrand S., George W., is deceased, and a daughter, Dette, is the wife of George Wing. Finett, the wife of Simon Hubbard, is a daughter of Ominda. Hopestill has one son, Azariah, and Morey W. has one named Floyd E.

A prominent and active pioneer was Giles Kilbourne, who settled on lands now owned by a son, Francis S. Kilbourne. Mr. K. did much to advance the interests of the town, and was ranked among its leading citizens. Francis S. also manifests an interest in the public welfare, and has represented his town in the board of supervisors two terms, 1874 and 1875.

The locality known as Spooner's Corners derived its name from a worthy pioneer named Ruggles Spooner, familiarly known as 'Squire Spooner. A daughter, Mrs. Sophronia Crumb, resides near Leonardsville.

Luther Smith, from Connecticut, was also an early settler in this vicinity. Here he remained until his death, which occurred a few years since. He was about ninety years of age. His son, Benjamin Smith, who was born in Connecticut in 1815, occupies the old homestead, together with his son, who was born in this county in 1829.

The premises now occupied by Solomon Armstrong, Esq., were settled by Colonel Loonis, who had two sons, residents of the town, both of whom are deceased.

At Plainfield Centre, Joseph Sims was an early settler and a pioneer inn-keeper, in the building now occupied as a dwelling by Evan Evans. He has two sons, Ephraim F., residing in Exeter, and Jephtha, at Fort Plain, N. Y. The latter is known as the author of "Sims' Border Wars," an interesting and meritorious work. Joseph Sims, a son of

Ephraim, is a traveler, author, and lecturer. He has made extensive tours in the East and South America, and at this writing is traveling in California.

Captain Vose Palmer was a prominent and influential actor in early scenes at Plainfield Centre. At his house was held the first town-meeting. He was chosen supervisor in 1800, and officiated in that capacity until 1810. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. One daughter married Spencer Kellogg, who for many years was the business man at Plainfield Centre. He removed to Utica, and was subsequently mayor of the city. The other daughter married Jonathan McFarland, and his son, Levi P., who was supervisor in 1867 and 1868, now occupies the old homestead.

Festus Hyde, from Connecticut, was a prominent pioneer at Plainfield Centre. He was a justice of the peace, supervisor, and member of assembly in 1842. After remaining here a number of years he removed to Connecticut.

Dr. Harry Clark was a prominent physician at Plainfield Centre, where he resided many years, and finally removed to Wisconsin.

South of the Centre, an early settler was Stephen Bevin, who came from Connecticut. Four sons, Samuel, Isaac, Julius, and William, reside in the town; the two former occupy the old homestead.

In the vicinity of the Sprague school-house in district No. 6, David Dewey was a worthy pioneer. He had two sons, Jabez and Daniel, and a number of daughters. Jabez married and settled in this town, and his family consisted of three sons and two daughters. The sons were Samuel and Alexander. The former is a physician, and resides in Wisconsin. The latter married, and also settled in this town; had four children,—two sons and two daughters. Dennis A., a son, enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and lost a foot in the service. Both Dennis A. and his father now reside at Waufield. Alexander was a prominent man in the town, and officiated as supervisor as early as 1853.

A pioneer in the south part of the town was General Billings Brown, and Sewell Spaulding. General Brown was supervisor from 1816 to 1820. In the southwest part of the town, Joshua Sisson and Stephen Saunders, who came from Rhode Island, were early settlers. A son of Stephen S., named Clark, and a daughter, the wife of E. Bass, reside in the vicinity.

The premises now occupied by Morris Bassett were early settled by his grandsire, William Bassett. Mr. B. and his wife lived to the advanced age of ninety years, having lived together as husband and wife more than seventy years. Another early settler in this vicinity was Asa Lauphere, from Rhode Island, who married a sister of Stephen Saunders.

In the northwest part of the town, where are located the best farming lands, is a thoroughfare known as "Hackley Street," which derived its name from Dr. Hackley, a prominent pioneer, who located on the lands now owned and occupied by a son, Salinus H. Hackley.

The father of C. H. and E. P. Fitch was a worthy pioneer, who settled on the premises now occupied by them. Prentice Brown, of honored memory, was a pioneer on Hackley Street, on the farm now owned by Wm. L. Brown. The latter has two sons, Alonzo W. and William H.

Nathaniel Crumb was an early settler at the Forks, on the premises now owned by a grandson, A. B. Crumb.

Squire Elijah Gates early located at the Forks, and still resides there at an advanced age. He has four sons and one daughter residing in the town. He has officiated as justice of the peace during many years, and has discharged the duties of that office with great acceptability. He is also a deacon in the Free-Will Baptist church. Four sons and one daughter are living, viz., Nathaniel, H. Henry, James M., Isaac, and Mrs. Tarbull,—all of whom, except Nathaniel H., are residents of the town.

William Utler was an early pioneer at the Forks. He was a leading citizen, and served as supervisor and member of assembly. Cyrus Brown was also an early settler. He was a pioneer justice of the peace, and member of assembly in 1849. A son, Samuel A., resides in the town. Marshall Baker, father of Dr. Ward Baker, who practiced medicine a number of years at Plainfield Centre, was also a pioneer.

Stephen Chapman, Jr., was an early settler, and is still living at the Forks at an advanced age. P. and S. A. Chapman, sons, reside in the town; the former on the old homestead, and the latter at Unadilla Forks. Captain Holdridge, the father of Captain William P. Holdridge, was also an early settler in this vicinity.

In the southeast part of the town, Squire William Walker was a pioneer, on lands now owned by John Watkins. He reared a large family of children, two of whom, Charles and Almond, were merchants. Charles began business at Burlington Flats, and subsequently went to Chicago, and is now a merchant in that city. Almond, deceased, was also a merchant in Chicago. He married a daughter of Captain Vose Palmer. Charles was a prominent citizen. He was member of assembly from this county in 1840.

Henry Lake was an early settler in this vicinity. He reared a numerous family. Phipps was a Free-Will Baptist minister; Valoris removed to Chataqua county, and has represented that county in the legislature; Jarvis was an attorney, first practicing in Little Falls, and afterwards in New York.

Other early settlers were Benjamin Allen, Jr., Charles Burt, Jesse Gardner, Martin Luce, Henry Ward, David Cutler, Samuel Fuller, Asa Lovejoy, Nathan Farrar, Benjamin Baker, Otis Lincoln, Eliphalet Stewart, Elijah Gye, Benjamin Briggs, — Parsons, — Spicer, Seth Penny, Cyrus Fish, Samuel Crosby, A. Moffat, Asa Carrier, Nathan Farrar, Elias Jones, Jotham Chapin, C. Burt, G. Doy, James Stirling, Daniel Doane, Samuel Preston, Elias Wright, Orson Eitch, and Samuel Clark.

The first merchant at the "Forks" was Henry Clark. Other old tradesmen are mentioned, viz., Charles Walker, Perry Clark, and H. H. Babcock. The first physician was H. Clark. The first hotel at the Forks was kept by Lewis Brown. The first hotel in the town was opened by William Lincoln, at Lloydville. James Robinson was the pioneer school-teacher, at Spooner's Corners, in about 1788.

THE VILLAGE OF UNADILLA FORKS

is located on the Unadilla river, in the western part, north of the centre, and contains two churches, Baptist and Free

Baptist, besides the following business interests: general stores, H. H. Babcock, Rogers & Dye, Humphrey & Spicer; furniture, etc., T. Clark; grist-mill, S. B. Griffin; saw-mill, Amos Fisk; carding-factory, etc., S. Enos; hardware, etc., R. Daggett; physician, J. F. Dively; wagon-shops, A. D. Wilcox, J. F. Tarbell; blacksmith, H. D. Bassett; shoe-shop, S. Clark, P. Gaughran; harness-shop, F. H. Wilcox; cooper, Cyrus Brown; milliners, Mrs. J. Strickland, Mrs. H. M. Perkins; hotel, Charles Allen.

PLAINFIELD CENTRE

is a hamlet in the northeast part.

LEONARDSVILLE,

in the southwestern part, is chiefly in Madison county.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Captain Vose Palmer, April 2, 1799, and the following officers were elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—Samuel Williams.

Town Clerk.—Benjamin Allen, Jr.

Assessors.—Z. Campbell, Daniel Loomis, Samuel Guild.

Commissioners of Highways.—Caleb Brown, Elihu Baker, David Wood.

Poormasters.—Jonathan Moffatt, Vose Palmer.

Constable and Collector.—Alanson Moffatt.

Commissioners of Schools.—Benjamin Allen, Benjamin Cone, Samuel Williams.

Fence Viewers.—Elias Wright, Caleb Brown.

Overseers of Highways.—Ruggles Spooner, Vose Palmer, Benjamin Clark, Moses Bliss, Levi McBride, Ellis Colburn, Edward Colburn, William Collins, Samuel Guild.

Poundmaster.—Vose Palmer.

At this meeting it was voted, "that hogs run at large." It was also voted, "that hogs shall be yoked with yokes of the following dimensions, viz., with a yoke of the depth of the neck above and half the depth below, and half the thickness of the neck each side." It was voted, that the next annual town-meeting shall be held at the house of Captain Vose Palmer.

Jonathan Moffatt and Zureal Campbell were justices of the peace in 1800.

The following is a list of supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1799.....Samuel Williams.	Benjamin Allen, Jr.
1800.....Vose Palmer.	" "
1801....." "	Charles Burt.
1802....." "	" "
1803....." "	Benjamin Allen, Jr.
1804....." "	" "
1805....." "	Jesse Gardner.
1806....." "	" "
1807....." "	Martin Luce.
1808....." "	" "
1809....." "	Henry Ward.
1810.....Daniel Loomis.	Martin Luce.
1811....." "	" "
1812....." "	" "
1813....." "	Parley Phillips.
1814....." "	" "
1815....." "	" "
1816.....Billings Brown.	" "
1817....." "	" "
1818....." "	" "
1819....." "	Spencer Kellogg.
1820.....Henry Bassinger.	Parley Phillips.
1821.....Spencer Kellogg.	" "

At the annual town-meeting held at the house of Spencer Kellogg, on Tuesday, March 5, 1822, the meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. James Southard.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1823.....Spencer Kellogg.	Parley Phillips.
1824.....William Utter.	" "
1825....." "	" "
1826.....Samuel Treat, E. S.	" "
1827....." "	" "
1828.....Vose Palmer.	" "
1829....." "	" "
1830.....Cyrus Brown.	" "
1831....." "	Festus Hyde.
1832.....William Utter.	" "
1833.....Cyrus Brown.	" "
1834.....Joshua Babcock.	" "
1835.....Ephraim Simms.	" "
1836.....Festus Hyde.	Ephraim F. Simms.
1837.....Sheffield Euos.	Festus Hyde.
1838....." "	" "
1839....." "	T. T. Taylor.
1840.....Cyrus Brown.	Festus Hyde.
1841....." "	" "
1842.....Stephen Chapman, Jr.	Francis A. Utter.
1843.....William N. Murray.	Henry Wilcox.
1844.....Zenas Eldred.	Francis A. Utter.
1845.....Oliver D. Perkins.	" "
1846.....Roderick Sholes, N. L.	William Martin.
1847.....Henry H. Babcock.	" "
1848.....No choice.	Oramel W. Marsh.
1849.....Noyes Stillman.	" "
1850....." "	" "
1851.....Nathaniel Crumb.	Benjamin C. Coon.
1852....." "	" "
1853.....Alexander Dewey.	Alonzo Smith.
1854....." "	" "
1855.....Erastus King.	A. J. Saunders.
1856....." "	And. J. Saunders.
1857.....John Hoxie, Jr.	Stephen A. Chapman.
1858....." "	" "
1859.....Henry H. Babcock.	" "
1860.....Isaac L. Moors.	Samuel N. Stillman.
1861....." "	" "
1862.....James D. Kilbourn.	Edgar B. Clark.
1863....." "	" "
1864....." "	" "
1865.....Nathaniel H. Gates.	Dennis A. Dewey.
1866....." "	C. W. Brown.
1867.....Levi P. McFarland.	" "
1868....." "	Hamilton J. Brown.
1869.....Albert B. Crumb.	" "
1870....." "	" "
1871.....David M. Armstrong.	" "
1872....." "	Morgan P. Phillips.
1873.....Nelson Clark.	" "
1874.....Francis S. Kilbourn.	John M. Hayes.
1875....." "	J. E. Humphreys.
1876.....Solomon Armstrong.	" "

The town officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—Solomon Armstrong.

Town Clerk.—Myron A. Spicer.

Justice of the Peace.—Cyrus Brown.

Town Auditors.—D. M. Armstrong, Henry Gates.

Commissioner of Highways.—John Williams.

Assessor.—John Taylor.

Collector.—Isaac Folts.

Overseers of the Poor.—Orrin Bassett, David Davis.

Inspectors of Election.—George E. Bevin, Collins M. Burdick.

Constables.—Zedoc Main, Nathan Burgess, Peter Gaughran, William Pugh.

Game Constable.—Peter Gaughran.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1875.

Acres of plowed land, 1763; in pasture, 7774; mown, 4639; bushels of barley produced, 6653; bushels of barley, 1303; buckwheat, 454; corn, 10,406; oats, 31,092; spring wheat, 274; winter wheat, 1011; peas, 158; pounds of hops produced, 28,244; bushels of potatoes, 36,126; pounds of butter made, 51,235; cheese, 10,500.

Area.—Plainfield has an area of 17,142 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$309,920, and the equalized valuation \$313,699.

POPULATION.

1800.....	1005	1845.....	1458
1810.....	2121	1850.....	1450
1814.....	2940	1855.....	1281
1820.....	1611	1860.....	1554
1825.....	1636	1865.....	1283
1830.....	1626	1870.....	1248
1835.....	1536	1875.....	1182
1840.....	1450		

THE WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF PLAINFIELD was organized in 1861. The first pastor was Rev. Hugh R. Williams. The services of the society were held in an old ball-room until 1869, when the present church edifice at Plainfield Centre was erected and dedicated, the dedicatory services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams. The building is 30 by 40 feet in size, and cost about \$3000.

The first officers of the church were Francis G. Griffiths, Owen Jones, and Wm. C. Richards, and the present officers are Francis G. Griffiths and Wm. C. Richards.

The present pastor, Rev. Hugh R. Williams, has officiated for the church over nine years. The services are conducted in the Welsh language. Membership, 105.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PLAINFIELD

was organized some time prior to 1800, but the exact date cannot be ascertained. The first pastor was Elder Straight. Among the first members were Deacons Waitstill Crumb, Sr., and Waitstill Crumb, Jr., Thomas Fish, Jacob Moors, Amasa Dodge, and Deacons Parley Philips and Waitstill Fuller.

The first church building was erected soon after the organization of the society, but upon the formation of the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, in 1816, a part of Plainfield was annexed upon which stood the church.

In 1832 the present church building was erected in Unadilla Forks.

The present trustees are Parley Philips, Palmer Gates, L. J. Wing, Rufus Daggett, D. Bassett, and Collins Burdick.

The church has a membership of 100.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT UNADILLA FORKS

was organized June 5, 1817, by a council of delegates, as follows: From the First Baptist church of Winfield, Jonathan Palmer, Jr.; from Edmeston, Elder Stephen Taylor, Nathan Wright, Chauncey Hopkins, Roger Southerland, and Stephen W. Taylor; from the Second church of Winfield, Elder Ebenezer Viuing, Ethol Palmer, Jonathan Jones, and E. Palmer; from the church in Brookfield, Elders Thos. Dye and Joshua Wells, Eleazer Brown, Luther Hinkley, Nathan Brown (2d), and Daniel Main; from the church in Paris, Daniel Budlong, John Budlong, James Rhodes, and John Davis.

The first pastor was Rev. Joshua Wells.

The first house of worship was erected in about 1830, at a cost of about \$1500.

The church is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 65.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following military record was compiled by Dennis A. Dewey, of Co. B, 121st Regt.:

Co. B, 121st N. Y. V.—John Curley, accidentally drowned while in the service; Alonzo Coon, died near White Oak Church, Va.; Wm. H. Chapin, wounded at Salem Church, Va.; Dorr J. Derendorf, missing in battle, and not heard from afterwards; A. J. Hubbard, died of wounds received at Salem Church, Va.; Jacob Kahrer; B. F. Matteson, a prisoner for ten months at Andersonville; Oscar A. Spicer, died in hospital, Nov. 29, 1862; Edward R. Sperry, killed at first Fredericksburg; Chas. H. Tarbell; Dennis A. Dewey, wounded and taken prisoner at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; limb amputated by rebels, paroled Sept. 24, 1864.

Co. K, 121st N. Y. V.—John Hughes, died; Thos. Williams, Wm. Kelly, killed at Salem Church, Va.

Co. F, 121st N. Y. V.—James Warren, died at White Oak Church, Va.; Chas. C. Peet, severely wounded at Salem Church, Va.

Co. F, 26th N. Y. V.—Henry Clark, James Walker, Eugene Tripp, Herman Reynolds, Richard Larabee, C. A. Clarke, killed at Antietam battle.

Co. and Regt. Unknown.—Wesley Derendorf, killed in battle; Duane Clark, Frank Whaley, F. M. White, F. Waldron, Robert Jones, Reese Hughes, died; John Griffith, D. Davis, B. Fiske, Wakeman Smith, Richard Edwards.

14th H. Art., N. Y. V.—L. Tibbits, David Richards, John Davis, died; Wm. Morris, died of wounds received in battle; Evans Morgan, Owen Edwards, John A. Jones.

Co. K, 96th N. Y. V.—Evan Evans, George Davis.

Co. D, 189th N. Y. V.—A. S. Clark, Jonathan Hibbard, O. D. Bassett.

Co. G, 146th N. Y. V.—Richard Williams, Ira Edwards.

Co. B, 144th N. Y. V.—De Forest Clarke, died; Amos Phillips.

R. C. Richards, Co. D, 2d H. Art.

Nathan Burgess, 1st N. Y. Art.

B. F. Tooley, 152d N. Y. V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALFRED WOOD.

This gentleman, one of the prominent farmers of the town of Plainfield, was born in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 30, 1825. He is the son of David and Mary Wood, who were blessed with a family of nine children. At the age of six years his father removed with his family to the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, where he resided until he moved to Plainfield, in 1833. The early life of Mr. Wood was one of severe toil. When a mere lad he commenced work by the month as a farm-hand, which occupation he followed many years. Upon his removal to Plainfield he purchased, in company with his father, the farm where he now resides, a view of which, in connection with portraits of himself and wife, can be seen on another page of this work, which is considered to be one of the best in the town. It is appropriately named the "Valley Farm," as it lies between two ranges of hills; it is well watered, has a productive soil, and is well adapted to grain-raising or stock-growing. Mr. Wood is engaged in dairying and the breeding of Holstein cattle, which are considered to be very valuable for dairy purposes. In 1859, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Helen, daughter of Samuel Mitchell and Rebecca Reed, of the town of Exeter, where she was born in December, 1831. The Reeds are among the old and prominent families of Exeter. John Reed, her paternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and emigrated from Connecticut in a very early day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood have been blessed with a family of five children,—three boys and two girls. Mr. Wood is emphatically a self-made man, and in his chosen avocation has been eminently successful. He has attained success in every department of life, and is an exemplar of the capabilities of character and manhood.



MRS. ALFRED WOOD

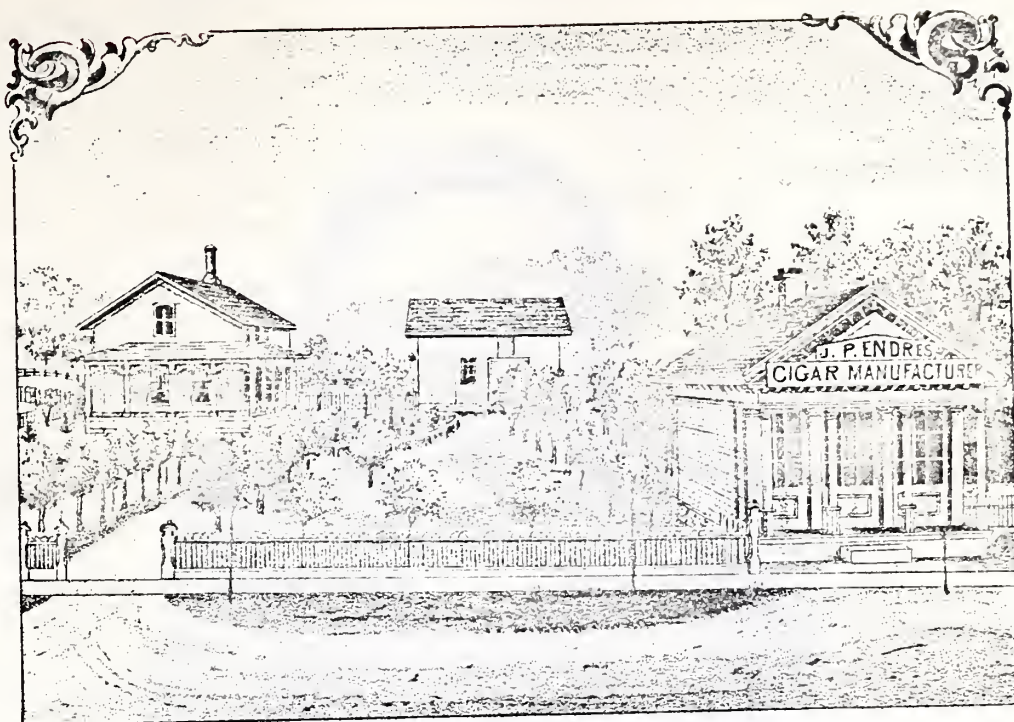


ALFRED WOOD

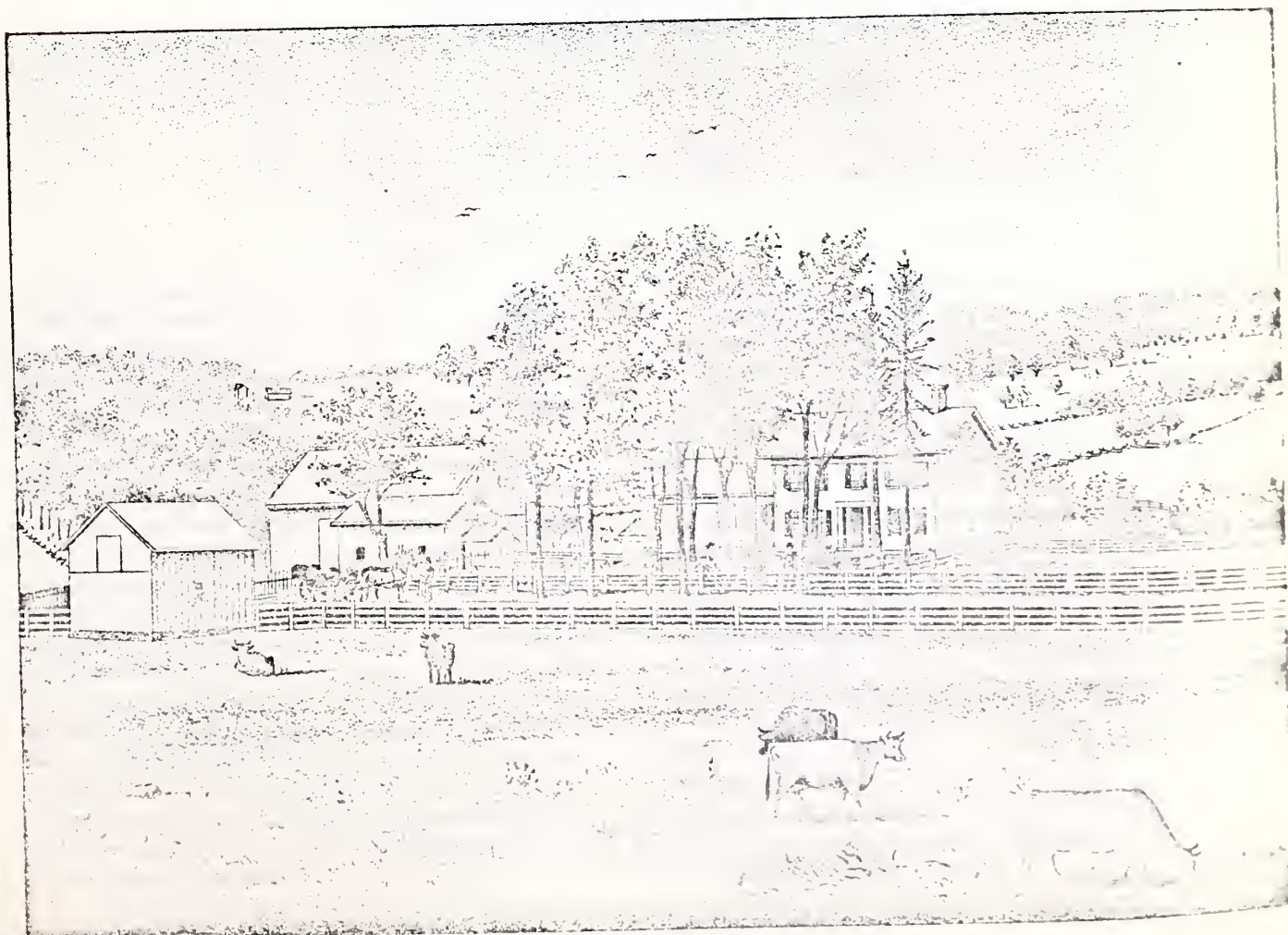
(PHOTO BY H. S. BOWDISH RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N.Y.)



RESIDENCE OF ALFRED WOOD, PLAINFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE & CIGAR MANUFACTORY OF J. P. ENDRES.
EAST SPRINGFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF S. CLAPSADDLE, RICHFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.



WILLIAM L. BROWN.

In 1795, Eleazer Brown, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Connecticut and settled in the town of Brookfield, Madison county. He settled upon 80 acres of land, which had been previously purchased by a colony of which he was a member. His family consisted of his wife and seven children.

Prentis Brown, the father of our subject, was born in Stonington, Conn., in the year 1793, and was two years of age when the family removed to the wilds of Madison county, where his youth was passed. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and established himself in business in the town of Bridgewater, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Lucinda Oliver, whom he married in 1811. It was in this town that our subject was born, March 14, 1817. The elder Brown was a man of great energy, and by his industry and thrift accumulated a sum sufficient to purchase a home and a farm in the town of Plainfield, now owned by our subject. The farm originally consisted of one hundred and twenty acres, to which three hundred and ten acres have been added, and which is considered to be the premium farm of the town.

Mr. Brown has been prominently identified with Plainfield as a farmer, dairyman, and politician. He established the first cheese-factory in the county, introduced and used the first reaper and mower, and in all matters affecting the interests of the town he has taken a very prominent part. He has also filled many positions of trust with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1875 he received the nomination for member of assembly, in opposition to the Hon. J. S. Davenport; but the district being largely Democratic he was defeated.

In 1840, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Wood, daughter of David and Mary Wood, of New Hartford, Oneida county. Mrs. Brown was born in the town of Winfield, Herkimer county, Nov. 15, 1820. The result of this union has been three children, Wm. Henry, born Dec. 10, 1842; Alonzo W., born Aug. 20, 1844; Mary A., born May 3, 1851.

Mr. Brown has been successful in all his operations, and has secured a competency, the inevitable result of a life of industry and integrity. He occupies an enviable position among his fellow-townsmen.



SOLOMON ARMSTRONG.

SOLOMON ARMSTRONG.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Plainfield, Nov. 16, 1819. His parents, Azariah and Avis Armstrong, were among the early settlers of the town, having settled upon the farm now owned by M. W. and D. M. Armstrong, in 1812. The farm originally consisted of 270 acres, and by his thrift, energy, and economy he added 230 acres to his original purchase. The elder Armstrong was a valuable citizen; he aided materially in developing the town, and at his death his loss was deeply deplored. He was an anti-slavery man, and did the cause good service. He died in 1853, leaving a family of six sons and one daughter.

Solomon lived under the paternal roof until 1853, working the old farm with his brothers, when he purchased 180 acres, where he now resides. He has been a successful and thrifty farmer, and now owns a fine farm of 266 acres. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of the town, and in 1877 was re-elected. In the board he was considered an efficient member. In 1848 he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M., daughter of Epaphras and Caroline Morse, of Plainfield, where she was born in 1828. Two children have been born to them, S. Eugene and Clara B.

CHAPTER LXVI.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—The First Town-Meeting—Supervisors from 1793 to 1878—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population.

THE town of Richfield was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. It is the extreme northern town of Otsego County. In form it is an oblong square, about eight miles

long and four wide, embracing an area of thirty-two square miles and 20,418 acres. It is bounded on the north by Herkimer county, on a line running its greatest length northwest and southeast; on the east by Herkimer county, Springfield, and Otsego lake; on the south by Exeter, and on the west by Exeter, Plainfield, and Herkimer county. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with a mean elevation of 150 to 200 feet above the surface of Canadarago lake. Several wooded mountain peaks rise 300 feet higher near the eastern boundary, which greatly enhance the beauty of its natural scenery.

The northern half of Canadarago lake occupies a deep valley in the southeastern corner of the township, and several small streams enter the lake from the northwest.

The principal products are hops and cheese. The soil is of a diversified character, consisting of gravel, limestone, slate, clay, and sandy loam, well cultivated and very productive.

But the most distinguishing feature of the town is its rich mineral waters, which abound so extensively near the northern extremity of Canadarago lake.

In the year 1755, John Tunnicliff resided in Derby, England, where he owned a large and valuable estate, with extensive forests in which were preserved a variety of game for the diversion of himself and numerous friends. Like nearly all his descendants, he was extremely fond of the sports of the chase; and on one occasion he pursued and shot a deer in the forest of an English nobleman, who prosecuted him for the offense. This circumstance, it is said, together with the onerous tax imposed by King George II. on all gamesters, so incensed him that he at once resolved to emigrate to the American colonies, where he could be at liberty to enjoy the pleasures of the forest unrestrained by stringent laws or the caprice of titled nobility.

Accordingly, the following year he arrived in Philadelphia.

phic. Extensive tracts of public land had already been granted to individuals and companies by the English colonial government in the eastern part of the colony of New York, and Mr. Tunncliff visited this portion of the State in search of land, with a view of making it a future home for his family. Proceeding westward from Albany, he at length reached Cherry Valley, where he learned of the existence of a region of beautiful lakes and numerous mill-streams a few miles farther to the west. He was desirous of securing a location that would resemble, as far as possible in its topography, his estate in England, and, amid the unlimited diversity before him, finally selected a tract of twelve thousand acres,* about two miles southwest of Canadarago† lake, in the patent just granted the same year to David Schuyler and others. Here he erected a cabin and commenced the work of clearing away the forest. Other adventurers had already occupied claims in the vicinity, and it doubtless required no small degree of fortitude and courage to endure the privations and dangers incident to frontier life; and especially when we take into consideration the peculiar exigencies of the times. The French and English nations were at this time contending for the mastery of the continent. The latter occupied the Atlantic slope, while Canada was in the possession of the former, who were making vigorous efforts to control the western lakes and rivers south to the mouth of the Mississippi, and thus confine the English to the Atlantic coast. The French had vast hordes of Indian allies, who were constantly on the alert to perpetrate acts of hostility on their foes. Frontier settlements were frequently destroyed, and isolated cabins and unprotected families fell into the hands of the savages, who burned their homes to the ground.

Mr. Tunncliff had frequently been apprised of the danger that surrounded him, and resolved to leave until the close of the French war. His farming utensils were buried in the forest, and he returned to his family in England. Soon after his departure his buildings were burned by the Indians, and in consequence of this circumstance he remained in England several years, during which time he sold his estate there, bestowing, according to the English custom of primogeniture, a large portion of his property upon his eldest son, John, Jr., who had arrived at the years of manhood, and preferred to remain in the land of his birth. Mr. Tunncliff had three sons and two daughters. The two younger sons were at this time lads of twelve and fourteen years, and the eldest daughter was sixteen.

Mr. Tunncliff was possessed of a large property, and occupied a high social position.

At Liverpool he purchased a vessel fully manned, and with a considerable number of passengers on board (several families of which we shall have occasion to notice in this work), he sailed for Philadelphia, where he arrived in the summer of 1758.

A farm, previously purchased, on the banks of the Schuyl-

kill, was now occupied by the family, where they remained until the year 1764,‡ when they removed to Dutchess county, in the colony of New York.

Although peace had been restored the year previous, Mrs. Tunncliff refused to accompany her husband to his lands in Schuyler's patent. Accordingly, a farm was leased for five years at Schenesborough, near Lake Champlain, where the family were located with the two sons, Joseph and William. Mr. Tunncliff now returned to his frontier estate, and found the ruins of his cabin that had been burned by the Indians. He at once caused new buildings to be erected, also a saw-mill on the stream near by, that was kept incessantly at work to answer the requirements of the now growing settlement. His eldest daughter remained with her father at *The Oaks*,§ as it was called, from the circumstance that a large portion of the lands in the purchase were thickly covered with gigantic oak-trees. This name was subsequently given to the stream that forms the outlet of Canadarago lake, which it still retains. At this early day there were few or no roads in this section of the country, and traveling was done mostly on horseback or on foot.

A deep and well-beaten Indian trail led from Cherry Valley to the western lakes, as they were called, passing nearly over the route of the present turnpike (a branch deflecting to Otsego lake) to the hill one mile east of Richfield Springs, thence to the lake, and down its eastern shore to the outlet.||

It was the work of several days to travel between Lake Champlain and Lake Canadarago. The boundless and unbroken forests at this time were filled with a great variety of wild animals. The elk and deer were found in great numbers, and were so unaccustomed to the presence of man that they were easily caught. The common black bear, wolves, foxes, and beavers were also found in abundance, and the rustle of the latter could be seen in almost every stream. The nights were usually rendered hideous by the incessant howling of hungry wolves on the mountain-tops, the utmost precaution being at all times necessary while traveling through the dark and gloomy forest. The numerous lakes in this region were filled with a great variety of fish, and gregarious waterfowl swarmed in their waters, or flew screaming and terrified at the approach of the Indian or the hunter.

"At the time of the discovery and settlement of the valley of the Mohawk by the Europeans it was occupied by five distinct nations or tribes of aborigines, all speaking a language radically the same, and practicing similar customs, who had united in forming a confederacy, which for durability and power was unequalled in Indian history. They were the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*, called by the French *Iroquois*, and the Five Nations by the English." (Campbell's "Tryon County.")

‡ Mr. Aurelius Tunncliff, of Richfield Springs, has in his possession at the present time a powder-horn, with a variety of devices neatly graven upon it, with the name John Tunncliff, Philadelphia, August 20, 1764.

§ The "orchard" on this estate was the first in Otsego County.

|| On the banks of the stream forming the outlet of the lake the Indians were known to assemble annually for council.

* The lands of this purchase extended easterly to the stream known as "Fly creek," and the region of the headwaters of this stream are designated as the "Twelve Thousand" to the present day.

† This name was pronounced by the Indians *Can-da-ga-go*.

The great events of the Revolution were now impending, and a warlike spirit had already been engendered among the several tribes of the frontier by their participation in the French and Indian wars; and an appeal to their cupidity by extravagant offers of reward soon made them willing allies of the British, who immediately incited them to the most fiendish acts of hostility against the defenseless colonists. The leader of the savages in this vicinity was Joseph Brant, who was a *Mohawk* of pure blood. His father was a chief of the *Onondaga* nation, and Joseph was the youngest of three sons. His Indian name was "*Thayendanege*," which signifies strength.

"Early in the spring of 1778, Brant and his warriors, with a large number of Tories, appeared at Oquaga, his headquarters the previous year. There he organized scalping parties, and sent them out upon the borders. The settlers were cut off in detail. Marauding parties fell upon isolated families like bolts from the clouds, and the blaze of dwellings upon the hills and in the valleys nightly warned the yet secure inhabitants to be on the alert. Their dwellings were transformed into block-houses. The women were taught the use of weapons, and stood sentinels when the men were at work. Half-grown children were educated for scouts, and taught to discern the Indian trail, and every man worked armed in his field. Such was the condition of the dwellers of Tryon county during almost the whole time of the war. The first hostile movement of Brant in this region was the destruction of the first settlement in Springfield, near the head of Otsego lake, in the month of May, 1778.*

"Every house was burned except one, and into this the women and children were collected by the order of Brant, and kept unharmed; but the men were either killed or taken captive, and carried away by the Indians." (*Lossing*.)

From an aged citizen† of Springfield, I learn that in the eastern part of the town, in 1778, there were two log houses standing near together, and on hearing of the destruction of Cherry Valley the occupants of these houses fled to the *Mohawk*, driving their cattle with them. Soon the Indians came and burnt their houses, and it was three years before these families returned. There was one house south of East Springfield, occupied by a family, that fell into the hands of the savages.

An Indian seized a child by the feet and dashed its head against the door-post. There was also one house just south of Springfield centre, and a grist-mill near the head of Otsego lake. The Indians threw the large stone from the mill, but did not burn the building.

During this time Brant's visits were frequently extended to the remotest settlements and cabins in the valleys of the *Susquehanna* and *Canadarago*, and he was well known to the *Tunnicliff* family at The Oaks, who treated him and his comrades on all occasions with the utmost kindness, being actuated by policy under the peculiar circumstances of the times. Being a firm adherent to the cause of Great

Britain, Mr. T. refused to renounce his original allegiance to the crown.

On the occasion of the first visit of Brant to the house of Mr. *Tunnicliff*, and while standing near the daughter; he twined the heavy ringlets of her hair through his brawny fingers, and remarked, "What a beautiful scalp this would make to adorn the belt of a young warrior!" Inquiring for her father, he was directed to a distant meadow, where Mr. *Tunnicliff* was at work with his scythe. As he approached him, Brant inquired, "Is this *Tunnicliff*?" Being answered in the affirmative, he asked, "Tory or rebel?" Being assured that his affiliations were with the former, he appeared satisfied, and said, "Then you are a friend of the red man, whose scalping-knife is ever ready to inflict vengeance on its enemies." Thus saying, he brandished its gleaming blade over his head, and struck its point into the breast of Mr. *Tunnicliff* with sufficient force to draw blood, remarking, with an expression of murderous earnestness, "If you are truly a friend of my race, remain quietly in your cabin, and I, as chief of the *Mohawks*, will protect you and your family in the day of battle." Thus saying, he immediately departed, and quickly joined his war-painted comrades, and they soon disappeared in the gloom of the forest, in the direction of *Canadarago* lake. During the progress of the Revolution many of the settlements west of Albany were either broken up altogether or their growth entirely suspended through fear of Indian hostilities. When we look upon the beautiful scenery of this region at the present day, we cannot avoid the reflection that all over these rugged hills and deep valleys Indian warriors and hunters scouted for ages before the pale-face made his advent among them, and the slumbering echoes were often awakened by the loud whoop of the *Iroquois* and *Mohawk*, who prowled through these forests in search of wild game, or, still later, to fall upon the defenseless settlers and imbrue their savage hands in innocent blood. Immediately upon the return of peace by provincial emancipation, and the establishment of a liberal form of government in the States, they at once became the asylum for thousands of Europeans, who sought homes on the shores of the New World. Regions that had hitherto been solitary wilds for unknown ages were soon transformed into flourishing towns and intelligent communities. The fertile valleys and plains of Otsego County were now taken up by ambitious, frugal, and industrious emigrants, who purchased lands at merely nominal prices of those who still held claims or patents obtained under colonial authority. The northern portion of Otsego County was regarded with especial favor in consequence of its beautiful lake scenery, fertile soil, diversity of timber that composed its rich forests, eligible mill-sites and water privileges, aside from the salubrity of the climate, and pure streams of running water that abounded so extensively, and are so essential to our farming interests at the present day.

* I am unable to ascertain the exact location of this first settlement in Springfield, thus destroyed.—B.

† Mrs. Burnham, who has been a resident of Springfield seventy-eight years, and is now ninety-five years of age (1874). (*Z. E. Lay, Esq.*)

‡ This beautiful daughter of Mr. *Tunnicliff* afterwards married Dr. Jones, of Brockville, Canada, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence river. Their son, Hon. Dunham Jones, now resides upon the Otsego estate of his father, and has for many years held offices of distinction under the British government. Near the close of the last century, Mr. *Tunnicliff* built a church near his residence (Episcopalian), but it was destroyed by fire in 1840. He died in 1800.

In the year 1774, John Tunncliff purchased 600 acres of land in the northern portion of Schuyler's patent, commencing near the mouth of Fish creek,* and running northerly to the present line of Herkimer county.

The line crossed what is now Main street in this village, near where now stands the National hotel, and included the western half of the present corporate limits. The trees on about 200 acres of this land were "girdled" at this time, preparatory to a permanent settlement and the erection of mills on Fish creek. Canadarago lake at this time was skirted by a dense forest, and its shores were bedecked by a profusion of lacustrine plants and flowers. A howling wilderness enveloped the mountains and deep valleys in every direction; gigantic forest-trees cast their long shadows far over the waters of the lake that lay in wild seclusion in the midst of the primeval forest. This was indeed a wild and picturesque region, but possessing all the natural elements that have since contributed to its present state of material prosperity so abundantly enjoyed by us.

In 1791, William Tunncliff, the youngest son of John Tunncliff, built a saw-mill at Richfield Springs. The mill-dam that now forms "Lake Clement" was built the same year. The following year a grist-mill was erected on the opposite side of the creek (*east side*), which answered the purposes of the townspeople for several years, except in low water, when they had to go to great distances. Says Levi Beardsley, in his *Reminiscences*, "There were no stores near us, and if there had been, we had nothing to pay for goods."

"Our nearest mill, while we lived at the lake near Herkimer's creek, was Tubbs', on Oaks creek, near Toddsville, some three miles from Cooperstown. After we went to Richfield, we sometimes went to this mill, sometimes to Walbridge's in Burlington, and sometimes to Fort Plain, the latter at least thirty miles as the road then ran." The old building in which was the first grist-mill, just eighty-one years ago, is still standing, near the present mill of Mr. John Dana in this village.

The same year that William Tunncliff built the mills at Richfield Springs, Isaac Freeman emigrated from New Jersey, and built two mills on the premises now owned by Mr. B. A. Weatherbee, about one-half mile north of this village, in the town of Warren. One of the mills was built on the upper dam, on what is known as the "*trout pond*." Portions of this dam still remain.

One year previous to the date of Schuyler's patent, Konrath Mattes secured a patent of 1000 acres, lying directly east of Tunncliff's purchase, and embraced the greater portion of the present village, as will be seen by the following communication:

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, May 1, 1873.

W. T. BAILEY:

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request for a biographical sketch of my grandfather, Nathan Dow, and for such information as may have come within my knowledge as regards the early settlers in this region, and the original owners of the land (the present site of the village of Richfield Springs), I have the pleasure to give you the facts as I find them from an examination of old deeds and papers in my possession, and from the accounts which I have heard my grandfather from time to time give of his early life. Nathan Dow traced his descent from the

elder of two brothers who arrived in Boston in June, 1633. His father settled in Windham county, Conn., where Nathan was born. He was a boy of fourteen years when the stirring news from Lexington and Bunker Hill sent a thrill of sorrow and rage throughout the length and breadth of the land. The State of Connecticut poured forth her full proportion of hardy yeomanry to man the lines around Boston, while among the few that remained at home the project was conceived of surprising Ticouderoga, a fortified post on the western shore of Lake Champlain.

They communicated their design to Colonel Ethan Allen, and a body of men, among whom was Nathan Dow, as yet only a boy, enrolled their names among the Green Mountain boys, and hastened to Ticouderoga.

More than once have I heard my grandfather quote the words of Colonel Allen, as he heard them, when asked by the commander of the fort by whose authority he demanded its surrender. "In the name," said Allen, "of the Great Jehovah and the Continental congress."

But I do not propose to follow Nathan Dow through the war of the Revolution. It will be sufficient to say that he served with distinction, and that when peace was declared he returned to his home, carrying with him many honorable scars received in this desperate struggle for liberty and independence. After his marriage he settled in Voluntown, Conn., and devoted his time to agriculture, until the year 1800. In the summer of this year, having paid a visit to this region, accompanied by his wife, the journey being made on horseback, he determined to make this his future residence, and in 1802 made his first purchase. He lived in his new home long enough to see a great portion of the country cleared, and a thriving village grow up on his well-cultivated farms, and when, in 1841, he was gathered to his fathers, he left behind an unsullied name, and a reputation respected for integrity, firmness, and liberality.

In regard to the original ownership of the lands in this vicinity, I find that in 1734 letters patent were issued, as the document expresses itself, "by his most Catholic Majesty of Great Britain and the realm, King George the Second, defender of the faith, granting unto Konrath Mattes, yeoman, a certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Albany, Province of New York, on the south side of the Mohawk river, at a certain lake called by the Indians Can-ja-da-ra-go." (I would remark here that the name belongs only to the lake, and not to the Indians.)

This region belonged, as far as the division of the country was concerned, among the "*Iroquois*," to the Five Nations, one tribe of which, the "*Oneidas*," ranged through this section. I might further say that, as we adopt local Indian names only because they are Indian, it would be wise, in naming our streets and public buildings, to continue the proper orthography and pronunciation. Bounding Mattes' patent on the north was Young's patent, on the west Schuyler's patent or purchase, as it was called. The present corporation is, I believe, confined to these three grants, the greater portion, however, being on Mattes' patent. A subject that may interest the operators in real estate is the consideration then paid as the property changed hands.

The first consideration paid by Mattes was "*one barley-corn*" for 1000 acres. This patent was divided into ten lots of 100 acres each. It is upon lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 that the present village stands, with part of lot No. 1 of Schuyler's patent, and a narrow strip of Young's patent, which lies mainly in Herkimer county. In 1771, Mattes deeded to Deobald Zimmerman, for five shillings sterling, 133 acres 1 rood and 13 perches of land, being all of lot No. 8, and one-third of lot No. 6. In the same year, Mattes, for the consideration of 80 pounds sterling, deeded to Franz Freba lots Nos. 7 and 9, and two-thirds of lot No. 6, in all 266 acres 2 roods and 28 perches of land. Franz Freba, in 1791, purchased from the heirs of Zimmerman the one-third of lot No. 6, and lot No. 8, for 80 pounds sterling. In this deed the land is described as being in the district and county of Cooper. Thus we see that in 1791, Franz Freba owned lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9. In 1802, F. Freba sold to Nathan Dow, for \$1200 (silver), 40 acres in lot No. 8, 50 acres in No. 7, and 30 acres in lot No. 6. In 1803, 8 acres in lot No. 8, for \$80. In 1810, Nathan Dow bought of Walter Waterman, who had purchased from Franz Freba, 50 acres; part of this was in Young's patent, and a small part of lot No. 6. In 1817, Nathan Dow bought of George Freba (son of Franz), for \$2500 (silver), 70 acres 2 roods and 17 perches, part of which is in lot No. 6. In this deed the property is described as being in the

* This stream was called by the Indians the "*Oequionis*."

town of Richfield,* Otsego County. Thus, in 1817, we find that Nathan Dow owned 257 acres of the original sale of Mattes to Freba, for which he had paid \$4480. The original cost to Freba for 400 acres being about \$800, or, in other words, the property had increased in value from \$2 to \$19.50 per acre in forty-six years. Without reference to the papers filed in the office of the secretary of state in Albany, it is impossible to get the exact boundaries of these lots, but from some fixed points mentioned in the deeds, we know that the larger portion of the present village stands upon lot No. 6 of Mattes' patent.

In connection with this matter, I shall take this opportunity to allude to one fact relating to the sulphur spring. Nathan Dow at a very early day looked forward to the time when the spring would become a great public benefit, and he often and positively stated, both in his family and to his personal friends, that when the spring passed from his possession he should so dispose of it that it should ever remain free and open to all. Why this arrangement failed to be consummated I am unable to state; nor do I wish to discuss the question of the policy of making it a free spring, but merely to say that he retained at least one old-fashioned idea that seems at the present day to be almost entirely lost, namely, that it was the duty of every man to contribute something for the public good.

This idea led him to present to this town a cemetery for the benefit of the general public, and building sites—at least two—for churches. So he desired to present the sulphur spring to the people. In bringing my letter to a close, I can only regret that the information conveyed is so meagre; but, taken in connection with facts procured from other sources, I trust it may assist you in your forthcoming history of Richfield Springs and surroundings.

Very truly yours,

L. D. GOULD, M.D.

In the year 1783, John Tunnicliff, Jr., came to this country from England, and located at Albany as a goldsmith, his former employment. He remained there but a few months when he purchased a farm about one mile south of Little Lakes, in the town of Warren, which he continued to occupy until his death in 1814. His family consisted of seven sons and five daughters. Joseph Tunnicliff, of Warren, is now the only surviving son. His son, William Tunnicliff, erected a store near his father's residence, where he conducted a successful trade for many years, and died in 1836, leaving an ample fortune to his six children, some of whom are now residents of this village.

At the time of the surrender of General Burgoyne to General Gates, at Saratoga, in 1777, all the camp furniture, together with the immense quantities of military stores of the British, fell into the hands of the victorious Americans. After the close of the war many of these articles were sold, and John Tunnicliff, Jr., purchased a large copper camp-kettle, which is now in the possession of Mr. Horatio Tunnicliff, who owns and occupies the estate of his grandfather near Little Lakes.

As previously intimated, William Tunnicliff became the first permanent resident of this place in 1791, and erected a dwelling on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. John Dana. Many of his descendants are now residents of this village. He also built a public-house on the hill, where now stands the residence of Mr. Vedder Cole; and it was kept by Israel Rawson. Cyrus Robinson kept the first store, which stood near the creek, and James S. Palmer taught the first school at Richfield Springs. The first school-house in the town of Richfield was made of logs, and stood near the present residence of Mr. William Hopkinson.

In the orchard of Mr. Hopkinson is an ancient apple-tree, that is called "The Indian Tree." It was known to the earliest settlers previous to the Revolution. Is either a spontaneous growth, or was set there by the Indians more than a century ago. It has never failed to bear fruit annually, which is said to keep sound and good for one year and more. A few rods to the north of this tree in the adjoining field is an oblong mound, supposed to be the grave of some celebrated Indian chief, as the *Oncidas* were wont to visit it annually and encamp around it, threatening vengeance on any one that should dare to molest its hidden treasure, and it remains undisturbed to this day.

The great Indian trail from the Mohawk valley to the Canadatego led close by this mound and apple-tree. About the time that William Tunnicliff settled at Richfield Springs Obadiah Beardsley emigrated from Rensselaer county, and located first on the western shore of the lake near Herkimer creek, thence to the western part of the town of Richfield, about one mile northwest from Monticello.

Mr. Beardsley was the first magistrate in this town. He was the father of the late Samuel Beardsley, a distinguished lawyer of Utica, and also of Hon. Levi Beardsley, of New York, author of "Beardsley's Reminiscences."

Their sister, the widow of the late Judge Hyde, is at present the only survivor of her father's family, and now resides with her son-in-law, Hon. A. R. Elwood, of Richfield Springs.

Obadiah Beardsley died in 1841, and was buried at Richfield Springs. Four young and vigorous maples, planted by his own hands, now shade his grave in the village cemetery. The first village settlement in the town of Richfield was made at Brighton, about the commencement of the present century. In the year 1808, the Great Western turnpike was extended westward from Cherry Valley to Brighton; and between this place and Albany, a distance of sixty-eight miles, there were in 1810 seventy-two public-houses, or inns, and these were nightly filled by emigrants on their way west, and also by the farmers of this region, as Albany was the chief market for their wheat and other farm produce.† Brighton was at one time a flourishing village, with four stores, one grocery, and two public-houses. The first post-office in town was established at this place in 1817, Jonathau Morgan postmaster. It remained at Brighton sixteen years, when it was removed to Monticello, or Richfield, where it still remains. Jonathau Morgan emigrated from Colchester, Connecticut, in 1816. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He received the appointment of justice of the peace in 1818, and held the office ten years. He had three sons and three daughters. His son, Nelson Morgan, was elected justice of the peace in 1846, and still holds the office. When the turnpike was being opened through the forest, where the village of Richfield Springs now stands, a man by the name of *House* was killed by the caving of the bank directly opposite the residence of Mr. E. Bronner, on Main street. The site of the village at this time was covered by a dense

* This is the first record of the name of this township that I have been able to find. The origin of the name is unknown to the writer.

† It will be remembered that this was previous to the construction of the Erie canal, when this turnpike was the great line of emigration west from the New England States.

growth of gigantic pines and hemlocks. "So thickly set were the trees," says an old settler, "that it was almost impossible to pass between them in some places."

Prominent pioneers near the lake were the Derthicks, consisting of the father, John Derthick, and mother, five sons and three daughters, who emigrated from the town of Colchester, Connecticut, in the spring of 1793, arriving in Richfield in June. The entire household goods of the family were transported in an ox-cart, drawn by a pair of oxen and a single horse. The party arrived in the afternoon, and encamped on a slight eminence, the site of the house now owned and occupied by John Derthick, Jr., a grandson. On the following morning it was determined to begin a clearing on this spot, and to erect a log house, which was accordingly done, and the family moved in on the fourth day from the time of arrival. This house was occupied until 1808, when the present frame house was built, and the family resided in it until 1811, when the father died, and family dispersed, leaving John Derthick, afterwards known to many of our first inhabitants as Colonel Derthick, who resided on the farm until the spring of 1860, when he died at the age of seventy-six, leaving one son and two daughters. The farm is still in possession of the family. An incident, showing the great depreciation in value of the Federal paper money of the Revolution, some three or four thousand dollars of which was brought from Connecticut by the family, is, that seven hundred dollars of it was given for a pair of common flat or smoothing *irons*.

Conrad House, with his family, resided during the Revolution about one and a half miles east of the springs, on the "great western trail" from Albany. This trail did not pass over the ground now occupied by Richfield Springs, but kept straight through from the two little lakes to a place afterwards known as Federal Corners, near the Canadarago, thence deflecting from the southern trail across the lowlands at the head of the lake to Fish creek, which it crossed, leaving the present site of the village on the north. Mr. House's cabin* stood at the junction of this trail with the turnpike afterwards built. During the Revolution, when the hostile bands of Indians were scouting the country south of the Mohawk, a party visited the cabin of House, who with his wife escaped to the woods, leaving in the hands of the savages a daughter of thirteen, who was carried off, and nothing was heard of her for several years, when she made her appearance, having escaped from the Indians, bringing with her a daughter, the fruit of a distasteful marriage with the Indian who had captured her. She had named the child *Mary "Manton."* Mary had inherited the more prominent features of the Indian, straight black hair, black eyes, and high cheek-bones. She was well known to the first settlers, and continued to make this section her home till 1812, when she disappeared. In the summer of 1795, Freedom Chamberlin and wife, two sons and one daughter, removed from the town of Colchester, Connecticut, to Richfield, and for a time lived in a log house, which stood near the Lake House, but a short distance south of the house of John Derthick. This log house and its little surrounding conveniences was originally

built and occupied for a time by a Frenchman who had taken an Indian wife, and was one of several of his countrymen who had adopted the same course. They were supposed to have passed from the Canadas through the great intervening forests, and settled on the banks of the Canadarago, as a spot most suited to their desires, abounding with all the most valuable fur-bearing animals, which included the otter, the beaver, the stone-marten, and others previously mentioned. It was a spot but little frequented at the time by the whites, and for the hardy forester only three days' journey to the city of Albany by the great Indian trail, where was found a good market for their peltries, and where could be obtained every article necessary to a life in the wilderness. Mr. Cooper, in his "Pioneers," mentions this settlement as a number of Frenchmen, who had married Indian women, and occupied a section of territory a little to the west of the Otsego lake. They had disappeared, however, a short time before the arrival of the permanent settlers mentioned. Mr. Chamberlin and his family continued to reside in this log house till the frame house now owned by the family of Hon. Alfred Chamberlin, a grandson (lately deceased), was erected, when the family took possession, and the cabin of the Frenchman was allowed to go to decay. Among the numbers who came to this country from the valley of the Connecticut was an Indian, far past the meridian of life, named or was called Captain John, and his son known as Sam Brushell, but whose real name was "*The Panther*," lured to this then far-off region by rumors of a beautiful country of lakes, hills, and numerous streams teeming with fish and game of all descriptions. Their wigwam was located on the Tunnel-cliff lands, near the head of the lake known as "*Old Fields*," and now owned by Harvey Layton.

Indian John was an "old scalper" and friend of the British during the Revolution. His time during his residence here was almost incessantly occupied in hunting and fishing, and the sharp click of his rifle could be heard almost daily, echoing through the mountain forests in this immediate vicinity.

His wigwam was well stored with a great variety of furs, and the game on which he principally subsisted. He was finally drowned in the *Canadarago*, by the upsetting of his bark canoe, near the island. His body was recovered, however, and buried in the little hill nearly in front of the Lake House, but afterwards removed by students of Dr. J. L. Palmer; which fact becoming suspected by the Indians living in Oneida, a large delegation made their appearance at the lake, and after a solemn smoke, prepared to open the grave of Captain John. At this moment Mr. Freedom Chamberlin appeared on the ground and forbade any interference with the grave, as it was located on his land. He well knew that had the Indians become certain that the body had been removed, their threats towards Dr. Palmer would certainly have been carried out. It was much wondered at, at the time, that the Indians were induced to respect the authority of Mr. Chamberlin, and leave the ground undisturbed.

Captain John was an old man when he died, and always deported himself in a quiet and orderly manner for one whose early years had been associated with the most fiendish

* This log cabin stood near the present residence of *Martin Goss*.

acts of savage barbarity. Immediately after his death, his son, "The Panther," returned to the valley of the Connecticut, where he remained but a few years, when he returned to the grave of his father, and built a wigwam on the Chamberlin farm, in the thicket of hemlocks and tall pines noticed as we pass from the springs to the Lake House, on the east side, and near the road where it first enters the wood. He made frequent visits to the Connecticut, and on one of his returns brought with him a small fish, dried and entire, which he exhibited to his friends, holding it on the palm of his hand, and repeating, with an expression of good humor upon his countenance, the familiar homily "*as flat as a flounder*." The fish was a flounder, a salt-water fish, never seen in this section, and he took this way to illustrate the comparison "*as flat as a flounder*," and at the same time to allude to his original home near the sea.

The spot where the Panther's* cabin stood is still pointed out, and is now in the same condition in which he left it. A large stone used by him as a sort of anvil, on which he beat out the black-ash splints used in making baskets and ornaments, still stands where he placed it. *The Panther* was a trusty Indian, and his neighbors did not hesitate to let their children accompany him to his cabin, where they would be treated to a dish of capital elowder, and safely returned to their homes, the happy possessors of nice bows and arrows.

He took the liberty to cut any timber he wanted, no matter where it stood, or whose land it was on, regarding it as his right, as a native of the *forest*, to appropriate its products to his own use. He had an idea that his property, no matter where he left it, was safe from intruders, and it is certain no one ever meddled the second time with his personal effects, if he found it out. At one time he followed a party of two, who had taken his canoe to the island, and immediately proceeded to manifest his indignation by beating them unmercifully with the paddle, and left them on the island to get off the best way they could. On another occasion Mr. Oleott Chamberlin, son of Freedom Chamberlin, took the Indian's boat to fish by torch-light. The torch is placed in the bow of the boat and elevated four or five feet above the water, and sustained by an iron jack or light-iron, which is filled with pieces of pitch-pine, and the fisherman stands near and facing the light, which is so strong as to reveal the smallest objects in the water at the bottom to the depth of four or five feet. Mr. Chamberlin had arranged his tackle and was sailing quietly along a short distance from land, when he was ordered by a gruff voice from the bank of the lake, "*Come, shore my boat*," a command not immediately heeded by the fisherman. A moment after, the pine sticks were scattered in a blazing shower about his head by a bullet from the rifle of the Indian, the report of which echoed far away over the waters of the lake. This argument was sufficient. Mr. Chamberlin immediately returned to the shore with the Indian's boat.

The Panther went on one of his accustomed visits to the Connecticut about the year 1846, since which time nothing is known of him. He was no doubt a *Mohegan*, one of the family of *Uncas*, and in proof of this he showed the figure of the turtle tattooed upon his breast. It is well

known that this region witnessed its share of the fierce encounters between the early settlers and hostile bands of savages at the time of the Revolution, as it was in direct line from the Mohawk to the Upper Susquehanna.

One of these border fights was located by the earliest settlers on the northeast shore of Lake Canadarago. It was related that a small party of whites were journeying up the east side of the lake, and on nearing the "Indian burying-ground,"† near the Lake House, suddenly became aware that a party of hostile Indians occupied the landing at that place. The whites had succeeded in reaching the little brook which enters the lake at the landing, when they were fired upon from the opposite bank on the north. They immediately sought cover behind the little tongue of highland that borders the creek on the south, and the day was spent in exchanging occasional shots with the savages across the bed of the stream. At nightfall the firing ceased, and the whites were only aware of the retreat of the Indians when their camp-fire was discovered directly across the lake. The Indians had traveled around the head of the lake, and had incautiously built a camp-fire, so that it was immediately discovered. At an early hour the whites hurried down the lake, on the back track to the usual crossing-place on the Oaks creek, near where the road now crosses it, and concealed themselves in the bushes bordering the stream, rightly conjecturing that the Indians would pass down the west side of the lake, cross the creek, and attempt to surprise them in the rear. They had waited but a short time in their ambush when the Indians made their appearance on the opposite side of the stream, and attempted to cross, but were met by a volley which killed two outright and wounded several others, when the Indians fled, carrying their wounded with them. The whites secured their guns and other arms, and buried the bodies of the two savages by caving a portion of the steep bank of the creek upon them, when they proceeded on their journey to Fort Plain, on the Mohawk river.

An account of this fight was related by Thomas Van Horn,‡ one of the party. He was known as "Long Tom Van Horn," who held a captain's commission during the Revolution, and participated in the battle of Oriskany. Immediately after the close of the war he settled near the headwaters of the Otsquago creek, in the town of Stark. Herkimer Co., now Van Hornville. In 1813 he removed to a farm on the hill, about one mile east of Canadarago lake, the farm recently owned by Mr. Philip Van Horn, where he died March 1, 1844, aged ninety-eight years.

Portions of the ridges and banks near the lake bear unmistakable evidence of their occupancy by the Indians to the present day. When the road leading from the springs and intersecting the old road, just below the Lake House, was built, the skeletons of two Indians were found while grading for the bridge near the Lake House. The bodies were inclosed in hemlock-bark, and with them were found two iron tomahawks; and when the path or gravel-walk

* The Panther had an Indian wife and daughter.

† The elevated ridge or field nearly opposite the Lake House was filled with Indian graves at the time of the earliest settlement of this region, and had doubtless been their burying-place for centuries. Many of the graves were marked by stones until recently.

‡ Grandfather of Philip Van Horn, of this village.

leading from the Lake House to the shore of the lake was graded an entire skeleton was found, with a great variety of Indian beads and other ornaments. In a cultivated field near the head of the lake there was recently found a large quantity of flint arrow-heads—about one-fourth bushel—in a perfect state, concealed just below the surface of the ground. Also a stone pestle, once used by the Indians, to pulverize their corn. These are now in the possession of Mr. J. F. Getman, of this village.

On what is known as "Oak Ridge," on the west shore of the lake, one-half mile from the head, are several places where innumerable pieces of flint scales are scattered around, and flint arrow-heads entire, and others in process of forming, but broken by an unlucky blow of the manufacturer, are often picked up by the careful observer. And considerable quantities of mussel-shells, far above high-water mark, seem to indicate the location of a wigwam and the probable use for food of these shell-fish, with which the lake abounds.

The high ground on the east side of Oaks creek, near the bridge that now crosses it, was once an Indian "burying-ground." When the road at this point was graded, about 1810, a number of Indian skeletons were unearthed, and over their faces flat stones were found, pierced with holes corresponding with the position of the eyes; and over these holes was placed a transparent substance resembling mica, through which the dead were supposed to see their way through the mythical hunting-grounds of the spirit world.

The first wedding in this town—that of Ebenezer Russell and Miss More, in 1795—is thus described by the late Levi Beardsley in his "Reminiscences": "The marriage was at my father's in the log house. I do not remember how the parties were dressed, but no doubt in their *best gear*. Judge Cooper, of Cooperstown (father of the celebrated novelist, J. Fenimore Cooper), was sent for, being the nearest magistrate, and came eighteen miles, principally through the woods, to perform the ceremony.

"The neighbors were invited. The old pine table was in the middle of the room, on which I recollect was placed a large wooden bowl filled with fried cakes (nut cakes or doughnuts, as the country people call them). There might have been something else to constitute the marriage feast, but I do not recollect anything except a black junk-bottle filled with rum, some maple sugar, and water. The judge was in his long riding-boots, covered with mud up to his knees. His horse was fed, that he might be off when the ceremony was over. The parties presented themselves, and were soon made man and wife, as his 'honor' officially announced. He then gave the bride a good hearty kiss, or rather smack, remarking that he always claimed that as his fee; took a drink of rum, drank health, prosperity, and long life to those married, ate a cake or two, declined staying even for supper, said he must be on his way home, and should go to the foot of the lake that night, refused any other fee for his services, mounted his horse, and was off; and thus was the first marriage celebrated. The few other guests who were in attendance remained and partook of as good a meal as the house could afford."

The first death was that of Mrs. Russell mentioned above.

MONTICELLO.

The little village of Monticello is located three miles west of Richfield Springs, on the old Skaneateles turnpike. It contains a population of 140. The business is represented by three stores, one hotel, three wagon-shops, two blacksmith-shops, and one cheese-factory. The surface of this portion of the township is broken or hilly; the land is fertile, and particularly adapted to grazing. Cheese is the great staple. During the past year (1877) 146,746 pounds were sold from the factory owned by Hiram C. Brockway. Large quantities of hops are also raised.

Among the most prominent of the early settlers were Darius Carey, Willard Eddy, Obadiah Beardsley, John Woodbury, Seth Allen, Joseph Allen, Elijah Martin, Samuel Colwell, Amasa Firman, and Abner Ames.

John Woodbury lived to an advanced age, occupying until his death the farm upon which he first settled, now owned by his son, Daniel H. Woodbury.

In 1787, Seth Allen, Joseph Allen, and Elijah Martin took up a large tract of land in the vicinity of the Heyder creek, a part of which now comprises the farms of Willis Perkins and Lydia Allen. Elijah Martin felled the first tree ever cut on this tract of land. West of the land, in this vicinity, was then owned by the Banyers, of Albany, and could be purchased at the government price of \$1.25 per acre. One of the descendants of Elijah Martin, Mrs. Collins Loomis, is still living in this village. Joseph Allen has numerous descendants, some occupying the old farm at the present time. Willard Eddy lived to be ninety-six years of age. Mrs. Elizabeth Beardsley, a daughter of Mr. Eddy, is still living, and is in her eighty-fifth year. Samuel Colwell settled upon the farm now owned by his son, James Colwell, in 1792, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred twenty years since. Amasa Firman, Abner Ames, and Elisha Andrus have sons still living in town, all of whom have passed the allotted age of threescore and ten years.

A town library was established at an early period; the exact date I am unable to learn. But Levi Beardsley, in his "Reminiscences of Otsego," speaks of its existence long before 1810. This library now contains about 900 volumes. There is also a circulating library containing 150 volumes.

The *Otsego Herald* was the first paper taken in town, and was the only paper for many years that the inhabitants had an opportunity of reading.

The first store was opened by Whitman Randall, and stood near the old cemetery in the western part of the village. A few rods east of this old store a house is still standing which was formerly owned by Jedediah P. Sill, and used by him for a gun-shop. A button-factory was also in this settlement.

The first school-house was built in 1803. It was located where the hotel now stands. At present there are one public and two private schools. Jacob Brewster kept the first hotel (or tavern), in 1799. Mrs. Ezra Carey is one of his descendants. The second hotel was built by Benjamin Rathbun, in 1816. A. A. Jacobson is the present proprietor. The first physician was Dr. Howes, who located here in 1814. In 1816, Dr. Horace Manley, who is still living at Richfield Springs, became associated with him in

the practice of medicine. Dr. Horace Snyder is the present physician.

In 1815 there was quite a cluster of houses, and the people desired not only a habitation, but a name for this little hamlet. A meeting was called, a ballot-box used, and one was to deposit a name to suit his fancy; and the first name drawn was to be the name of the village. Joseph Beardsley, a son of Obadiah Beardsley, threw in the name "Monticello." As this was the first drawn, it became the name. Mr. Beardsley being a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian order may account for his selection.

This place has always been justly celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. Within the radius of three-fourths of a mile there are now living ten persons whose united ages amount to eight hundred and eleven years, viz.: Gardiner Sloan, one hundred; Mrs. Calvin Eaton, eighty-five; Mrs. Mason Corbin, eighty-five; Mr. David Andrus, eighty; Mr. Thomas Ames, eighty; Mrs. E. M. Shepard, seventy-seven; Mrs. Charles Tuttle, seventy-eight; Mr. Isaac Huntley, seventy-seven; Mr. Albert Coats, seventy-two; Mr. Laman Brockway, seventy-seven. "Had Ponce de Leon extended his researches to the region of Richfield, he might not have found the fountain of immortal youth, but he would have found that by breathing our invigorating mountain air his life would doubtless have been greatly prolonged."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held in 1793, at which Nathan Jeffords was chosen supervisor. The following is a list of the supervisors of this town from 1793 to 1877, viz.:

1793. Nathan Jeffords.	1833. Mathewson Eddy.
1794. Thaddeus Loomis.	1836. Tideman H. Gordon.
1793. Christopher Colwell.	1837-40. George Tuckerman.
1796-97. Willard Warner.	1841. N. Palmer.
1798-1801. Lemuel Fitch.	1842. George Tuckerman.
1802. Nathaniel Farnham.	1843-44. N. Palmer.
1803-7. Lemuel Fitch.	1845-47. Selden Churchell.
1808. Seth Allen.	1848. Alonzo Churchell.
1809-10. Osias Woodward.	1849-50. Nathan Palmer.
1811. Seth Allen.	1851-54. Alonzo Churchell.
1812. Benjamin Tuckerman.	1855. John Derthick, Jr.
1813. Obadiah Beardsley.	1856-57. Alvin Barrus.
1814. John Woodbury.	1858. Hamilton Coleman.
1815. Isaac Smith.	1859-61. Eseek Cole.
1816. Osias Woodward.	1862-63. Alvin B. Losee.
1817-19. Samuel Colwell.	1864. Alvin Barrus.
1820. Thomas Howes.	1865. J. S. Davenport.
1821-22. Theodore Page.	1866-69. A. R. Elwood.
1823-24. George Farnham.	1870-71. N. Getman.
1825-26. John Jones.	1872-73. J. C. Brown.
1827-28. Samuel Colwell.	1874-75. J. S. Davenport.
1829-33. Mathewson Eddy.	1876. John McCready.
1834. Tideman H. Gordon.	1877-78. H. C. Brockway.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1874, Richfield had 15,647 acres of improved land, 3519 woodland, and 922 other than the above. The cash value of farms in 1875 was \$1,272,520; of farm buildings, other than dwellings, \$173,525; of stock, \$168,531; of tools and implements, \$48,025; acres plowed in 1875, 2168; acres in pasture, 7013; acres mown, 6024; hay produced, 8319 tons; bushels of barley produced in 1874, 1670; bushels of buckwheat, 3836; bushels of Indian corn, 5393; bushels of oats, 49,394; bushels of spring wheat, 64; winter wheat, 1081; beans, 22; peas, 493; pounds of hops, 70,705; bushels of potatoes, 27,061; bushels of apples, 13,636; barrels of cider, 401; pounds of grapes, 150;

pounds of maple sugar, 10,225; number of horses on farms, 661; butter made in families, 54,855 pounds; cheese, 12,692 pounds; number of sheep shorn in 1875, 687; weight of clip, 3462 pounds; number of swine on farms, June 1, 1875, 1161.

Area.—Richfield has an area of 20,418 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$499,180; assessed per acre, \$24.45; equalized valuation, \$505,346; equalized per acre, \$24.75.

POPULATION.

1800.....1405	1845.....1641
1810.....2079	1850.....1502
1814.....2365	1855.....1511
1820.....1772	1860.....1648
1825.....1893	1865.....1665
1830.....1752	1870.....1811
1835.....1673	1875.....2161
1840.....1680	

CHAPTER LXVII.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD—Continued.

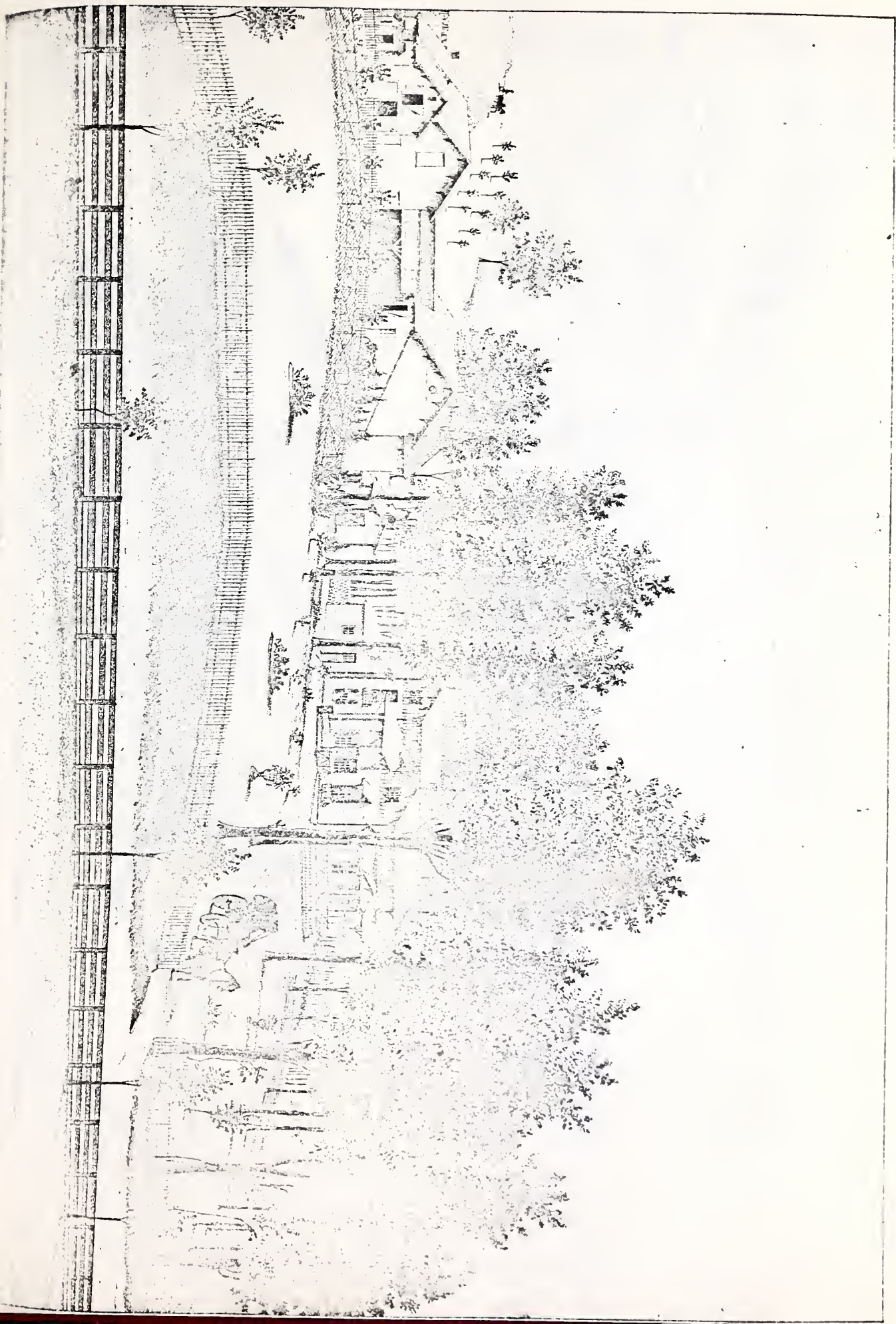
Richfield Springs.

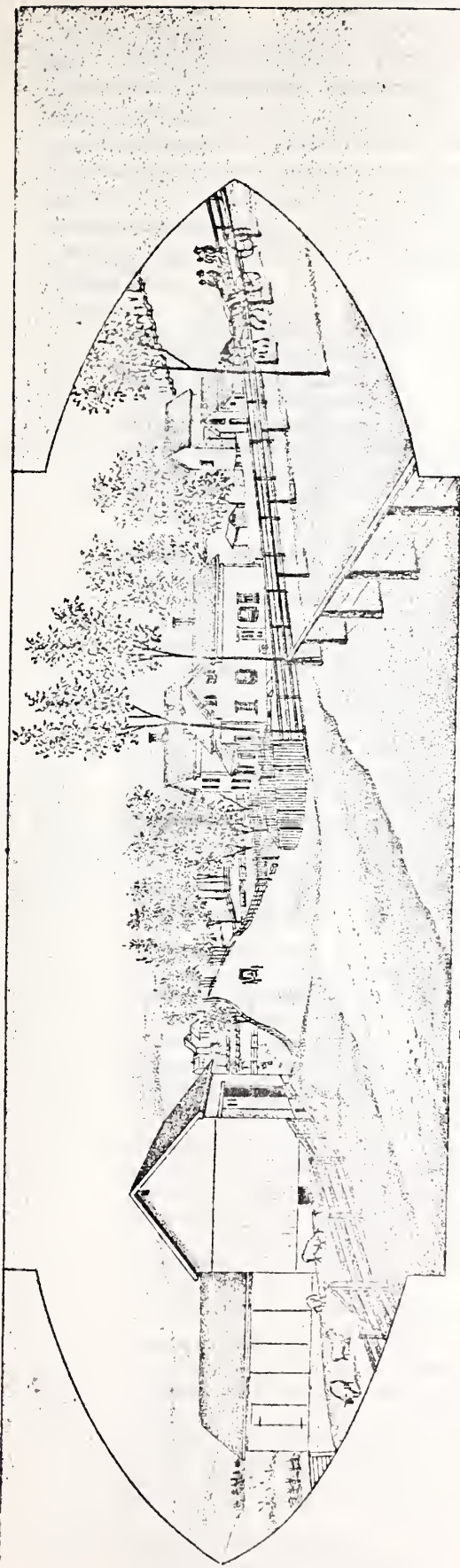
FOR unknown ages previous to the commencement of the present century, the quiet interval that is now occupied by the pleasant village of Richfield Springs was hidden far from the face of civilization, and known only to the sons of the forest as a resort for the use of the "medicine waters" that their faith applied to all the ills of their numerous tribes. At the summit of a gently-rising eminence, in the midst of shrubbery, and overshadowed by the lofty and majestic branches of the fir and pine, there issued forth from beneath the roots of a gigantic tree a crystal mineral fountain of life and health. About three hundred rods to the south of this fountain was a romantic and beautiful lake silently sleeping in a quiet valley, skirted on either side by heavily-wooded Alpine ranges, whose giant forest-trees were boldly reflected in the deep-blue waters that were disturbed only by the screaming waterfowl or the light canoe of the red man as he glided swiftly over its silvery surface. The elk, moose, and timid deer drank from its silent waters in the wild solitudes of the primeval forest. Two wood-covered islands rested within the bosom of this picturesque lake, one of which has since disappeared,* and, as tradition says, "the last of a once powerful tribe, the *Canadaragos*, sank with it far beneath its dark waters."

The following Indian tradition in relation to this island has been handed down to us: "A famous healing Indian prophet once dwelt upon a beautiful island in the midst of Canadarago lake, to whom invalids from all the *Iroquois* used to come and leave their maladies. At midnight he would glide softly away in his canoe, penetrate the dark forest to the fountains, and then return to his patients with vessels full of the magic waters.

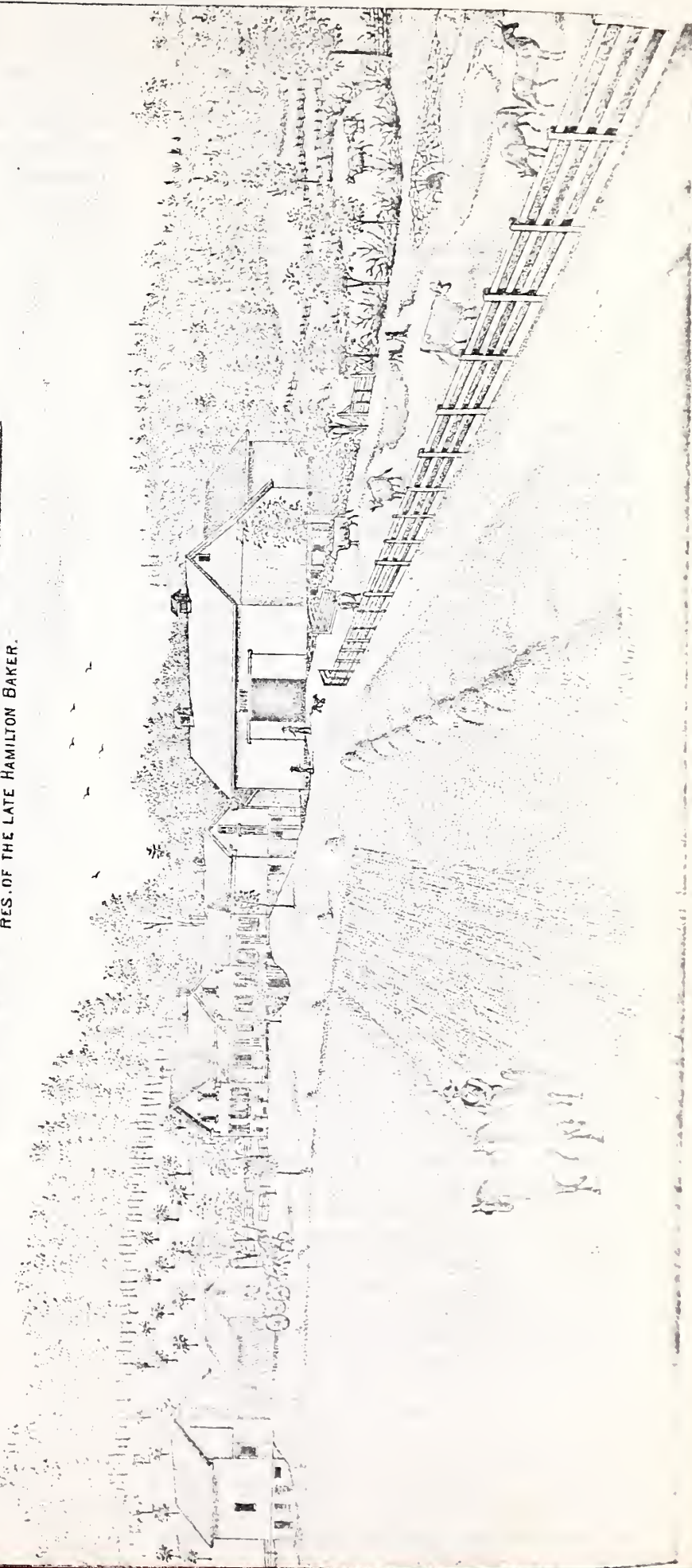
By his great success he became proud and powerful, and at last he called himself the twin brother of the Great

* This is a veritable fact within the recollection of the oldest citizens.





RES. OF THE LATE HAMILTON BAKER.



Spirit. This blasphemy kindled the anger of the *Almighty*, and it consumed the boaster. One morning, when a bridal party went thither to receive the prophet's blessing, the island had disappeared. The Great Spirit in his wrath had thrust it with the proud prophet so deep into the earth that the waters of the lake where it stood are unfathomable by human measurement."

The following beautiful lines on this legend were written by Ethel Lynn :

THE SUNKEN ISLAND.

O'er Canadarago the shadows creep,
Dreams of her silent summer sleep;
Yon pictured hill, a blue-veined lid,
Curtains the brightness beneath it hid;
The toying tress of the willow swings,
And the tasseled birch her guerdon flings,
Till the wave wakes up from its revery,
And, Indian-like, laughs silently.

In-shore the tall flags moveless stand,
With lances straight like warder band,
To guard the lily's jeweled cup,
Whose golden wine the wave bears up;
But guards in vain: the robbing bee
Drinks and away, humming merrily;
And the dragon-fly waves its wing of light
Into the sunshine and out of sight.

But just where the mountain shadows break
Lies the sunken isle of the laughing lake,
Where the soft, green rushes idly sway,
And the fisher's boat is seen away,
As the angler peers through the limpid wave
For a glimpse of the island's lonely grave,
And dreams of the time when in air it stood,
With its crown of flowers and belt of wood.

For Canadarago a legend keeps,
To be whispered low when the midnight creeps
Moonless and still on the lonely shore,
A tale of the Lost for evermore.
Far back in the land of the Long Ago,
Stood an island fair in the summer glow,
Where ever alone a prophet dwelt,
For whose healing touch the suffering knelt.

Thither the *Mohawk* warrior came,
With the wound from poison-dart aflame;
And the *Iroquois*, with his war-won pain,
Sought at his hand for health again.
Savage of mien and dark of mood,
As well became his Indian blood;
Sullen and stern, none ever guessed
The secrets locked in his dusky breast:

Knew not how oft in the swift canoe
The shivered waves from the paddles flew,
As close by the dim, deep forest stayed,
The prophet's foot in the darkness strayed,
Till close by the bitter fountain's brink
He stopped at last, yet not to drink;
But bore from thence the wondrous draught,
The source and secret of his craft.

At last, the olden legend saith,
He claimed the power to conquer Death,
And spoke in horrid blasphemy
Of twinship with Divinity;
Then the Great Spirit's awful frown
Sent isle and prophet hurtling down;
And wondering pilgrims to that shore
Saw isle or prophet nevermore.

The Sunken Island!—Ah, 'twere well
If only legends wild could tell
The tale. On Life's broad sea
Such things as these there often be;
Bright spots that softly shine and gleam,
Fair as a sinless angel's dream;
And yet they sink—and all but we
Go floating on right merrily.

So each alone his secret keeps,
Where his lost vision bides and sleeps;
Sails bravely on and makes no moan,
Over the fairy landscape gone,
Yet glancing where the rushes grow,
Bent by the breath of the Long Ago,
He says no word, but dreams the while
Of the unforgotten Sunken Isle.

Who can tell the number of years that have passed away since this beautiful lake was first called into being, or how many cloudless nights have the moon and the stars been mirrored in its placid depths? More than three-fourths of a century has passed away since the first settlers were attracted to this locality as permanent residents. With the discovery of the mineral springs, and their preparation for public use by Dr. Horace Manley in 1820, this village dates its birth as a watering-place. The efficacy of these waters was soon found to be remarkably potent in the treatment of many forms of disease, and with every returning season from the above date the number of visitors to the place was gradually augmented. The value of real estate slowly enhanced from year to year, and by 1830 Richfield Springs became the centre of an extensive local trade.

As stated above, the mineral springs were discovered by Dr. Manley in 1820. In that year he bought an acre of land, embracing what is now the Manley Spring, on the grounds of the Spring House, for which he paid seventy-five dollars, and erected a dwelling for his family. He proceeded at once to prepare the spring for public use.

At this time the only place for the accommodation of visitors was the Richfield Hotel, where but few guests could be received. Directly over the spring stood a large pine-tree, from beneath which the water issued profusely, covering the ground for some distance around with a thick white coating of tufaceous deposit. The tree and earth were removed to the depth of five feet, when the water was found to issue from the deep crevice of a large flat rock, that now forms its bed. On this rock was found the body of a large tree, still sound and perfect; also the antler of an elk, with its points ground off. The doctor thinks it had been used by the Indians for a war-club. It was presented to Prof. Mitchell, of Columbia college, New York. He also found ripe red plums, and fresh-looking green leaves, that soon turned black and fell to pieces on exposure to the air. The writer asked the doctor how long he thought these plums and leaves had been there: he answered, "Thousands of years, no doubt," as five feet of earth and decomposed vegetation had accumulated over them without human agency. This sulphur spring now began to attract public attention, but the duties of his profession requiring his entire attention, the doctor sold the property, including the spring, to a Mr. Chase, and

purchased the land now occupied by him, a short distance to the east of the spring, on the south side of Main street, where he resides in the enjoyment of a well-earned competence. Dr. Manley has three sons and four daughters now living.

A laughable incident occurred while the doctor was engaged in excavating the spring. His workmen had suspended a white handkerchief to a pole by the roadside to indicate the location of the spring in the forest. A countryman on horseback, approaching from the west, seeing this supposed signal of smallpox, attempted to pass the designated point by galloping his horse at full speed, at the same time holding his nose and mouth firmly with one hand; but when directly opposite the spring he involuntarily caught a breath of air that was strongly impregnated with the fumes of the sulphur water. Suddenly checking his horse, he exclaimed, with an expression of the deepest despair, "Oh, God, I've catched it!"

Seventeen distinct mineral springs are now known in this place and immediate vicinity, most of them containing sulphur, but varying to some extent in their constituent elements. Two of these springs only have been analyzed, viz., the Manley Spring, on the grounds of the Spring House, and the American Spring, in the basement of the American Hotel, and are known to be the strongest sulphur waters on the American continent. The following is an analysis of these waters by Prof. Reid :

Bicarbonate magnesia.....	per gallon,	20 grains.
Bicarbonate lime.....	"	10 "
Chloride sodium and magnesia.....	"	15 "
Sulphate magnesia.....	"	30 "
Hydrosulphate magnesia and lime.....	"	2 "
Sulphate of lime.....	"	20 "
Solid matter.....	"	152.5 "
Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.....	"	20.6 inches.

The location of Richfield is remarkable for natural beauty, not only in its immediate surroundings, but it occupies a position in the midst of the most charmingly diversified mountain and lake scenery. The mountainsides in many instances, and especially where bordering upon lakes or streams, are jugged with immense ledges of rocks, or cut with deep ravines that assist so extensively in giving that romantic character to this portion of the State of New York which it so eminently possesses. Six beautiful lakes are distributed in this vicinity, almost within sight of each other; and this was known to be a region of popular resort of the aboriginal tribes of the valley of the Mohawk and western part of the State before the whites encroached upon the original possessors of the territory. Unlike the spasmodic growth of many western towns, with their restless and ever-changing population, this village has grown gradually in size and public favor, until it now has a population of nearly 1500. And it is represented by the following business interests: lawyers, Davenport & Tennant, P. D. Fay, Dwight Luce, C. Gano; physicians, N. Getman, W. B. Crain; dentists, W. T. Bailey, M. D. Jewel; magistrates, E. W. Badger, J. L. Comstock; surveyors, J. L. Comstock, E. W. Badger; teachers, common school, H. A. Ward, Mrs. Ames; insurance agents, W. D. Griffin, M. Tuller; artists, F. M. Zoller, G. H. Bronner; bankers, Elwood & Tuller; printing-office, *Richfield Springs Mercury*, C. Ackerman &

Son, editors; dry goods, Elwood & Tuller, E. A. Hinds; hardware, R. Buchanan; hardware, groceries and dry-goods, Wick & McCready; drug-stores, A. J. Smith & Son, J. F. Getman; clothing-stores, C. J. Hinds, O. Knapp, C. Wilder; groceries, R. Russell, Frink & Armstrong, H. C. Watson; jewelers, H. C. Walter, H. Greenman; flouring-mill, Frank Dana; steam saw-mill, S. Clemens; book-store, telegraph, and express, J. A. Storer; expressman, William Conklin; butter dealer, Peter Allen; cabinet and undertakers, D. W. Harrington, M. D. V. Martin; shoe-store, Guy Kinne; farm produce and groceries, P. Langdon; lumber-yard and feed-store, W. B. Ward; meat-markets, N. Vroman, James Steel; harness-shop, W. E. Stillman; tin-shops, R. Buchanan, H. Royston; barber, G. H. Thomson; carriage-makers, A. Barker, H. J. Freudenberger; blacksmiths, Elias Young, J. Switzer, R. J. Dutcher; painters, A. C. Cole, J. Harn; coal dealers, J. D. Ibbotson. Hotels: Spring House, T. R. Proctor, proprietor; American Hotel, Coleman & Tunnickliff, proprietors; National Hotel, Dr. S. P. Barker, proprietor; Canadarago House, F. Stanton, proprietor; Central Hotel, E. W. Darrow, proprietor; Davenport House, J. S. Davenport, proprietor.

There are several private boarding-houses, viz.: The Tunnickliff Cottage, the Park House, the Tuller House, the Rathbun House, the Conklin House, the Cary House, the Tunnickliff House.

The first post-office in this village was established in 1829, under the administration of General Jackson, as East Richfield. James Hyde was the first postmaster, and held the office twelve years, or until the accession of the Whig party to power under General Harrison in 1841, when he resigned in favor of E. A. Saunders, his deputy, who held the office but a few months, when Horace Manley received the regular appointment, and was succeeded by A. R. Elwood in 1842, under the administration of John Tyler. During the time that James Hyde was postmaster, the office was kept in the old American Hotel.

In 1848, Moses Jaques was appointed under James K. Polk; held the office but a few months, when Cyrus Osborn received the appointment, and held the office until 1853, and was succeeded by James S. Davenport. In 1862, Samuel S. Edick received the appointment under Mr. Lincoln, but resigned in 1865 in favor of E. A. Hinds, who was duly appointed and still holds the office.

Richfield Springs was incorporated March 30, 1861.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

TOWN OF RICHFIELD—Continued.

Episcopal Church of Brewster's Tavern—St. Luke's Church—Baptist—First Presbyterian—First Universalist—St. John's Church—St. Joseph's Church—First Methodist Episcopal Church—Richfield Springs Lodge, No. 484, F. and A. M.—Richfield Springs Chapter, No. 222—Richfield Springs Seminary.

BREWSTER'S TAVERN EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE first church society that was ever formed in the town was the Protestant Episcopal, which was organized at Brewster's Tavern in 1799, with Rev. Daniel Nash as pastor. The

church edifice was not erected until 1803. It stood north of the old elms, on the Colwell farm. Christopher Colwell donated the lot. An old cemetery still marks the spot, and the names of many of the first settlers may be deciphered from the moss-covered tombstones. A neat iron railing incloses the remains of three of the Farnham family. John, Amasa, and Cyrus Pringle, Timothy Hatch, and Eben Edson were some of the prominent Episcopalians.

The old church was taken down, and in 1832 the new St. Luke's, now standing in the village, was built. Ezra Carey (father of Ezra Carey, Jr., and Mrs. Wm. Austin) was one of the prime movers in the enterprise. He was a successful and energetic business man, and gave freely for the support of the church. He died, in the prime of life, the day after the church was raised. Another prominent member was Aaron Dow, who died in 1833, and was the first person buried from the new church.*

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The old church on the hill west of the village was built, by the united efforts of the Presbyterians and Baptists, in 1804. They occupied it alternately for a time, but it was accidentally burned in 1822. Hon. James Hyde and brother were active and influential members of the Presbyterian church. The church was rebuilt by the Baptists near the centre of the village, where it now stands. The first ministers were Elders Hurlburt, Hodges, and Burch. The present clergyman is Rev. Levi Bury.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Congregational church of Richfield (now the First Presbyterian) was organized at a meeting of citizens of the town of Richfield, called at the house of Jacob Brewster, in said town, in February, 1803, as the First Congregational society of Richfield. Jabez B. Hyde, Seth Allen, John Woodbury, Obadiah Beardsley, and Martin Luce were the first trustees of said society.

On Sept. 12, 1803, a meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Corbin, in Richfield, at which time this church had its regular ecclesiastical organization. Rev. James Southworth, of Bridgewater, and Rev. John Spencer, of Vernon, assisted at its organization. Ebenezer Curtis was the first moderator and clerk, and Seth Luce first delegate to the association.

The church society was not regularly incorporated until June 11, 1813, at which time the meeting was held (as appears in the minutes) in the "Congregational meeting-house," but when said house was built the record does not show. This house was destroyed by fire in 1822.† The present house of worship, situated in the village of Richfield Springs, was built about the year 1825, while Rev. Charles Wadsworth was pastor of the church, who is also the first pastor mentioned in the records of the society. In May, 1841, the church withdrew from the Oneida association, and united with the Otsego presbytery on the accom-

modation plan, and continued in this relation till 1868, when, at a meeting called for the purpose, on the 6th day of June, the members of the church resolved by a unanimous vote to change its name from Congregational to Presbyterian. The first ruling elders elected were H. C. Walter, Wm. D. Griffin, John Dana, and Robert Hall. The first deacons were John J. Edick and Pardon K. Hopkins. The following are the names of the pastors of the church, as nearly as can be ascertained from the imperfect records, and also the time of their pastorate: Rev. Charles Wadsworth, 1824 to 1830; Rev. D. Van Valkenburg, 1830 to 1844; Rev. W. C. Boyce, 1844 to 1846; Rev. T. B. Jervis, 1846 to 1852; Rev. Henry Boynton, as a temporary supply during the winter of 1852-53.

Rev. Charles Wadsworth, after an absence of about twenty-four years, returned in 1854, and remained till 1858. Mr. M. P. Hill, a student from Auburn seminary, supplied the pulpit during the summer months of 1858 and 1859. Rev. Andrew Parsons, a student from Auburn seminary, was ordained by Otsego presbytery in June, 1860, and remained with the church as its pastor till the spring of 1866.

Rev. F. H. Seeley, a student from Auburn seminary, was ordained by Otsego presbytery in July, 1866, and immediately commenced his labors in this church, and is still its pastor. All the ministers mentioned in connection with this church, so far as known, are living at this date, except Rev. D. Van Valkenburg, who died, while pastor of the church in Springfield, Nov. 24, 1864, and now rests near the little church in this village, where for so many years his voice was heard proclaiming divine truth.

The chapel connected with this church was built in 1870, at a cost of \$1500, which amount was bequeathed to the trustees of the society by the late Amasa Abbott, of Warren, Herkimer county, who died at the residence of his nephew, Allen Bloomfield, Jan. 2, 1868, aged sixty-eight years and seven months.

In 1876 the trustees of this society removed the old structure and erected a new brick church on the same site, with a chapel attached, at a cost of \$12,000. This church is capable of seating 500 persons, and is heated by a wood-furnace in the basement. A bell weighing 1560 pounds was presented to the society, in 1877, by E. R. Collins, Esq., formerly of Troy, N. Y. The present trustees are John E. Dalphin, Martin Goss, J. Frink, N. Getman, P. K. Hopkins, H. C. Walter. Rev. F. H. Seeley is still pastor of the church, 1878.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.‡

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Richfield and the adjoining towns, convened, pursuant to previous public notice, at the house of Cornelius M. Paul, in the town of Richfield, on May 23, 1833, for the purpose of organizing a Universalist society, organized by choosing the Rev. Jacob Todd moderator, and Tideman H. Gordon clerk. The object of the meeting was then stated from the chair, when a ballot was had, and Davis Brown and Tideman H. Gordon were chosen to preside at this election, and

* Rev. Edward Peeke, of Richfield Springs, now holds occasional services in the church.

† This church stood in the western part of Monticello village, near the cemetery.

‡ From the records.

to decide on the qualifications of voters. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for five trustees, and, on canvassing the votes, it appeared that Benjamin R. Elwood, James Wilson, George Tuckerman, Davis Brown, and Moses Wheeler received a unanimous vote, and were duly elected. Tideman H. Gordon was elected clerk, and Benj. R. Elwood treasurer. The trustees were then classed as follows: first class, Davis Brown, Moses Wheeler; second class, James Wilson, George Tuckerman; third class, Benj. R. Elwood. The church edifice of the society is a substantial stone structure, and was erected in the year 1833 on grounds presented to the society by Nathan Dow, Esq.

According to the records, Rev. Orrin Roberts preached in this church two Sabbaths in each month, from April, 1834, to March, 1835, inclusive. Rev. L. C. Brown preached one Sunday in each month, from April, 1835, to March, 1836, inclusive. Rev. T. J. Smith engaged to preach one-half the time the ensuing year, commencing in the month of March, 1836. From 1837 to 1861 the following clergymen preached in this church at intervals, viz.: J. S. Kibby, — Belden, J. H. Tuttle, D. C. Tomlinson, W. E. Manley. In the spring of 1862, Rev. S. R. Ward was called as the regular pastor of the church, in which capacity he continued to labor until April, 1873, when he was called to the Second Universalist church of Syracuse. During the pastoral labors of Mr. Ward the church edifice was greatly enlarged and beautified, at an outlay of \$11,000. Rev. Mr. Cook, of Utica, was pastor in 1873. In the spring of 1877, Rev. S. R. Ward was again called to the pastorate of this church, and is at present its officiating clergyman. B. A. Weatherbee, Chas. Wilbur, Peter Seeber, Allen Bloomfield, and Isaac Delong are the trustees.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. John's church, Richfield Springs, Otsego Co., N. Y., was organized according to law Oct. 1, 1849. The Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, rector of St. Luke's church, Richfield, N. Y. (Monticello), on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 23, 1849, at the residence of Geo. B. Cary, celebrated divine service, and gave public notice of the purpose to organize a parish in the village of Richfield Springs. A meeting was appointed to be held on October 1 next ensuing, in the same place where the service was held, to carry out said purpose. On Sunday morning, September 30, the Rev. Mr. Appleton again celebrated divine service at the residence of Mr. George B. Cary, and repeated the notice given on the previous Sunday.

On Monday, Oct. 1, 1849, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a number of persons assembled in the house above mentioned, and unanimously resolved to organize a parish in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, under the name and title of Grace church. This resolution was afterwards reconsidered, and the name fixed as it at present continues,—St. John's church, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

The officers elected at this time were John W. Tunncliff, senior warden, and John Culbert, junior warden.

William Hayes, George B. Cary, Elias Braman, Olcott C. Chamberlin, Erastus S. Belknap, Charles Delong, Price Griffith, and Joshua Whitney vestrymen.

At a meeting of the wardens and vestrymen, held on Oct. 8, 1849, at the residence of George B. Cary, a committee of five persons was appointed for the purpose of circulating a subscription paper to secure funds for the erection of a church building. A. Tunncliff, J. W. Tunncliff, E. Braman, W. C. Crain, and G. B. Cary constituted this committee.

On Wednesday morning, Aug. 21, 1850, at ten o'clock, the corner-stone of the present church building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, immediately after divine service, by the Rev. Stephen H. Battin, rector of Christ church, Cooperstown, N. Y. There were also present and assisting, the Rev. Joseph H. Price, D.D., and the Rev. Caleb S. Henry, D.D., of New York city, and the Rev. Robert Davis, of Philadelphia. The Rev. Samuel G. Appleton having removed to Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., on April 7, 1851, the vestry met, and appointed J. S. Davenport as a committee to go to New York and engage the Rev. Mr. Clements as rector of the parish. For some reason Mr. Clements did not accept the appointment. The Rev. Owen P. Thackara, from the diocese of Maryland, became rector of the parish at some time during the spring or summer of 1851.

The incorporation of the church was approved by the standing committee of the diocese during the year 1851, and the parish was received into union with the convention of the diocese. On Aug. 11, 1853, the present church edifice was duly consecrated to the worship of the *Triune God* by the Rt. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L. On Aug. 3, 1854, Bishop Wainwright again visited the parish, preached, confirmed three, and addressed them; and in the afternoon presided at a meeting of the convocation of Delaware and Otsego counties.

Unfortunately there is no record preserved in the parish of the names of those confirmed at this time. Late in the year 1855 the Rev. Mr. Thackara ceased to hold services in the church, and the Rev. James W. Capen succeeded him. Mr. Capen's stay, however, was very brief. In June, 1856, the Rev. Robert T. Pearson took charge of the parish. On April 22, 1857, the Rev. Mr. Thackara's resignation of the rectorship of the parish was accepted, and the Rev. Mr. Pearson was duly elected rector in his place. On Aug. 7, 1856, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., made his first visitation of the parish, preached, and administered the holy communion.

To the annual convention of the diocese, held in September, 1857, the Rev. Mr. Pearson made the first report ever made of the condition of the parish. There were then thirty-four families (about one hundred and fifty individuals) connected with the parish. The Sunday-school had two teachers and fifteen scholars. On July 31, 1858, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter visited the parish, preached, and confirmed thirteen persons. In September of the same year the Rev. Mr. Pearson records the number of communicants as twenty-eight. On Oct. 22, 1859, the Rev. Mr. Pearson resigned the rectorship of the parish. The church was closed from that date until the first Sunday in May of the following year.

On May 2, 1860, the Rev. J. W. Capen was elected by the vestry as officiating minister until the vacancy in the

rectorship should be filled. On Oct. 31, 1860, the Rev. Wm. J. Alger was elected rector of the parish. Although Mr. Alger accepted the call, there is no record of his having performed any duty in the parish at this time. On Friday, Aug. 2, 1861, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter visited the parish, preached, and confirmed two (one of them in private). To the annual convention in September the senior warden reported as follows, viz.: "During the year we have been without a rector. During the last winter we have had no services, except on two or three Sundays. Rev. J. W. Capen, returning home from Florida the last of May, has again supplied us with services as his health would permit. We have begun and will soon complete a very convenient and comfortable rectory." In 1862, the Rev. Charles L. Sykes took charge of the parish as missionary. On Sunday, July 26, 1863, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter visited the parish, preached, ordained the Rev. C. L. Sykes priest, and confirmed two persons. On Sunday, July 31, 1864, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter visited the church, preached, and confirmed five persons.

On July 30, 1869, the Rev. C. L. Sykes resigned the rectorship of the parish. In May, 1870, the Rev. Joshua R. Peirce became rector of the parish, and continued in the rectorship until Oct. 1, 1872. At this time the present incumbent, the Rev. Edward M. Pecke, entered upon his duties as rector of the parish. During the twenty-four years of the existence of the parish, so far as can be ascertained, 110 persons have been baptized, 41 have been confirmed, 60 have been married, and 45 have been buried. Connected with the parish at the present time there are 46 families or parts of families, including about 175 individuals. The number of communicants is 42. The Sunday-school numbers 35 children and 5 teachers.

The parish property consists of the church building (seating about 200 people, altogether inadequate to the wants of the worshipers in the summer season), and the lot upon which it stands; also a rectory opposite the church, with a large lot of ground about it; a bell, an organ, and all the appointments for a due performance of Divine service. The present officers are as follows: N. D. Jewel, M.D., V. Martin, wardens; W. B. Crain, J. S. Davenport, J. A. Storer, A. C. Cole, W. A. Smith, and J. F. Getman, vestrymen.

THE CATHOLIC (ST. JOSEPH'S) CHURCH.

This church society was incorporated in 1853, with a membership of about 25. It was at this time a mission station or branch of the church at Cooperstown. The trustees were Patrick Weldou, James Nellis, and William Burke.

The first services of the society were held in the district school-house, and at private residences of the members. In the year 1870 the present church edifice was completed at a cost of \$3500, and dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. M. C. Devitt, of Cooperstown. The membership in 1873 was 200. The dimensions of the church are 32 by 60 feet. It is situated on the north side of Canadarago street. The oldest member of the church at this time is Mrs. Bridget King, aged ninety-two years. The trustees are William Burke and Patrick Langdon.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1871 there was no organized society of Methodists in this village. There were in the vicinity several small chapels where services were occasionally held by Methodist ministers or circuit-riders. In what are known as the "old Warren meeting-house" and the "old Columbia meeting-house," the former one mile, and the latter six miles distant from the village, Methodist services had been occasionally held for very many years; and in their secluded grave-yards scores of wearied travelers are peacefully sleeping in the shadows of the humble building in which it had been their delight to gather. At the hamlet of Little Lakes, in Warren, three miles distant, was a pretty little church under charge of a regular pastor, the Rev. Mr. Stanton. The eagerness with which the people flocked to these little churches whenever services were held in them, showed that in this vicinity were all the elements necessary for the formation of an active, vigorous society.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Richfield Springs was incorporated May 29, 1871, and the following board of trustees was chosen, viz.: George B. Cary, Josiah House, Lewis McCredy, Samuel B. St. John, Hiram Getman, Hiram L. Fay, Timothy Green, Ezra W. Badger, and Cornelius Ackerman. Rev. O. C. Wightman, of Mohawk, who with his congregation had just built a handsome new church at that place, was assigned to this charge, and at once entered upon his duties. The society entered heart and soul into the project for the building of the new church, worshiping meanwhile in Union hall, their meetings being uniformly well attended.

April 1, 1872, a lot was purchased on the corner of Main and Manley streets, for which \$2000 was paid. The corner-stone of the new church was laid Aug. 20, 1872, in the presence of a large concourse of people, with appropriate ceremonies. The building committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Ezra W. Badger, chairman, George B. Cary, and Hiram L. Fay. The building is of brick, 45 by 75 feet, with chancel in the rear 6 by 17 feet, and has one tower 120 feet in height, in which has just been placed a fine bell costing \$550. There is also a fine, large, and well-lighted basement for the Sunday-school and chapel purposes. The total cost of the church, including the lot, is about \$17,000.

The dedication occurred on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1874. The services were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Ilion, after which a hymn was read by the Rev. O. C. Wightman. The doxology was sung by the Springfield choir. The Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn, then preached an eloquent sermon from Matt. v. 16, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The amount of indebtedness remaining on the church (\$10,600) was promptly subscribed by those present. The Messrs. Remington, of Ilion, gave the munificent sum of \$3000 in various ways, and they have heretofore helped the church by loaning them money without interest, and otherwise laid the society under lasting obligations to them, which they gratefully acknowledge.

This church is indeed an ornament to our village, and of which we may justly as a community feel proud. Among

the clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church present were Rev. Mr. Corse, presiding elder; Rev. B. I. Ives, of Auburn; Rev. A. G. Markham, pastor of the church; Rev. A. B. Gregg, of Jordan; Rev. O. C. Wightman, former pastor, now of Forestport, Oneida county, and Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Ilion. The present officers of the church are as follows: G. B. Cary, E. W. Badger, A. K. Goodier, C. Ackerman, J. C. Bush, William Haskell, L. F. Brown, Edwin Loomis, and J. House, trustees; pastor, Rev. J. V. Furguson.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS LODGE, NO. 482, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

was duly organized on Aug. 12, 1859, by W. M. Mordecai Myers, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The first officers were Hon. James Hyde, W. M.; Hon. Charles Delong, S. W.; Daniel H. Woodbury, J. W.; Lot H. Hasford, Sec.; General Wm. P. Johnson, Treas.; David Firman, J. D.; Silas Gray, Tyler. This lodge holds its regular communications on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Present membership about 100. Present officers: John Derthick, W. M.; W. A. Smith, S. W.; J. E. Ackerman, J. W.; J. F. Getman, S. D.; B. Lockwood, J. D.; H. C. Watson, Sec.; N. Getman, Treas.; T. I. Jacques, Tyler.

Ladies' Degrees.—The initial degree for ladies was conferred Aug. 13, 1859, on the following names, by Mr. M. Benedict, viz.: Mary Cheeseman, Mary Johnson, Matilda Reed, Olive Elwood, Fanny Hyde. The following ladies received the degree of "True Kinsman": Matilda Reed, Fanny Hyde.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS CHAPTER, NO. 222.

This sublime adjunct of Masonry was organized April 29, 1868. The first officers were S. R. Stewart, H. P.; L. M. Doubleday, S.; W. B. Lidell, K. Present number of members, 71. Regular convocations, first and third Fridays of each month. The present officers are as follows: Rev. S. R. Ward, M. E. H. P.; John Derthick, E. K.; N. R. Baker, E. S.; J. F. Getman, C. of the H.; A. K. Goodier, P. S.; J. E. Ackerman, R. A. C.; Elias Young, M. of 3d V.; Henry Greenman, M. of 2d V.; M. D. Barrus, M. of 1st V.; Martin Goes, Sec.; James Masou, Treas.; N. Getman and A. J. Smith, Trustees; T. I. Jacques, Tyler.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS SEMINARY.

In the early summer of the centennial year, 1876, a decided educational movement was apparent in Richfield. It seemed the auspicious moment for the establishment of a high school in the town. Four important events conspired to insure a successful result. 1st. Prof. A. K. Goodier, who for seven years had been the successful and popular principal of West Winfield academy, now allowed his lease to expire at that institution. 2d. Prof. N. W. Cadwell, a graduate of Hamilton college, an able and efficient instructor, was at this time in search of a permanent location. 3d. These two gentlemen were men of means, had formerly taught within the same halls, and were bound together by the warmest ties of friendship and association. Hence, naturally, they sought a field of labor where, by mutual co-

operation, their united efforts would insure for each a more perfect success. 4th. Richfield Springs, a historic and healthful village, with railroad and telegraphic communications, and centrally located, presented a most desirable situation for an institution of learning.

In this place the Derthick House was found to be eminently adapted for school purposes. It was modeled and built in 1870 for a summer hotel by one of Richfield's most esteemed citizens,—Mr. John Derthick. This beautiful and substantial structure stood five stories in height, perfect in outline and proportion, its original furniture complete in every detail, proclaiming that its builder had neither spared means to embellish and adorn, nor material to render strong and enduring. Such were the causes; there could be but one natural result. But "hard times," the amount of money to be raised, and the greatness of the undertaking, discouraged very many at this juncture. Messrs. Goodier & Cadwell proposed to buy the property entire, guarantee a first-class seminary for a term of years, provided the citizens raise \$4000,—one-half of which to be returned in scholarships. Efforts were put forth and nearly \$3000 were raised, yet failure seemed imminent. The "workers" had done their utmost, discouragement prevailed, and Prof. Goodier opened an academy in Burlington Flats. The other professor remained and traversed the country in this immediate vicinity for subscriptions, which proved successful. In less than two months the purchase was effected, the building was dedicated, and the seminary opened under both principals, with one hundred and fifty students. At the end of the first school year the names of over two hundred students had been enrolled, and one graduated from the institution who is now in college. The principals seek the most accomplished and experienced teachers, and their curriculum embraces all branches taught in preparatory schools and business colleges. To impress upon the student a practical and thorough knowledge of all studies seems the constant aim of the faculty of the institution.

The first annual commencement of the seminary occurred June 13, 1877. Then the first graduating oration was delivered by J. Corwin Jacks, of Batavia; subject, "The Turk and his Foe." The commencement address was ably delivered by John W. Mears, of Hamilton college, and the annual exhibition held in Union Hall.

Thus has a strong and flourishing institution sprung into existence. For its future permanence and prosperity it demands the hearty co-operation of all, and doubly so that of the citizens of Otsego County. All educational interests, our public schools and our churches, must ever be sustained. Remove these moral and spiritual agencies and we retrograde, and go back to barbarism and ignorance. An educated nation is always powerful, her industries successful, and her people happy. The old Latin proverb reads, "Life gives nothing to mortals without great labor," and the sentiment is as true now as two thousand years ago. The highest rounds of true and enduring fame are reached only by steadfast, earnest toilers. The poorest and weakest must faint not. No one is fettered. The world alone and yourself are yet unconquered, and you are rich in all the elements of human powers. In your imaginary poverty lies your success. Pope says,—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Says that living poet of to-day,—

"Life is real, life is earnest!"

• • • • •
In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.
Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime."

The Romans would choose none other than Cincinnatus, whom they led from the plow, that he might become *Dictator*. Your intellect is now shapeless, undeveloped. It is the rough, uncut diamond of wealth to you, but available

and liberal institutions of learning. Such institutions of your county are but the mirrors and landmarks of your progress. Educate your children, and you adorn your homes,—you leave an enduring heritage. Teach them the Delphic motto, "Know thy opportunity." Do this, strengthen home industries, home institutions, and the harvest returns a hundred-fold. Your historian of to-day predicts with confidence that in the bright years of the near future this flourishing seminary, grown strong and known far abroad by your liberal and determined support, will prove through your educated sons and daughters a mine of enduring wealth to you and to them, a constant source of pleasure and profit, the recollections of their *Alma Mater*.



RICHFIELD SPRINGS SEMINARY.

only through toil and delightful study. "When the eye of *Reason* opens, to outline and surface at once are added grace and expression." You are giving the finishing stroke of the master-artist. The nineteenth century demands educated men, more intellect! Worth is beginning "to make the man." More especially is this true of the United States. We already begin to rival the manufacturers, the commerce, the genius of other nations. England is great, but America is greater, because of her constitutional government and liberal institutions. A writer says, "A word in England is greater than a man in Italy," but "a thought in America is often greater than a cabinet in Europe." Living in a land thus favored in climate and geographical position; in the "Empire State," bounded by success in every step of her progress, in the beautiful and historic county of Otsego, there are noble men and women who daily testify to the priceless benefits of a thorough education

MILITARY RECORD.

The following enlisted from Richfield in the late war of the Rebellion. This list was compiled by Melvin Tuller in 1866, and amended by Parker D. Fay, Esq., in 1878:

Edgar Cary, enl. in Co. F, 24 Cav., Sept. 17, 1861.
Oliver Carson, enl. in Co. A, 24 Cav., Sept. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; wounded at Winchester.
Samuel Chase, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861; re-enlisted; and died in prison at Andersonville.
James H. Brown, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861.
Marty Keough, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861; wounded; and re-enl. Dec. 1863.
Parker D. Coleman, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861.
John Kane, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861.
George Thomas, enl. in 24 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861; wounded; taken prisoner, and died.
Wm. Norris, enl. in Co. F, 21 N. Y. Cav., Sept. 15, 1861.
Weston Waterman, enl. in 76th N. Y. Inf., Oct. 1861; dis. May 17, 1862.
Thomas Webber, 1st Lieut., enl. in 76th N. Y. Inf., Oct. 1861; killed Aug. 1864.
Delevan Henington, enl. in 4th N. Y. Inf.
George Starr, capt., enl. in 4th Ill. Cav.; killed May 15, 1861.

James Caney, sergt., enl. in 78th N. Y. Inf., Nov. 1861; wounded in battle of Peachtree Creek, Ga.; re-enl. and dis. 1865.

Hiram C. Hines, 1st sergt., enl. in Co. A, 78th N. Y. Inf., Nov. 1861; taken prisoner at Charlesville, May 4, 1863; re-enl., and dis. March, 1865.

Menzo Barnes, enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at battle of Wilderness, and discharged.

John Burgess, corp., enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at Wilderness and Fredericksburg.

James H. Zelter, enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; died in camp.

Otis H. Eason, enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded in shoulder at Spottsylvania.

Albert V. Cook, enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, May, 1863.

George W. Stover, enl. in Co. H, 121st N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May, 1864; dis. 1865.

George H. Greene, enl. in Co. B, 152d N. Y. Inf., Aug. 1862; wounded at battle of North Anna, May 24, 1864.

Delos O. Welch, enl. in Co. D, 152d N. Y. Inf.; wounded at battle of Wilderness, May, 1864.

Michael Shiebs, enl. in 152d N. Y. Inf.

Alfred Welch, enl. in Co. B, 152d N. Y. Inf.; mortally wounded at Wilderness; died at Fredericksburg, May 9, 1864.

Jay Winnie, enl. in Co. L, 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 22, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor.

John W. Waterman, enl. in Co. L, 16th N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; dis. 1865.

John W. Wright, enl. in Co. L, 2d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1863; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.

Albert D. Hamm, enl. in 2d N. Y. Art., Jan. 1864; served three years, and re-enlisted.

Parker D. Fay, capt., enl. in Co. D, 152d Inf., Aug. 20, 1862; res. on account of sickness, Dec. 1864.

Jesse R. Fort, enl. in Co. B, 16th N. Y. Art.; wounded at battle of Antietam.

Arthur McGaidy; died in hospital.

The following have no record given:

Richard Weleton and Hamilton Barly.

V. L. Goodspeed, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Oswald Bunnell, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Alfred Herington, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

John Finch, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Lorenzo Cheeny, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

John Phyle, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Wm. Mann, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Richard Mathews, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Isaac C. Miner, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Wm. Gallagher, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Henry T. Furman, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Roselle Furman, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

George E. Miner, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

U. F. Doubleday, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Albert Bullis, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

George H. Welch, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Gustavo Herington, enl. in the 121st N. Y. Vols.

Lorenzo Wheeler, enl. in the 152d N. Y. Vols.

Tremain Jaques, enl. in the 3d N. Y. Art.

La Mott Devendorf, capt., enl. in the 3d N. Y. Art.

John E. Dana, enl. in the 3d N. Y. Art.

Albert Devendorf, lieut., enl. in the 152d N. Y. Inf.

Wm. Mattison, enl. in the 152d N. Y. Inf.

Hiram C. Soule, Allen Buchanan, Lester C. Huntley, Peter W. Smith, Dwight Smith, Benj. Abbott, John Sweet, Daniel Cosgrove, George White, Milo West.

Henry Smith, enl. in the 152d N. Y. Inf.

James Tucker, enl. in the 152d N. Y. Inf.

Robert Shute, enl. in the 152d N. Y. Inf.

Wm. Snelke, enl. in the 3d N. Y. Art.

Delos Dextater, James Henricks.

Wesley Dexter, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Charles Fisk, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Wm. Osterhout, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Otis Ludden, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Wm. Dutcher, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

John Shaw, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Almer D. Doubleday, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Charles Stranger, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Nelson Walrath, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

John Mack, enl. in the 16th N. Y. Art.

Thomas Golden, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Cav.

John Steele, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Albert Smith, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Abel Bunnell, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

John Gidroy, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Adams Young, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Wm. Austin, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

John B. sa, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Oliver C. son, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Art.

Frederick Voigt, Wm. McAnnok, N. L. Wendell, John Moran, G. S. Luckerman, John Milroy, Henry Dutcher, Alonzo Edick, lieut., Eugene Powell, Wm. Bunnell, John Ames, Newton Long, Delos Jones, Wallace Long, Nelson Wendell, Jesse Burgess, James Layton, Jerry Cronan, Ambrose Dutcher, George Welden, Richard Welden, David Williams, Wm. Swift, Alonzo Hammond, Peter Union, John Meloy, Thomas Walters, lieut.

Navy.—Israel Bressey, Wm. Hatford, Wm. Stilwell, B. Sheety, Edward W. liams, John Carroll, Valentine Robinson, Wm. Loftus, Henry Blake, Joseph McNamie, John Greiger, Charles Regan, John Caity, John Blimer, Patrick Canall, Patrick Higgins, Michael Kenedy, Patrick Hughes, Michael Dum, James Hallman, Peter Mailie, Luke Healy, James Walsh, Wm. Ross, Wm. Weldle, Patrick Whelan, John Allen, Benj. Chamberlin, Henry Smith, Thomas Carlin, John Flathety, Wm. Grady, Thomas Drummond, David Black, John Lawles, Philip Meisel, John Scrantum, James Flynn, John Kelly, Thomas Ward, G. E. Colley, Wallace Taylor, Peter McIntyre, Samuel Roberts, Samuel Burt, George Burton, Edward Bisby, Wm. Weber, Wm. Flynn, Peter Eyre, Horace Davis, Alonzo Cleunmont, John Butler, Richard Brown, Joshua Webster.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM C. BROCKWAY.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1829. The family were originally from Connecticut. Eliphalet Brockway, the



HIRAM C. BROCKWAY.

grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Exeter; he located at the foot of Schnyler's lake, where for many years he kept a hotel. Mr. Brockway's early life was spent upon his father's farm. He received a good common-school education, which he made practically useful to himself and others by teaching. In 1855 he moved to the town of Winfield, where he was engaged in farming; from thence he came to Richfield. Since coming into the town he has been extensively identified with the dairy interest. In 1869 he sold his farm of 230 acres, and removed to Monticello, and has since been extensively engaged in the manufacture of cheese. He is the proprietor of

seven factories, which produced last year (1877) about 700,000 pounds. As a cheesemaker he holds an enviable reputation, and his cheese commands the highest price in the market.

In 1855, Mr. Brockway married Miss Alpha, daughter of Colonel Almon Crandall, of Herkimer, and granddaughter of Otis Cook, one of the first settlers of the town of Exeter. They have been blessed with four children, all of whom are living at home. In politics Mr. Brockway is a stanch Republican. He has been called to fill several positions of trust, the duties of which he has discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1877 he was elected supervisor of the town, and as an evidence of his ability and popularity we have only to say that he was re-elected for the term of 1878 by an increased majority.

Mr. Brockway is a man of fine business ability, and a courteous, affable gentleman. By his individual efforts he has attained success in every department of life.

NORMAN R. BAKER

was born in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 5, 1828. He was the son of Hamilton Baker and Alma Rose. The elder Baker was born Aug. 13, 1806; he was a blacksmith by trade, and for several years carried on business in Herkimer county. In 1838 he came to Richfield with his family, and purchased 124 acres of land, which is a part of the farm now owned by his son Norman, which consists of 257 acres, and is one of the largest and most productive dairy farms in the town. The elder Baker resided upon his farm until his death, which occurred in 1873.

In 1849, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Julia L. Stewart, of Richfield. She died in 1864; and in the same year he was again married, taking for his companion Miss Jane A. Eason. She was born in Oswego county in 1835. By his first wife he had six children, four of whom are now living; by his second wife, three children.

Mr. Baker is ranked among the successful and enterprising farmers of his town, and is extensively known for his strict integrity and high social qualities. He is a man of thrift and energy, and worthy of the honorable position he holds among his fellow-citizens.

STEPHEN CLAPSADDLE

was born in the town of Columbia, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1806. He was the son of Dennis and Elizabeth Clapsaddle. The elder Clapsaddle was a son of Major Dennis Clapsaddle, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fell in the battle of Oriskany. In 1800 the family emigrated to Herkimer county, where Dennis, the father of our subject, resided until his death, which occurred in 1842.

In 1867, Stephen moved to the town of Richfield, and purchased the farm where he now resides,—a view of which can be seen elsewhere. In 1846, Mr. Clapsaddle married Miss Eliza, daughter of William and Laura Brown, who were among the early settlers of Richfield, where Mrs. Clapsaddle was born in the year 1818. Mr. and Mrs.

Clapsaddle have been blessed with five children, four of whom are now living.

Mr. Clapsaddle has passed his threescore and ten, is still in the enjoyment of good health and all his faculties, and is surrounded by an excellent family. He is enjoying in his old age the fruits of a well-spent life. Possessed of many virtues and few faults, he is loved and respected by all, and well worthy of the honorable position he holds among his fellow-townsmen.

CHAPTER LXIX.

TOWN OF ROSEBOOM.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of Town to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Population—Ecclesiastical History—Military.

THIS town was formed from the town of Cherry Valley, on the 23d day of November, 1854. It lies on the east border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Cherry Valley, on the east by Schoharie county, and south by Decatur and Westford, and on the west by Middlefield.

The surface is diversified with hills and valleys, the hills in many localities rising to the height of three hundred and fifty feet above the valleys. The soil is a gravelly loam.

This was the last town organized in the county, and was named in honor of Abram Roseboom.

It is embraced in the original grant to John Lindsay, and is divided into the following patents: Belvidere, McKean, Long, and Beaver Dam.

Abram Roseboom, the pioneer of the town, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1777. He came to this locality in about the year 1800, and settled on the premises now owned and occupied by a son, Henry Roseboom, Esq. He had previously been engaged in mercantile pursuits in Canajoharie, N. Y.

He was an extensive land-holder, owning, together with John Roseboom, about 2000 acres lying in the present towns of Middlefield, Cherry Valley, and Roseboom, the same premises as now owned by Henry Roseboom. His family consisted of nine children, of whom the following survive: Susan M., widow of Moses Belcher, resides in Cherry Valley; Henry, mentioned above; Marietta, wife of Dr. Joseph White, of Canajoharie; Mrs. Wm. Hall, of Geneva, N. Y.; Sarah Ely resides in Binghamton, and Catharine in Cherry Valley.

Mr. Henry Roseboom resides upon the premises where he was born in 1811. His father, Abram Roseboom, was an active pioneer, and did much to advance the interests of the locality. He erected the first saw-, carding-, and fulling-mill, in the town at Lodi in 1806.

For many years the mercantile business of the locality was conducted at Cherry Valley, and it was not until 1832 that a store was opened within the present limits of the town. This was a primitive establishment, and was opened by Daniel Antisdale, at Lodi.

The first grist-mill was erected by Cornelius Low, in 1818.

The plank-road leading from Lodi to Cherry Valley was built in 1830 by the citizens residing along the route.

The first school-house was located in the southern part of the Beaver Dam patent, and among the first teachers was Luke Rich.

Other pioneers in Roseboom were John Boyce, William Peeso, Simcon Rich, John Sutphen, Smith Hull, Peter Low, Daniel Clark, Solomon Coats, and Peter Sutphen.

The first physician in the town was John W. Sterricker, who settled and commenced the practice of his profession in 1840, and is still in active practice. His son, John W. Sterricker, Jr., who graduated at the Albany medical college in 1875, is also a practicing physician at Lodi.

The inhabitants of Roseboom have evidently been peaceably disposed, as no lawyer has ever secured a foothold in the town.

There are three small villages in the town, viz.: Roseboom or Lodi, Pleasant Brook, and South Valley. Weber's Corners and Centre Valley are hamlets. At South Valley is located a tannery, owned by George Barrett, Esq., one of the town commissioners of this county.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

in Roseboom was held April 6, 1855, at which the following officers were elected:

Supervisor.—Luther J. Rice.

Town Clerk.—Nelson N. Titus.

Justice of the Peace.—Geo. F. Longinhelt and Jabez Marks.

Assessors.—William Brazie, Abram Bicker.

Commissioners of Highways.—John Avery, Billings Burlingame, Jr.

Superintendent of Schools.—Edward W. Butler.

Collector.—Francis Putnam.

Overseers of the Poor.—Almond Reynolds, Stephen Finch.

Inspectors of Election.—Jacob Webber, S. F. Pearson, William Butler.

Constables.—Stephen Coats, Francis Coats, Francis Putnam, S. F. Pearson, Asa Atkins.

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1855.....Luther J. Rice.	Nelson N. Titus.
1856....." "	Wm. R. Robbins.
1857....." "	N. P. Barnard.
1858.....John W. Sterricker.	W. R. Robbins.
1859....." "	Chas. Eldred.
1860....." "	" "
1861.....Geo. F. Longinhelt.	" "
1862.....Isaac Shafer.	" "
1863....." "	" "
1864.....Chas. Eldred.	J. W. Eldred.
1865.....M. N. Benham.	Almond Reynolds.
1866.....D. N. Walker.	Othelbert Low.
1867....." "	" "
1868.....Geo. Barratt.	" "
1869.....D. N. Walker.	J. W. Gardner.
1870.....W. H. Sutphen.	Isaac Becker.
1871.....L. Pope.	Othelbert Low.
1872.....Geo. Barratt.	" "
1873....." "	H. G. Miller.
1874.....D. N. Walker.	Frank Keller.
1875....." "	Erastus B. Thompson.
1876....." "	" "
1877.....Geo. Scott.	" "

The present officers (1877) are as follows:

Supervisor.—Geo. Scott.

Town Clerk.—Erastus B. Thompson.

Justices of the Peace.—M. A. Becker, Geo. H. Knapp, C. Gillett.

Assessor.—Edward H. Vickers.

Collector.—Lawrence Granger.

Overseers of the Poor.—J. R. Stephens, Frank Keller.

Inspectors of Election.—Oren D. Avery, Wm. Cornwall, John M. Lovejoy.

Constables.—Edw'd Townsend (deceased), Hiram Davis, John L. Chambers, Wellington Van Dewerker.

Game Constable.—Geo. Clarkson.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

Roseboom has 14,252 acres of improved land, 4448 acres of woodland, and 447 acres of other land.

The cash value of farms is \$760,195; of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$165,925; of stock, \$130,734; of tools and implements, \$51,071; cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$59; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$98,166; acres plowed in 1874, 3902; in 1875, 3810; acres in pasture in 1874, 4721; in 1875, 4729; acres mown in 1874, 5805; in 1875, 5754; hay produced in 1874, 6462 tons; grass seed produced in 1874, 310 bushels; acres of barley sown in 1874, 48; in 1875, 47; bushels harvested in 1874, 822; acres of buckwheat in 1874, 701; in 1875, 634; bushels produced in 1874, 7807; acres of Indian corn planted in 1874, 177; in 1875, 179; bushels produced in 1874, 3560; acres of oats sown in 1874, 2114; in 1875, 2152; bushels produced in 1874, 42,093; acres of rye sown in 1874, 88; in 1875, 52; bushels produced in 1874, 1287; acres of spring wheat sown in 1874, 33; in 1875, 39; bushels produced in 1874, 287; acres of winter wheat sown in 1873, 35; in 1874, 35; bushels produced in 1874, 470; corn fodder sown in 1874, 8 acres; in 1875, 10 acres; acres of beans sown in 1874, 3; in 1875, 3; bushels produced in 1874, 10; acres of peas sown in 1874, 54; in 1875, 49; bushels produced in 1874, 912; acres in hops in 1874, 216; in 1875, 324; pounds produced in 1874, 61,001; acres in potatoes in 1874, 353; in 1875, 346; bushels produced, 24,408; number of apple-trees in town, 11,774; fruit produced in 1874, 13,905 bushels; cider made in 1874, 506 barrels; pounds of maple sugar made in 1875, 24,142; gallons of syrup made in 1875, 794; honey collected in 1874, 705 pounds.

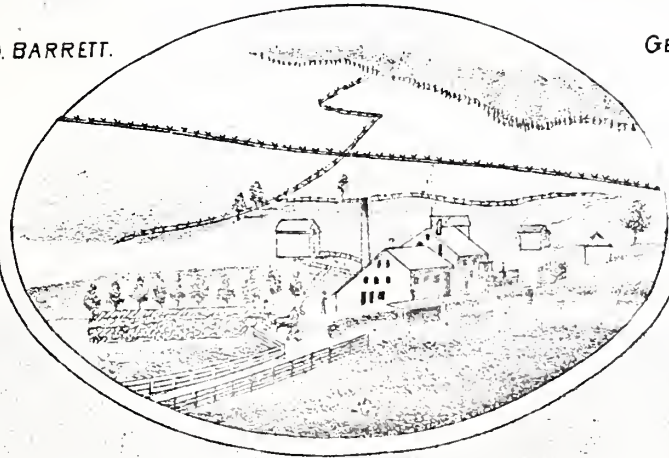
In 1875 there were 527 horses on farms in the town, including colts. The value of poultry owned in 1875 was \$2579; value sold, \$652; value of eggs sold, \$4889; neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875, 1109; average number of milch cows kept in 1874, 1214; in 1875, 1183; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 81; cows whose milk was sent to factory in 1874, 101; in 1875, 54; butter made in families in 1874, 123,755 pounds; cheese made in families in 1874, 10,454 pounds; number of sheep shorn in 1874, 804; in 1875, 886; weight of clip in 1874, 3309 pounds; same in 1875, 3782 pounds; lambs raised in 1874, 597; in 1875, 725; sheep slaughtered in 1874, 77; killed by dealers, 3; number of swine slaughtered on farms in 1874, 376; pork made on farms in 1874, 95,708 pounds.



ELIZABETH O. BARRETT.

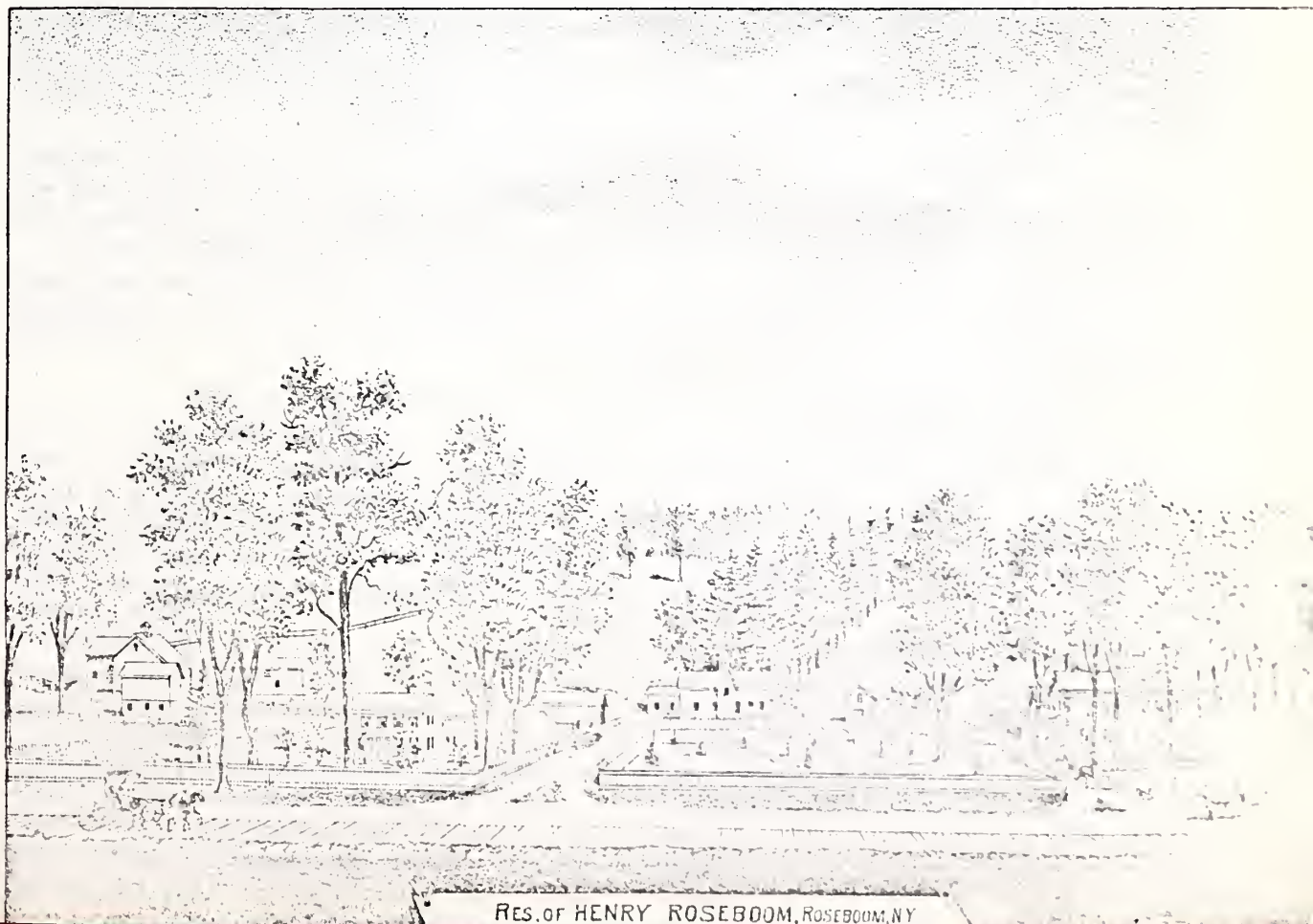


GEORGE BARRETT.





Henry Roseboom



RES. OF HENRY ROSEBOOM, ROSEBOOM, N.Y.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Aeres plowed land, 3810; in pasture, 4729; mown, 5754; tons of hay produced, 6462; bushels barley, 862; buckwheat, 7807; corn, 3560; oats, 42,093; rye, 1287; spring wheat, 287; winter wheat, 470; beans, 10; peas, 912; pounds of hops, 61,001; bushels of potatoes, 24,408; pounds of butter, 123,755; cheese, 10,454.

Area.—Roseboom has an area of 19,739 aeres, the assessed valuation of which is \$226,555, and the equalized valuation \$279,306; the assessed value per acre is \$11.48, and the equalized value per acre, \$14.15.

POPULATION.

1853.....	1887 1870.....	1889
1860.....	1870 1875.....	1433
1863.....	1719	

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SOUTH VALLEY.

This church was organized Dec. 19, 1835, at South Valley, N. Y., by the Rev. H. A. Teal, of the town of Root, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

At its organization it had no board of trustees, as it owned no church property. Its membership simply pledged themselves to walk together in Christian fellowship before God and man, taking the name Christian, to the exclusion of all others, and the Holy Bible as their only rule of faith and practice.

Rev. Horace A. Teal was the first pastor. The first members were as follows: Isaac Lettuce and wife, James Sample and wife, Leonard West and wife, David Putnam and wife, and John F. Putnam. The church building was erected in 1847. Size, 28 by 36 feet.

Present trustees, Frank Keller, David Winnie, and Edwin Tillapaugh; ministerial committee, L. D. Marks, E. B. Hoyt, and A. Seeber; treasurer, Erastus B. Hoyt; clerk, John M. Lovejoy; deacons, Nicholas Hanson and George R. Tillapaugh. Rev. D. M. Tuller served as pastor five years. The present pastor, Rev. W. H. Humphrey, came April 1, 1877. Present membership, 91.

In the year 1875 the church was repaired at a cost of about \$1000, and a 36-inch bell hung in the steeple. Since the organization in 1835, 198 persons have been members of the church.

SOUTH VALLEY CIRCUIT,

of the Methodist Protestant church, is one of the most southern circuits of Onondaga conference. South Valley circuit has about \$8000 worth of church property, located at Bentley Hollow, Pleasant Brook, and South Valley. At present have but one pastor, Rev. M. L. Baker; one local preacher, Rev. Jas. Priddy; two exhorters, Francis Putnam and Joseph Sisum.

The official board of the conference at the present time consists of Rev. M. L. Baker, Rev. Jas. Priddy, F. Putnam, Joseph Sisum, James Reury, Robert Webster, Alex. Countryman, Fred. Ochempaugh, John Armstrong, D. H. Waldorf, James Preston, Samuel Preston, Wm. Vanalstine, Jacob Treat, Dr. Fred. Griffen. Membership at present is 120. The oldest church on the circuit is located at Bentley Hollow. Corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies by Rev. McLeish, of Boston, assisted by Rev. Thomas

Harris, of New York, in the year 1834. This church was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in the following year, 1835, by Rev. C. Thomas, of New York, assisted by Rev. Elisha Spafford, of Westford. In the year 1874 this church was repaired and beautified and rededicated by N. R. Swift, of Adrian college, assisted by P. Swift, of Spring Lake. The second church of the South Valley circuit was built by the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal societies of Pleasant Brook in 1846; but, owing to some difficulty in regard to repairing the church in 1866, the Methodist Protestants bought out the interests of the Methodist Episcopal society, and then went on and repaired the building and rededicated it in the year 1867. Rev. Mr. Cook, of the Onondaga conference, and Rev. James Smith, of Read Creek, dedicated the church to the service of God. The indefatigable N. R. Swift was present, and rendered valuable help in paying up the church indebtedness; every dollar of the debt was canceled on the spot, and the building was not, as is often the case, given to the Lord with a heavy mortgage on it. It was consecrated free of debt.

The society has disposed of their parsonage property at South Valley, and contemplate building a new parsonage in Pleasant Brook the coming spring (1878). The church at South Valley is a union church, built by the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal societies of that place. This church is at present in very fine condition, having been very recently repaired and rededicated. Rev. Wm. Queal, of the Methodist Episcopal society, and Rev. Ira Hogan, of the Methodist Protestant society, officiated at the recent dedication. By the enterprise and energy of the present pastor, Rev. M. L. Baker, and the liberality of his many friends, both in the church and out, a beautiful Burdette organ of fine tone and quality has been purchased during the past summer of Kneeland Brothers, and placed in the South Valley Union Methodist church. Mrs. Millie Anie is the present organist, and, as a compliment to her fine playing, she was presented on the 30th of December, 1877, a valuable silver set, as a token of kind regards from her many friends in the vicinity of South Valley. Among the early officers of this church are John Butler, Peter Lew, Francis Putnam, who are held in grateful remembrance by all.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized eleven years before the town of Roseboom was set off from Cherry Valley (in 1848), as "The First Baptist Church of Cherry Valley." It was organized by Deacon Sherman with eighteen members.

The first pastor settled over the little church was Rev. Thomas P. Childs. The church edifice was erected in 1844.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist church of Roseboom was organized in 1861. Elder Shunk became the first pastor.

The church edifice was erected in 1861 at a cost of about \$1000. Repeated communications to the pastor of this church and the Methodist Episcopal church at Pleasant Brook for a more extended history met with no response; consequently we are unable to present a more detailed history.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

at Pleasant Brook erected their first house of worship in 1847. The present edifice was erected in 1866 and repaired in 1869. (For history of Methodist Episcopal church, South Valley, see history of Methodist Protestant church.)

ROSEBOOM IN THE REBELLION.

Roseboom responded promptly to her country's call for volunteers to strike at the armed head of Rebellion, and many of her brave sons were offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of our country. The following is a list of those who entered the service from this town, as compiled by David W. Bailey:

121st REGIMENT.

James H. Barrett, enl. in Co. E, Aug 1, 1862; killed at Salem Chapel, May 3, 1863.
 Stephen A. Crocker, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 6, 1862; died in Libby prison.
 Ten Eyck Howland, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; killed at Hatcher's Run, April 6, 1865.
 Wm. H. Taylor, enl. in Co. E, July 29, 1862; killed at Wilderness.
 Peter Simonds, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 1, 1862; dis. July 9, 1865.
 David W. Bailey, enl. in Co. E, July 28, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, wounded; dis. May 25, 1865.
 Walter H. Seber, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; killed at Salem Chapel, May 3, 1863.
 Samuel Page, enl. in Co. E, Aug. 3, 1862; killed at Salem Chapel, May 3, 1863.
 John W. Manzer, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Orville Sutphen, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 7, 1862; dis. June 23, 1865.
 Philander G. Crocker, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. June 23, 1865.
 Wm. H. Rinehart, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. July 9, 1865.
 John H. Brandon, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. July 9, 1865.
 Albert W. Willson, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. July 9, 1865.
 Alexander Simonds, enl. in Co. E, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. June 23, 1865.
 Eugene Park, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. July 9, 1865.
 Eli Oaks, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 1, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Peter Crounse, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 7, 1862; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va.
 Wm. H. Tucker, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
 David A. Fink, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 4, 1862; dis. 1863.
 Helen Pearson, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 7, 1862; died of fever at Bakersville, Md.
 John M. Lovejoy, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; dis. June 9, 1865.
 Allen Lovejoy, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 3, 1862; transferred in 1864 to Invalid Corps; dis. 1865.
 Jacob Maccoy, enl. in Co. G.
 Jabez D. Wilson, enl. in Co. G; killed at Fredericksburg.
 Josiah McGraw, enl. in Co. G.
 Wm. H. Smith, enl. in Co. G.
 Thos. J. Griffin, enl. in Co. E.
 Oliver Uttman, enl. in Co. G, Aug. 12, 1862.
 Nelson Short, William Short, Fenimore Short.
 Albert D. Sutphen, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Edwin Snyder, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Edwin Hunt, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 William Van Dewerker, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Daniel Hartorn, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 James Scramdlin, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; killed Oct. 19, 1864.
 Harrison Hadsell, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Reschels Haskins, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Ebenezer Sheldon.
 Chas. P. Dieffendorf, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Alfred Coonrad, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; killed at Sator's Creek, April 6, 1865.
 Archibald Bullis, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Conrad Matice, E. B. Thompson, Albert Coonrad, Oscar Tilapough.
 David Gardner, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; missing at Winchester.
 Lorenzo W. Uttman.
 William Hicks, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; d's. June 25, 1865.
 Ephraim Putnam, Abram Tenkelpough, Stephen Dornell, Peter Pechtel, Abram Bancroft, Albert Olds, John Stanton, John Jenkins.

152^d REGIMENT.

James Armstrong, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 John Gleeson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Alfred Jacobs, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Wm. H. Hadsell, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 James H. Miller, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 E. W. Butler, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Cornelius Putnam, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Wheeler Sullivan, dis.; recruited.
 D. E. Sullivan, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 David A. Maier, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.

Wm. Town, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 John L. Butler, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 John Post, Jr., enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Madison Dickenson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 John J. Hamlin, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Smith H. Crocker, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Charles Hamilton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Henry S. Lovejoy, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Charles Hill, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Hiram Butler, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 James H. McKinley, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Amos Crouns, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Oscar A. Brown, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Michael P. Agen, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Aaron L. Putnam, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Francis McComerick, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Simeon Reno, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Asa M. Waldroff, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Macnis Greenwald, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Harrison Greenwald, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Charles E. Low, enl. in the 14th U. S. Inf., April 3, 1862; in battles of Ball Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Snicker's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R., Laurel Church, South Side R. R.; d's. April 3, 1865.
 Charles J. Barrett, enl. in the 51st Regt., in 1861; subsequently transferred to 2d U. S. Cav.; died in 1863.
 Nat Miller, enl. in the 51st Regt., in 1861.

The following enlisted in Berdan's 1st U. S. S. S.

William Huddleston, Charles Herron, Edwin W. Marks, John Phinney,* and Daniel Jones.

The following also enlisted from this town, but we are unable to give the date of enlistments or the regiments to which they belonged:

John Pecktel, Frederick Olds, William Seber, Isaac Keller, Nathan Baker, Richard Bogart, Matthew Dann, Henry D. McDowell, Edwin B. Coonrad, James Coon, Henry Patten, Russel Thorp, George W. Sho, Ephraim Mead, and John McBute.
 Jacob W. Salisbury, enl. Aug. 4, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY ROSEBOOM.

Henry Roseboom, the subject of this memoir, is a worthy representative of an old and honored name. He was born on the premises he now occupies in 1811. He obtained his education at the old Cherry Valley academy, then one of the foremost educational institutions in the land. He was in the mercantile business in New York until 1835, when he returned to his native county to manage his father's estate, and has since remained here. His father purchased 2000 acres of land, lying in the present towns of Middlefield, Cherry Valley, and Roseboom, the whole of which, except a few acres, is now owned by the subject of our sketch.

In 1843, Henry Roseboom united in marriage with Cornelia Rutgers Livingston, and their family consists of the following: Levantia Livingston, wife of Rev. H. U. Swinnerton, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cherry Valley; Catherine Augusta, Mary Elizabeth, Abram Hendrick, Jacob Livingston, Ruth, William Campbell; Cornelia Livingston died in infancy.

Mr. Roseboom has ever manifested a lively interest in agricultural matters, and is one of the present active members of the Otsego County agricultural society, of

* Killed at Wilderness.

which he has officiated as president. Politically he is a Democrat, and an uncompromising advocate of the principles of that party. He has never sought political distinction, but has often officiated in various offices to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens. He was supervisor of the old town of Cherry Valley prior to the organization of the town of Roseboom.

Mr. Roseboom is a communicant of Grace church, Cherry Valley, and has been warden since the organization of the parish; to him is largely due its organization and present prosperity.

Mr. Roseboom is a prominent and enterprising citizen, and ranks among the more influential men of the county.

JOHN W. STERRICKER, M.D.,

son of Thomas and Jane Sterricker, was born in the county of York, England, in October, 1814. His parents emigrated from the mother country to America when he was a lad, settling first in Canada, where they remained for a period, and subsequently came to this State and located in Cherry Valley.

Dr. Sterricker early chose the medical profession as his



J. W. Sterricker M.D.

vocation in life, and commenced his studies with Dr. De Forest, of Plattsburg, N. Y., when about twenty-one years of age. He subsequently pursued his studies with Dr. Lewis Storrs, a prominent physician at Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. He was also a student at the Vermont medical college. He commenced the practice of medicine in 1840, and has been in active practice from that time to the present, a period of nearly forty years.

Politically he is a Republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles of that party. In 1842 he married Marian Sutphen, a native of Roseboom, and their family consists of four children, viz., Jane, Mary, John W., Jr., and Adelaide, all living with their parents.

Dr. Sterricker has ever manifested an interest in the public welfare, and has repeatedly represented his town in the board of supervisors. He was also supervisor of the old town of Cherry Valley in 1854, the year when Roseboom was set off. He has also officiated in other official capacities, among which may be mentioned loan commissioner, notary public, etc. Dr. Sterricker's life has been one of activity and usefulness, and he justly merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens.

His son, John W. Sterricker, Jr., is also a physician, having graduated from the Albany medical college in 1875, and is now in practice with his father. He is the present supervisor of Roseboom.

GEORGE BARRETT.

George Barrett was born in Springfield, Otsego Co., Sept. 19, 1818. He is the youngest son of Deacon Benjamin Barrett, who came from Wilton, N. H., in 1811, and settled in Springfield, where he died in 1844. His business was that of tanner and currier. The subject of this sketch was brought up to the same business, and in the fall of 1845 came to what is now the town of Roseboom, and purchased a small waterpower and tannery of Ezekiel Smith, which he has enlarged from time to time as his business increased, adding steam and other modern improvements, until it now has a capacity of eight thousand sides of leather yearly.

Mr. Barrett was married, in 1851, to Miss Elizabeth O. Gilchrist, daughter of Daniel Gilchrist, who settled in Springfield soon after 1800, and died in 1866, aged eighty-four years; he was a farmer by occupation, and a leading man of his day. Mr. Barrett is a man of domestic character; has never sought public office, although he has held the office of supervisor and other town offices for several years.

His only child, Samuel, is engaged in the mercantile business at South Valley.

CHAPTER LXX.

TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Locations—Pioneer Events—Incidents—First Town Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from Organization of the town to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population.

THIS town was originally embraced within the bounds of Cherry Valley, from which it was erected March 3, 1797. It is one of the northern tier of towns, and bounded as follows: on the north by Herkimer and Montgomery counties; on the east by Cherry Valley and Middlefield; on the south by Middlefield and Otsego; and on the west by Otsego, Richfield, and the county of Herkimer.

The surface is a rolling upland. A high prominence, east of the head of Otsego lake, called Mount Wellington, rises to the height of four hundred feet. The soil consists

chiefly of a black and yellow loam, and is well adapted to grazing and agriculture.

Looking back one hundred and fifteen years, to the year of our Lord 1762, we find this pleasant and prosperous town, with its many comfortable habitations, its school-houses and its sanctuaries, its sweet hills and cultured vales, one unbroken wilderness, a wild and romantic country indeed; then with springs and brooks, rocks and dells, forest-trees, and wild mountain-flowers, the charming lake, calm as an infant asleep, or sparkling as a gem set amid the hills. But no house of God was there, no human habitations, no cattle grazed among the pastures, no gardens or orchards of fruits beautified a single acre of the rich soil. The wild beast was here, the fox, the bear, and the panther, and the wilder red man pursued his game on the streams and amid the forests. In the year 1762, thirteen years before the war of the Revolution opened, the first settlements were begun, five families taking up lands, viz.: that of John Kelly, Richard Ferguson, and James Young in the eastern section of the town, also by Gustavus Klumph and Jacob Tygart at the head of the lake. Very few were added to the number until after the war, though here and there a house constructed of rude logs sprang up on some hill or within some secluded vale. Cherry Valley had been occupied for twenty years by a company of Presbyterians, originally from Scotland, but a portion of the colony—that coming in 1719 to Londonderry, in New Hampshire—emigrated hither in 1741. Rev. Samuel Dunlop was their minister. Their growth, though the town then included many of the present surrounding towns, was very slow. In 1752, twelve years after the first settlement, there were but eight families in the place, and in 1765, twenty-five years from the settlement, there were but forty families.

It is difficult for us to form a just conception of the country as it was when the first five families commenced a house amid these forests and hills. Cherry Valley was but a little hamlet far out in the woods, a remote outpost of civilization in the *distant* west, as viewed by the inhabitants of New England and the dwellers on the Hudson. A few German families had occupied lands along the Mohawk, and up the Schoharie creek; but on leaving these streams, north or south, the settler at once advanced into the primeval forest, and *westward* the entire country, with few exceptions, reaching to the Pacific ocean, was a vast unexplored wilderness. Indian trails were the only paths in any direction, and, what added vastly more to the disagreeableness and hardships of the times, it was a period of great public excitement, alarm, and peril. The French and Indian wars had hardly been concluded, and the terrible conflict of seven years with England was hastening on. The few scattered inhabitants then occupying this region were kept under almost constant apprehension of danger and attack from hostile Indians, who bore no special friendship to the English, much less to the actual settlers in their ancient domains. The war broke out; thirty-three individuals from the towns of Cherry Valley, Springfield, and Middlefield espoused the American cause as soldiers, and consequently the remnant of the settlers were left in a defenseless condition. So seriously exposed at this time did the people in this region regard their situation that they caused a letter to be written

to the county committee for relief. It bears date of June 3, 1776, and was penned by Rev. Mr. Dunlop.*

The committee of the county were unable to comply with this request, and a petition of similar purport, signed by several of the inhabitants, bearing date of July 1, 1776, was addressed to the honorable members of the Provincial congress of New York, and the request was granted. Springfield had many representatives in the colonial army, who did gallant service during that long and arduous struggle.

In the battle of Oriskany, in which the insidious efforts of the traitorous party to lead over this region to the enemy was foiled, there were soldiers from this town, and among them Captain Thomas Davy, grandfather to the three brothers who still reside on the paternal acres, James, Jeremiah, and Harvey. He went forth to the fight after bidding good-bye to his wife and two little ones (then living in a log house burned the next summer by Indians), but never to return. He was doubtless shot in the battle. The noble white steed on which he rode was returned, and his bereaved widow's first fears of his fate were started by his familiar whinnying, heard at the distance of a mile. This was in August, 1777. In June of the following year, five months previous to the bloody massacre in Cherry Valley, the great chieftain and captain of the Six Nations, Joseph Brant, came to Springfield with a party and burned the town, carrying away several prisoners, among them John and Jacob, two sons of Mr. Tygart, who were taken to Canada. "Brant collected together the women and children into one house, and there left them uninjured,—an act of mercy not always followed by his allies." Among the houses burned was one owned and occupied by Mr. Spalsbury, a few rods north of the present residence of Mr. Daniel Franklin. Another was that of Widow Thomas Davy; she had prepared dinner for the men, and was about calling them from the field when she saw the Indians approaching, and hiding herself in the woods and her child beneath her skirts her eyes witnessed the destruction of her dinner and her home; and that night she made her way, with no attendant save her little son, to the nearest fort, several miles away. These invasions and perils put a stop to the further settlement of Springfield for some years. Most if not all the inhabitants fled away and remained till after the war, and peace and security were restored. Some returned, as the names of Young and Ferguson and Klumph in the immediate succeeding years are found on the town and church records.

The close of the Revolution witnessed an influx of settlers who were anxious to secure homes in this fertile and picturesque region.

Among the first who threaded their way into the wilderness was John Cotes, who emigrated from Pomfret, Conn., and located in the town in about the year 1780, on premises now owned by Daniel Springer, east of what is now known as the Middle village. In his native State he was a neighbor of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and with him served in the Colonial army. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, then only sixteen years of age. His family consisted of the following children, viz.:

* See page 13.

Evan, Erastus, Matilda, John, Davis, Prudence, Levant, and Albert. Only two survive, Levant and Albert; the former resides in Batavia, N. Y., and the latter in this town. Mrs. A. A. Cotes Winsor, widow of Davis, resides at Springfield. Evan Cotes was supervisor of this town from 1821 to 1826 inclusive. Davis officiated in the same capacity in 1848 and Albert in 1855.

A sturdy and honored pioneer was Benjamin Rathbun, who came from New England and located in the south part of the town, on premises now owned by a great-grandson, Williams Rathbun. Numerous representatives of the Rathbun family are numbered among the prominent citizens of the town. Levant W. Rathbun, who was born in this county in 1824, is an influential citizen, and represented Springfield in the board of supervisors for the years 1870 and 1871.

John, James, and Robert Young were among the pioneers and extensive land-holders of the town. This family was closely identified with pioneer events, and did much to advance the welfare of the town. Although more than a century has rolled away since the first representatives of this honored family came to Springfield, many descendants are yet found in the vicinity.

The Basingers were pioneers in the north part of the town, near where Mrs. Jacob W. Basinger now resides, in district No. 3. Other early settlers in this vicinity were the Spalberys and Pickets.

A worthy pioneer was Moses Franklin. Two sons, Daniel and Henry, reside in the town. Daniel was supervisor in 1863 and 1864, and sheriff in 1870 to 1873.

The Bradts and Abner Cooke were pioneers in the east part of the town.

Calvin Smith, father of Calvin P. Smith, Esq., was also a pioneer at East Springfield.

The first merchant in this vicinity was one Ormston, a native of Scotland and graduate of Edinburgh college.

The first post-office was established at Springfield, with William L. Bigelow as postmaster, who held the office about thirty years.

Elisha Hall was an active pioneer at Springfield Centre, locating upon the site now occupied by the hotel of Jacob Casler. He was active in advancing the interests of the place, and erected a foundry which for many years drew about the town a knot of intelligent and industrious mechanics. The locality was known as Hallsville, subsequently changed to Springfield Centre. Mr. Hall was a skilled mechanic, and attained considerable notoriety as the inventor of the Hall threshing-machine. He removed to the vicinity of Rochester, where he died. A son, Hayden Hall, is a resident of New York city.

Aaron and Bond Bigelow were pioneers at Springfield. William L., a son of Aaron, was the first postmaster in the town, and held the office about thirty years.

A worthy pioneer and native of the Green Mountain State was Luther Smith, who emigrated to this town in about 1791, and located in East Springfield on the farm subsequently known as the Vedder farm. He opened one of the first hotels in the town. He subsequently removed to Canajoharie, Montgomery county, where he died in 1873. Of his family only one, George O., resides in the town. He

is a prominent citizen, and represented his town in the board of supervisors in 1876-77. Helen M., John C., and Martin L. are residents of Canajoharie; J. M. is deceased.

Many soldiers of the Revolution who had served in that sanguinary struggle from other States subsequently found their way to Springfield; and prominent among that number was Robert Wood, who, with his son Samuel S. Wood, came from Rhode Island in 1797, and located about two miles southwest from Springfield Centre, on premises now owned by the widow of Joseph Wood. Samuel S. remained there a short time, and removed to the farm now owned by Hiram R. Wood, Esq., where he died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was an active pioneer, and erected a carding-machine at the Centre, at that time called "Hallsville." Two sons, Hiram R. and Samuel J., and two daughters, Mary A., wife of R. O. Burnham, and Winona, reside in Springfield, and Sarah E., wife of Philip H. Potter, in Cooperstown. Henry S. is deceased. Hiram R. is a successful merchant at Springfield Centre, and was supervisor of the town in 1859-60.

The Bradt family were early settlers in the east part of the town. Henry Bradt was chosen a commissioner of roads at the first town-meeting which was held, April 4, 1797.

The name of Hayden is closely identified with the history of the town of Springfield. Hezekiah Hayden was a pioneer, settling on lands south of the Centre now owned by Hiram R. Wood, Esq. His family consisted of twelve children. Henry Hayden is an enterprising business man at Jackson, Michigan, a banker, and president of a railroad. Levi is a resident of New York city, and superintended that great engineering feat of modern times, the explosion of Hell Gate. Albert is a prominent citizen, of Michigan. One daughter of this family, Mrs. Elisha Hall, survives.

The Lindseys were pioneers east of the Centre, on lands now owned by R. J. Bringlow. The house erected by this family upon their advent into the town is still standing. Samuel Way, Squire Crafts, and George Stillman also early located in this vicinity.

A pioneer on the road leading to Stewart's patent was Don F. Herrick, a prominent citizen and sheriff of the county. The Colemans were early settlers in the west part of the town, where some of their descendants now reside.

General Walter Holt was a leading pioneer. A son, Walter, is an attorney in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. Calista married C. L. Flint, and resides in Delaware Co., Iowa. She inherits much of the sterling character of her father. She was appointed by the State government of Iowa to assist in superintending the affairs of that State at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876, and herself superintended the erection of the Iowa State house, one of the finest State buildings on the grounds. One representative of the Holt family resides in this town, Lucy Holt Kinney, now at the advanced age of ninety-four years. This venerable old lady is still possessed of much of her youthful vigor of mind and body. William Wyeoff was an early settler, and served in the War of 1812. He died in 1877.

The most eccentric person, perhaps, that ever dwelt within the bounds of Springfield was Daniel Thurston. He was an easy, careless, Rip Van Winkle sort of personage, wore his hair long and braided, and went hatless in the coldest weather. He was locally famous as a fiddler, and it is related of him that, one winter's night, while fiddling, some one ran to him with the intelligence that his house was on fire. "Well," said he, "melt some snow and put it out!" Phyluria Thurston, sister of Daniel, now at the advanced age of eighty-five years, educated the Rev. Hiram Hutchins, a Baptist clergyman of Brooklyn. Linus Thurston and wife, aged about eighty-three years, reside in the vicinity, and during the autumn of 1876 stood at the same box picking hops.

The Allens were a prominent family in this vicinity. A hotel was kept by a member of this family, which was a popular resort for "ye military men" in the days made memorable by the soul-stirring general trainings. Numerous descendants of this family are residents of the vicinity. The Thayers, Loseys, and Wilseys were early settlers.

Daniel Hewes was a worthy pioneer on the turnpike-road. He lived to see Springfield transformed from a comparative wilderness to one of the finest farming regions within the Empire State. He died at the advanced age of about ninety years. Numerous descendants reside in the town. The Snyders were also early settlers in this vicinity.

Deacon Sterling Way was a pioneer on lands now owned by a son of Deacon Martin Way. He was an active man, and is said to have been the first person baptized in the Baptist church west of Albany.

Deacon John McKillip was a prominent pioneer, and the first supervisor of the town, and officiated in that capacity for a period of twenty-one consecutive years.

The following extract is taken from Dr. W. T. Bailey's excellent work, entitled "Richfield Springs and Vicinity," published in 1874: "A correspondent of *The Otsego Republican* says, 'There are now living in one school district in the town of Springfield, near the shore of Otsego lake, the following ten persons whose united ages aggregate seven hundred and sixty-four years, being an average of seventy-six years each, viz.: William Thayer, aged eighty years; Mrs. William Thayer, aged seventy-five; Andrew Gilchrist, aged eighty-seven; Linus Thurston, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. Lyman White, aged seventy-eight; Horace Coleman, aged seventy-six; Mrs. Hoke, aged seventy-four; Miss Thurston, aged seventy-six; Aaron Peck, aged seventy; Mrs. John Weir, aged seventy.'"

The following over ninety years of age are living in the town: Andrew Gilchrist, Nicholas Genter, Mrs. Kinney, and Mrs. King.

Among the earliest and prominent settlers of this town was Isaac White, who was born in Brimfield, Mass. He came to Springfield in 1789, and located on premises now owned by David Taylor, about two miles north of the head of the lake. He served gallantly in the War of the Revolution, and was wounded in the battle of Bennington. His family consisted of the following, viz.: Martha, Sarah, Cynthia, Alfred, Almond, Lyman, Almira, Armenia, Lyman and Susan. Lyman married Mary Donaldson Cary, daughter of Colonel Richard Cary. The family consisted

of the following, viz.: Maria Theresa, Grenville Temple, John Randolph, Jacob Jamison, Ann Cary, and Harriet Amelia, all of whom, together with their parents, were born in Springfield. All are living, except Jacob Jamison and Harriet Amelia. Her two eldest—Maria Theresa and Grenville Temple—reside with their mother on the old homestead where they were born. John Randolph resides in Iowa, and Ann Cary is the wife of W. G. Smith, of Cooperstown. Mrs. White, although now at the advanced age of eighty-two years, retains much of her youthful vigor of mind and body. She occupies the premises where she was born in June, 1795.

Mr. Grenville White has in his possession an interesting relic, being a chair which was brought to America by the White family, who came in the "Mayflower." This old relic is rendered doubly interesting to this family from the fact that in it was placed Isaac White when taken from the battle-field of Bennington. It is, without doubt, the oldest relic in the United States.

A prominent settler and large land-holder in this vicinity was Colonel Richard Cary, who settled in 1793. He married Ann Lowe, daughter of Cornelius P. Lowe. His family consisted of Cornelius, Cornelius Lowe, Richard, Elizabeth, Ann Lowe, Cornelius, Nathaniel Dowse, Louisa, Mary Donaldson, Helen, Amelia, and Harriet, all of whom are deceased, except Mary Donaldson, widow of the late Lyman White, mentioned above.

James Whipple was also an early settler in this town.

An early settler and extensive land-holder was George Clark, father of G. Hyde Clark. The following description of George Clark is given by Hon. Levi Beardsley, in his reminiscences: "Looking up to the north, over the blue expanse of waters may be seen a high headland jutting out into the lake, where stands Hyde hall, the splendid and costly residence of the late George Clark, now owned and occupied by his son. Mr. Clark, the elder, was an Englishman by birth, and came to this county a few years after the Revolution. He was a descendant in the direct line from Lieutenant-Governor Clark, a former provincial governor of New York, from whom the late George Clark derived a large landed estate in this county, as well as other portions of the State, and in other States also.

"George Clark encountered at an early day much opposition from his tenantry. The tenure by which they held their lands was not in accordance with the views of our citizens generally. For many years I was a tenant under Mr. Clark, and always found him kind and gentlemanly, so that I wanted no better landlord. To do justice to his memory, I wish to state, as the result of my honest and unbiased judgment, that had tenants treated him with respect and kindness, and paid him the rents honestly due to him, they would have had no good right to complain, but they disliked the relation of landlord and tenant, and hence he was frequently annoyed with insolent demands which his high English notions of *strict right* would not allow him to concede. He would be as obstinate as they, and hence collision. He was a man of extensive reading, well informed, social in his feelings, hospitable to all with whom he was on intimate terms, and I believe a strictly honest man.

"Mr. Clark in his feelings was thoroughly English. He delighted to have his dinners got up in old English style, with the best of roast beef and mutton, garnished with such delicacies as the lake and country afforded, and just such as his countrymen, who knew how to appreciate good things, would order were they the caterers, and in these particulars he hardly ever failed to excel." George Hyde Clark now occupies Hyde hall, and is the largest land-holder in the county.

Henry Davy, son of Colonel Thos. Davy, was born in this town in the year 1773, and died in 1829. He was the father of eleven children, viz: Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Margaret, James, Clara, Charles, Selinda, Jeremiah, Henry Harvey, and Catharine, six of whom are still living, the oldest being seventy-seven and the youngest sixty-one. Three of the brothers, James, Jeremiah, and Henry Harvey, have always lived in town, James still occupying the old homestead.

Henry Harvey has two children, viz: Eunice Elizabeth and James Harvey.

Silas Gray came to this town from Madison Co., N. Y., in the year 1816. In about the year 1825 he set out the first hops in Springfield, which was probably the first in the county. He reared a family of four children, two of whom are living.

John Marshall, now a resident of the town, was an early settler.

Benjamin Huntington was a pioneer surveyor, who located in the northern part of the town. A son, Benjamin, resides in Washington. The Warners and Roots were pioneers.

Thomas Eckler is an honored pioneer, who located in the western part of the town.

Other early settlers were Nathaniel Sikes, Elakim Sheldon, Ichabod Griggs, Peabody Cook, the Waldrats, William Gilechrist, Henry Genter, William Hardy, Jedediah Beach, Robert and James Kelley, William Johnson, Eli Parsons, Robert Ferguson, Josiah Root, James Holden, Jonathan Moffatt, Alexander Sprague, John Rice, Israel Lathrop, Thomas Crippen, David Little, Benjamin Hicks, Paul Keyes, James Holden, Henry Moore, Samuel Herrick, Robert Hammil, Deacon Purple, Reuben Seeley, James Ferguson, the Van Brunts, and the Shipmans.

The following old record is of interest:

A statement of votes taken for senators in the town of Springfield, at the annual election opened on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, at 10 o'clock A.M., and closed on the second day of May, at 6 o'clock P.M., A.D. 1799, viz.:

Joseph White, thirty-six.
Moss Kent, seventy-seven.
Vincent Mathews, sixty-two.
Isaac Foot, six.
Jedediah Peck, four.

We certify, that the above is a just and true statement of the votes taken for senators at the aforesaid election.

Given under our hands at Springfield, the 3d day of May, 1799.

JNO. MCKILLIP,
ANSON GREEN,
JOHN COTES,
CONSTANT BROWN,
ALEXANDER SPRAGUE,
Inspectors of Election.

JACOB MORRIS, Esq.,
Clerk of the County of Otsego.

There are four small villages in this town, Springfield Centre, Springfield, Middle Village, and East Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE,

the largest village, is beautifully located within a short distance of Otsego lake, and is in daily communication, by stage, with Fort Plain, on the New York Central railroad, and also with Richfield Springs and Cherry Valley. During the summer season it is brought in close communication with Cooperstown by stages which connect with the lake steamers. It is pleasantly located in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is a prosperous and progressive village. It contains two churches and the following business interests: general stores, H. R. Wood, E. O. Millis; hardware, G. W. Van Devere; grocery, Myron Hilsinger; hotels, "Casler House," Jacob Casler, proprietor; "Central Hotel," L. Edwards, proprietor; flouring-mill, George Tunnicliff; wagon-shop, George Egerson; blacksmith, John Olive; meat-market, Armstrong & Lewis; select school, B. F. Austin; postmaster, John Losee; Western Union telegraph, H. R. Wood, manager; cheese-factories, "Springfield Centre factory," Gaddes, Wilkerson & Co.; "Springfield factory," Hiram R. Wood; millinery, Miss Julia Rurry.

Springfield Centre has a beautiful cemetery, containing eleven acres, situated on an eminence a short distance north of the village. It is one of the finest rural cemeteries in the county, and reflects much credit upon the enterprising citizens of the vicinity.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held at the "meeting-house" in Springfield, on the 4th day of April, 1797. Eli Parsons, Jonathan Moffatt, and John McKillip, esquires, being present. The following officers were chosen:

Supervisor.—John McKillip.

Town Clerk.—Eli Parsons.

Assessors.—Samuel Crafts, Paul Cook, and Robert Ferguson.

Commissioners of Roads.—Henry Bradt, Josiah Root, and James Holden.

Overseers of the Poor.—Jonathan Moffatt and Alexander Sprague.

Constables.—John Coats and John Rice.

Fence Viewers.—Peabody Cook, Benjamin Rathbun, and Israel Lathrop.

Poundmaster.—Thomas Crippen.

Commissioners of Schools.—David Little, Eli Parsons, and Benjamin Hicks.

At this meeting licenses were granted to the following persons: Thomas Crippen, Paul Keyes, Alexander Sprague, James Holden, Josiah Root, Henry Moore, Samuel Crafts, Samuel Herrick, Robert Hummel, and Abner Cook.

The following have served the town as supervisors and town clerks from 1797 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1797.....	John McKillip.	Eli Parsons.
1798.....	" "	Samuel Crafts.
1799.....	" "	Anson Green.
1800.....	" "	" "
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "

Supervisors.		Town Clerks.	
1803.....	John McKillip.	Anson Green.	
1804.....	" "	" "	
1805.....	" "	Joseph McGee.	
1806.....	" "	" "	
1807.....	" "	Anson Green.	
1808.....	" "	" "	
1809.....	" "	William Van Brunt.	
1810.....	" "	" "	
1811.....	" "	" "	
1812.....	" "	" "	
1813.....	" "	" "	
1814.....	" "	" "	
1815.....	" "	" "	
1816.....	" "	Selah Havens.	
1817.....	" "	" "	
1818.....	Rufus Tracy.	" "	
1819.....	" "	" "	
1820.....	" "	Wm. H. Van Brunt.	
1821.....	Evan Cotes.	" "	
1822.....	" "	" "	
1823.....	" "	" "	
1824.....	" "	William Baker.	
1825.....	" "	Wm. H. Van Brunt.	
1826.....	" "	Rufus Tracy.	
1827.....	Henry Harvey.	Abner Cook, Jr.	
1828.....	Daniel Gilchrist.	Wm. R. Scollard.	
1829.....	Wm. Baker.	Wm. Powell.	
1830.....	" "	Benj. Barrett, Jr.	
1831.....	Benj. Huntington.	Rufus Tracy.	
1832.....	" "	" "	
1833.....	Henry Harvey.	Benj. Barrett, Jr.	
1834.....	" "	" "	
1835.....	Wm. Baker.	" "	
1836.....	Henry Harvey.	" "	
1837.....	" "	" "	
1838.....	Danl. Gilchrist.	Isaac Merriam.	
1839.....	Wm. Rathbun, Jr.	" "	
1840.....	James Wilson.	Benj. Barrett, Jr.	
1841.....	Benj. Barrett, Jr.	Moses N. Hinds.	
1842.....	" "	Martin Young.	
1843.....	" "	" "	
1844.....	Zebulon Willoughby.	Davis Cotes.	
1845.....	" "	Seth H. Field.	
1846.....	James Reed.	Calvin P. Smith.	
1847.....	Warren Fly.	Mark Carroll.	
1848.....	Davis Cotes.	Danl. L. Keyes.	
1849.....	John F. Scott.	" "	
1850.....	" "	Martin Young.	
1851.....	Benj. Barrett.	" "	
1852.....	Lewis Whipple.	Hiram R. Wood.	
1853.....	Martin Young.	" "	
1854.....	" "	" "	
1855.....	Albert Cotes.	James G. Parshall.	
1856.....	Theodore F. Pier.	John B. Hitchcock.	
1857.....	John Scollard.	Danl. L. Keyes.	
1858.....	" "	Saml. J. Wood.	
1859.....	Hiram R. Wood.	John G. Fowler.	
1860.....	" "	" "	
1861.....	Hawley R. Cary.	Edwd. S. Frances.	
1862.....	" "	" "	
1863.....	Danl. Franklin.	Arthur Wood.	
1864.....	" "	Saml. J. Wood.	
1865.....	James W. Shipman.	Geo. W. Vandever.	
1866.....	Danl. Gilchrist.	" "	
1867.....	" "	" "	
1868.....	Alfred Van Horne.	Adna B. Armstrong.	
1869.....	" "	" "	
1870.....	Lerant W. Rathbun.	Geo. W. Vandever.	
1871.....	" "	" "	
1872.....	Granville T. White.	" "	
1873.....	" "	" "	
1874.....	Sheldon A. Young.	" "	
1875.....	" "	" "	
1876.....	George O. Smith.	" "	

• The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—George O. Smith.

Town Clerk.—George W. Vandever.

Justice of the Peace.—Daniel Z. Burley.

Collector.—William H. Palmer.

Overseer of the Poor.—Herbert Small.

Town Auditors.—Henry H. Davy, Harvey Young, and R. T. Van Horn.

Constables.—Abram Hooke, Wm. H. Babcock, and Samuel S. Sheldon.

Excise Commissioners.—Henry Franklin and Daniel McRorie.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865, Springfield had 20,034 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$1,628,255. There were 4554 acres of plowed land; 7015 of pasture, and 6959 of meadow; bushels of spring wheat harvested, 168; bushels of winter wheat, 504; bushels of oats, 46,023; winter rye, 30; bushels of barley, 5022; bushels of buckwheat, 8863; bushels of corn, 9028; bushels of potatoes, 22,879; bushels of peas, 3896; bushels of beans, 163; pounds of hops in 1864, 386,088; pounds of tobacco, 1800; bushels of apples harvested, 21,088; barrels of cider, 654; pounds of maple sugar in 1865, 12,754; pounds of butter, 93,060; pounds of cheese, 340,320.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 4361; in pasture, 7458; mown, 8525; tons of hay produced, 10,939; bushels of barley produced, 2348; buckwheat, 10,112; corn, 9585; oats, 72,467; spring wheat, 97; winter wheat, 2155; beans, 23; peas, 456; pounds of hops produced, 211,625; bushels of potatoes, 26,007; pounds of butter, 85,844; cheese, 4865.

Area.—Springfield has an area of 26,522 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$860,010, and the equalized valuation, \$663,050.

POPULATION.

1800.....	1586	1845.....	2256
1810.....	1846	1850.....	2322
1814.....	1961	1855.....	2463
1820.....	2065	1860.....	2510
1825.....	2572	1865.....	2291
1830.....	2816	1870.....	2622
1835.....	2548	1875.....	1945
1840.....	2382		

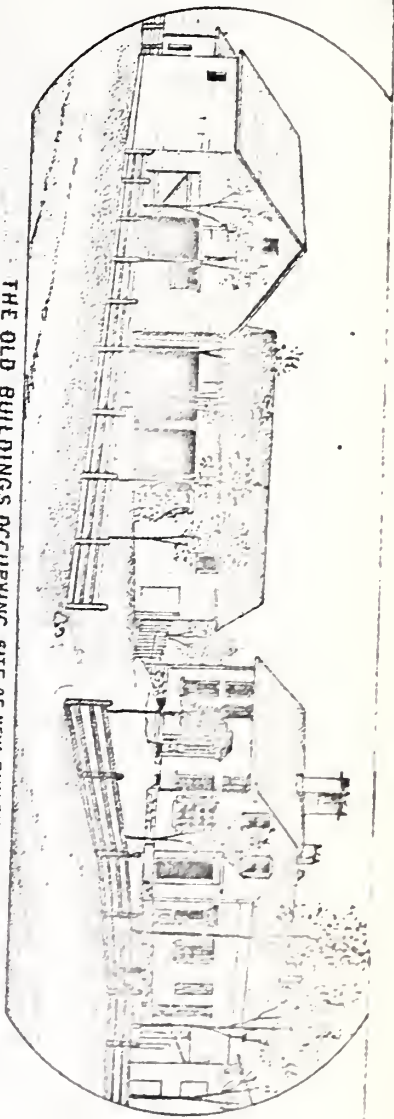
CHAPTER LXXI.

TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD—Continued.

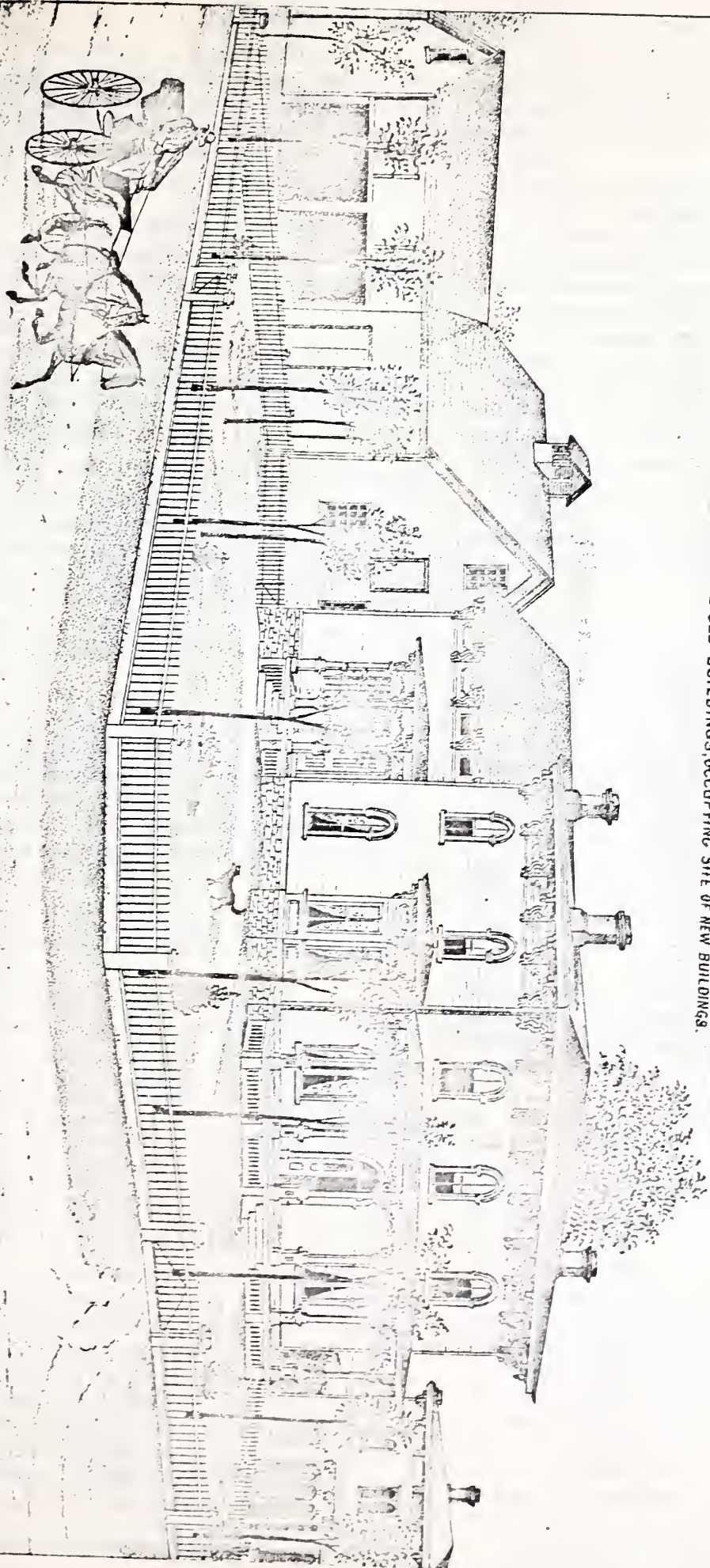
The Baptist Church of Springfield Centre—Universalist Church, Springfield Centre—Presbyterian Church of Springfield—Methodist Church of Springfield—Episcopal Church of East Springfield—Evergreen Lodge, F. and A. M.—Rising Sun Lodge, F. and A. M.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church located at Springfield Centre was organized at the middle village, by Elder W. Bentley, in 1787, and was the first religious organization in the town of Springfield. This organization was effected at the house of N. Dike, and among the first members were J. Winter, J. Heth, S. Way, H. Stonell, and N. Dike. J. Winter was the first church clerk. The first pastor was Elder William Farman. The following have served this church as pastors from 1803 to the present time. The date given is the time of beginning of pastorate: Elder Calvin Hulburt, July 14, 1803; Rev. Jacob Knapp, April 23, 1805; Elder Stephen Hutchins, June, 1829; Elder John Sawin, June, 1830; Elder William B. Curtis, June, 1833; Elder Daniel Robinson, July 27, 1834; Elder Wm. W. L. June 12, 1840; Elder H. H. Huff, Feb. 11, 1843; Elder G. W. Gates, June 28, 1845; Elder Charles Purcell, Sept. 30, 1847; Elder A. C. Wilder, Nov. 25, 1848; Elder L. Casler, May 29, 1852; Elder M. Brunson, April 28, 1855; Elder H. Hammon, April 1, 1856; Elder —



THE OLD BUILDINGS, OCCUPYING SITE OF NEW BUILDINGS.



Sage, April 1, 1858; Elder O. Eastman, April 1, 1860; Elder W. C. Gun (date not given); Elder S. J. Douglass, April 1, 1869; Elder L. Casler, April 1, 1875. The church is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 84, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. L. Casler.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This church was organized at Springfield Centre, in the year 1854, with 15 members. Among those instrumental in its organization were John Losee, O. Shipman, and D. Franklin.

The first pastor who officiated for this church was the Rev. Mr. Sage. The society was without a church edifice until the year 1857, when a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$3500.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPRINGFIELD* was organized in about the year 1796. It was occasionally visited by missionaries from Connecticut, prominent among whom was Jedediah Bushnell, who remained with the little church several months, and his labors were greatly blessed by an outpouring of the Divine Spirit. In his report to the trustees of the Connecticut missionary society, in the year 1800, he speaks of a fruitful revival having been held here, etc.

Thus it is clear this church was in existence prior to 1800, and in its infancy was nurtured by missionaries, and increased by the visitation of the Divine Spirit. Probably the church was formed several years before. It was now in a state quite removed, spiritually, from a church at its organization. As evidence of an earlier origin, we find in the records of the Baptist church, under date of Sept. 13, 1798, the following entry:

Chose Deacon Bond Bigelow, Deacon Tenant, and Brother Benjamin Allen as a committee to meet a committee of the *Presbyterian order*, to agree on what part of the time each one shall occupy the meeting-house.

Also on the records of the Presbyterian church of Cherry Valley, under date of Jan. 4, 1797, the following minute:

Met, agreeable to a notification, to consult whether the society will consent that Rev. Mr. Nott (their newly-elected pastor) shall preach any part of the time in Springfield: Rev. Mr. Spaulding was voted chairman. A letter from the trustees of Springfield addressed to the trustees of Cherry Valley was read, requesting the consent of this society that Mr. Nott should preach at Springfield, not exceeding half the time, in which a vote was taken whether the society would accept the proposals of Springfield society, which was not carried in the affirmative. Voted, that the trustees be requested to return an answer to the people and trustees of Springfield. Meeting dissolved.

Among the first members were John McKillip and his wife, Mrs. Fanny Young McKillip, John Young and wife, William Thompson and wife, James Young, Robert Ferguson, Mrs. Jerusha Griggs, James Kelly and wife, and Mrs. Gitty Van Vost. The first settled pastor was Rev. Andrew Oliver, a native of Scotland, who was installed in 1806. A movement was soon after started for the erection of a church edifice, in the circulation of a subscription paper, and in 1807 the sum of \$1507.46 had been pledged, and in 1809 a building 50 by 55 feet square was erected. This edifice

fronted the east, with a steeple 13 feet square, surmounted by a tower 46 feet in height. The land on which this building stood was donated by Major John Tennant and Dr. Little.

In less than two months after Mr. Oliver's installation, Dec. 2, 1806, a Congregational church was organized at the school-house in the west village, of twenty-four members, and commenced the erection of a house of worship at nearly the same time with the Presbyterians. It, however, was never fully completed by them. It stood on land near the residence of Mrs. A. C. Winsor, and was sold to the Baptist society in 1813. The church had but one minister, the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was installed by an ecclesiastical council, June 30, 1807. He remained but a short period. In 1813 the church gave up its separate organization, and its members united with this congregation.

In the record of this Presbyterian society, under date of July 15, 1811, we find a singular minute indicating a regard for church behavior not always cherished, and a mode of punishing offenders not over terrible. It is as follows:

At a meeting of members of session, trustees, and a number of members of the First Presbyterian society at the meeting-house, Robert Lothridge was appointed to return to the minister the names of all such young persons who behave unbecomingly in the gallery during the time of public worship.

An event quite small in itself, yet indicative of great progress for the times, and helpful to religion, was the purchase of a church bell in 1816. This, I am told, was chiefly owing to the influence and exertions of Captain Ishi Parmele, late from Killingsworth, Ct. For several years the town appropriated money by vote to have the church bells rung at nine in the A.M., at twelve M., and at nine in the evening. Before this there was no church bell in the more pretentious surrounding towns, nor indeed in all this region. Mr. Oliver's ministry continued near thirteen years, the church growing in strength and stability; and though no special seasons of revival were enjoyed, there were ninety-seven admitted to the church during his ministry, fifty-five of whom were on profession of their faith. He was a man sound in doctrine, and faithful in preaching, and, by catechetical instructions to the youth, impressed truth as he had opportunity. Mr. Oliver had many warm friends, faithful to the last. He was honorably dismissed by Otsego presbytery, in the year 1819, and continued to reside in town until his death, March 24, 1833, at the age of seventy-one years.

The following have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time, viz.: Andrew Oliver, Aaron Putnam, Edward Fairchild, James C. Howe, Oren Hyde, Leland Wilcox, Richard Montgomery Davis, Samuel Moseley, Solomon J. Tracy, Charles F. Beach, Daniel Van Valkenberg, Samuel N. Robinson. The church is now under the efficient pastoral care of Rev. P. F. Sanborne, who commenced his labors in 1869. Mr. Sanborne has manifested a lively interest in the affairs of this church and people, and its present prosperity is largely due to his untiring energy.

In these historical reminiscences of this Presbyterian church, special mention ought to be made of those members

* Abridged from History of Presbyterian Church, by Rev. P. F. Sanborne.

that have served as ruling elders. During the period of eighty years of this church's existence there have been twenty-three of them, and none of them unwisely chosen, none of them proving on trial unworthy of their office, or so faulty in any degree as to lose the confidence of the brethren and come under censure for crime or immorality. The mention of their names will stir very pleasant memories in many minds, and incite those who now occupy that responsible position "to use their office well." I will name them in the order of their ordination: John McKillip, Esq, John Young, William Thompson—the session at the organization; George Oliver, 1808; James King, 1811; Eliakim Sheldon, James Kelley, 1814; Jedediah Beach, Benjamin Barrett, William Hamilton, 1822; James Whipple, 1830; Richard B. Sikes, Benjamin Rathbun, Charles Fitch, Asahel S. Brown, 1835; Benjamin Jacobson, George Burnham, 1841; James R. Ferguson, 1859; Elisha W. Stannard, James E. Buell, 1866; James N. Durfey, Ephraim O. Beach, James Hood, 1875. A goodly catalogue indeed, three of them serving more than thirty years, viz., Messrs. McKillip, Sikes, and Burnham. Is there a church in the country that for eighty years can show a better record of its ruling elders, for integrity, good judgment, harmony in counsel, and sympathy in co-operation for Christ's kingdom, soundness in the faith, and elevated piety?

Though the first ministers, and the first elders, and the first generation of members have nearly all died and passed to their long account, the church still lives.

One family—we dwell in him;
One church—above, beneath;
Though now divided by the stream—
The narrow stream of death.

One army of the living God,
To his command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

Oliver has long since gone, and Putnam, and Fairchild, and Howe, and Hyde, and Wilcox, and Davis, and Mosely, and Van Valkenburgh, from the ministers; and from the ruling elders, McKillip, Young, Thompson, Oliver, King, Sheldon, Kelly, Beach, Barrett, Hamilton, Whipple, Sikes, Rathbun, Fitch, Brown, Jacobson, and several hundred that in less conspicuous, but quite as serviceable ways, prayed and struggled in all the experiences of private membership in this church of God.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The earliest definite trace found of any Methodist Christian in this vicinity is that of the first Willsey family, which settled on the hill that now bears the family name. They came from Washington county not far from 1790, though probably a little earlier. And this family were, when they came into their new wilderness-home, of the "sect everywhere spoken against." And, though coming into the forest to found a pioneer home, they continued faithful to their sympathy for "circuit preachers." It does not appear whether

Mr. Willsey was then a "member of the society," but his wife, Sally, was, she having been converted and joined while living in Washington county. Other families of the same way of faith were soon there, one of which was Mr. Pinckney's.

At this time "Otsego circuit" is named in the general minutes, and reported with 80 members, Freeborn Garrettson presiding elder, with P. Wagner and Jonathan Newman circuit-preachers. It was without doubt a circuit of some four hundred miles in extent, over which each preacher was to pass once in four weeks, thus giving preaching in every place once in two weeks. In 1792, Garrettson was still presiding elder, with J. Newman and James Covell as subordinates, and that year 207 are reported in society. This increase in numbers indicates that some efficient work had been done, for 127 persons brought into the folds of Christ is no unworthy success for two preachers for one year. The following year Thos. Ware was presiding elder, and Zebulon Kankey and Moses Crane were on this circuit, while J. Newman and D. Bartine were on the Herkimer circuit. This evidences that the work was increasing and that circuits were coming to be less extended as to area, but increasing as to "preaching places" and numbers in society or class.

The general course in those days was for the preachers to make a plan as to "preaching places," and be as regular as the stars in their orbits in filling those, and no new point was to be taken into the plan until a conference of the preachers interested could be had; yet, if any one had strength, and there was a new opening, he was permitted to add to his labors, but first he *must* fill his plan. And it would seem that if it were possible for men to do works of supererogation, surely these men would have accomplished them. For, while filling the plan they were continually going into new sections, prospecting for a more elaborate or more efficient plan. So that every year saw large efforts to increase the fullness of the work of God.

In the year 1794, Thos. Ware was still presiding elder, with S. Weeks, E. Canfield, and J. Wooster as preachers. And this year there was reported 324 members. The following year there was but little change.

In the years 1796-97, John McClaskey was presiding elder, and in this last year J. Egbert and Jonathan Newman appear upon the circuit, reporting 378 members. And in this report we find authentic data, which, joined to the remembrances of Aunt Rachel Hardy, give us assurance that the home of Peter I. Walrath was one of the "preaching places" in Springfield at that time. John McClaskey was not in this section after the year 1797, and Mother Hardy was then a little girl of eight years of age, and very definitely remembers Mr. McClaskey, and describes his personal appearance, especially his hair, which was long and having an outward curl at the ends. This preacher was presiding elder, and came to her father's house to preach and to attend quarterly-meeting.

The name of Newman is also associated with Methodism in this immediate section, and in fact is more so than any other of the early preachers, which arises from the fact that he lived in a house that formerly stood a little northeastward from Mr. Walrath's home. This Mr. Newman also taught

* Abridged from Rev. G. B. Fairhead's "History of Methodism in the Town of Springfield."

school in the district, preaching at the same time. His wife also taught the district school; and our aged sister, as does also Mr. Nicholas Genter, remember him as teacher, they attending school together. The remembrances of Mr. Genter are very clear regarding the preachers, and the services which were stately held at Mr. Walrath's. And as Mr. Newman's name does not appear on the minutes later than 1799, in connection with this section, we may safely say that Methodism was quite well rooted in this soil, and in hearts in Springfield, early in the history of this community. And we may be doubly assured of this when we know that the earliest recollection of the children of Peter I. Walrath is of their father and mother being Christian people, and manifesting it daily by family worship. So also the testimony of Mr. Nicholas Genter, who had his home in the family for three years in his boyhood. Mr. Genter told me but the other day that he remembers very well that at that early day Mr. Walrath's home was called a Methodist tavern, from the fact that the "circuit-preachers" were so frequently entertained. And I judge that all will be ready to admit that he was not a whit poorer for his Christian hospitality.

That there was a class-society at this point as early as 1795, or before, is more than presumable. For in those days wherever two who believed in God and loved Methodist usages were found they were formed into a class, for the faith was strong, and works heroic, and they expected the little one to grow. And the probabilities are that here were more than two, for Mr. Genter's mother was also of those who feared the Lord, and lived a life of prayer, and loved the Methodists.

Adolphus and Coonradt Pickard's homes were also very early places of worship. And the barn belonging to Mr. Jerry Davy, and standing some little way north of his house, has seen many Methodist meetings at this early time. There also must have been places on Willsey hill where the same kind of service was regularly had. One day when Hiram, who is now near eighty-five, was a small boy, being with his father, who was working in the woods near a bridle-path which led from this section, suddenly heard a clear, strong voice singing, and, looking in the direction of the sound, he soon saw a man coming towards them from the south, who asked Mr. Willsey if he knew where there was a place near there where a Methodist preacher was to meet an appointment, and was answered "yes, at my house," and they immediately went home. Services were held in the evening, the preacher using as his text the words, "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." Hiram says that, little boy as he was, he was deeply affected by the earnestness of the preaching. This minister traveled at this time on foot, having a portmanteau fitted round his neck, one part of it resting forward and the other resting behind, in which would have been found a Bible, hymn-book, and no doubt a few books of close theologic lore. For, though it was rare to find one among these early workers who had been even through a classical building, there were many who, being so soundly converted, saw that it was necessary to drink deep draughts of wisdom from the works of the Christian fathers. And many a one of those old veterans were so untiring in their pursuit of knowl-

edge that they outstripped many who, in these latter days, receive their diplomas from the hands of college presidents. And there were not a few, even in those days, who were giants in the presence of those who then felt glad of the honor which their Alma Mater had conferred upon them. But however much or little they had of the wisdom which may be gathered from books, it was rare to find one who had not received large measures of the wisdom which God has promised to give liberally and upbraid not.

Now, having fixed the fact of the early advent of Methodism in this community, it will not be advisable to continue year by year, and will just say that, having a list of preachers and presiding elders who served in regular order, as the years passed by, and reading this list to Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Genter, they remembered some name in every year, and some of the persons they recall with great distinctness.

I may say that Mr. Walrath was quite a helpful man in all these means of grace, being a class-leader and taking considerable of a leading position in the singing of those earnest services, and was also licensed as an exhorter, but as to exercising himself as such, I have found but little information. In 1804 the Rev. Benj. Bidlack and J. P. Weaver were on the circuit, both of whom are remembered; Mrs. Hardy remembering Mr. Weaver because he would talk to the young folks about their souls' salvation, and this in the presence of the family, which she now candidly says she did not like. And most other young people are just the same, especially when spoken to in the presence of others. In this year I find in a memoir of one of the old workers a reference to a class in Warren, consisting of Robert Heustis and wife, and his son Jonathan, Elijah Peak and wife, Elizabeth Paddock and her son Benjamin. Here was a class of seven persons, and Mr. Robert Heustis was leader. Young Heustis had been converted somewhere about this time, as was also Benj. G. Paddock; and both of them came to be efficient preachers, and served this circuit in the after-years.

The names of Benoni Harris, a relative of John Harris, of Springfield, C. Giles, Peter Vannest, Isaac Puffer, Wm. Jewett, Samuel Ross, and Asa Cummings are definitely remembered, all of whom, and as many more, served this circuit previous to the year 1813, when it was reported with 390 members, though the circuit had been narrowed down very much since its early day of twenty years before. During these years there had been conversions at every preaching place throughout the plan, and in many cases marked revivals. Sinners who had been given over by established churches as nearly if not quite reprobates, were brought under the power of the truth, and by the Holy Ghost were transformed by the renewing of the mind, so that he who was called Legion was frequently sanctified and clothed, and came to his right mind. And many of these saved men came to be marvels of spiritual power, and unfrequently set down by the "settled pastors" as incorrigible fanatics. Such was the case with Benj. G. Paddock, as is manifested by this extract from his memoir.

Mrs. Paddock was a member of the Baptist church, but her son having been converted among the Methodists, at Augusta, Oneida county, and returning home she could but rejoice; and one day when Rev. Mr. Holcombe, the

pastor of the Baptist church, which was then in Warren, called to see the family, she expressed herself as greatly pleased at now having one of the family to go to heaven with her. When, naturally, he inquired who? And she answered, "My son Benjamin!" When he answered, with a smile of contempt, "Benjamin! I have as much again hope for the conversion of any half-dozen of the wickedest men in the town as I have for that of Benjamin, for they may be brought in by sovereign grace, but he has the poison of Arminianism so ingrained in his heart that it will be impossible to get it out of him." And in a little time after this, when the young man was being deeply exercised about his call to the ministry, he went to this same elder, earnestly inquiring for light and instruction; and after he had tremblingly opened his heart to him, the elder answered as follows: "Well, Bennie, I advise you to go home and ask your mother to make you a good strong cup of tea, when your head will doubtless feel better." Closing his advice with a laugh. Mr. Holeombe was not the only elder who acted the same. But this elder afterwards apologized to Benjamin, when he had heard him preach a few times. Paddock and Heustis were among the first of the many strong men who went out into the Methodist ministry from this circuit and county.

From 1813 to 1833, twenty years, I have been able to find only a bare shred of authentic history of our church. There are facts and figures, but I could not get the books involving the conference minutes. But I do find that, in 1816 and 1817, Abner Chase was on this circuit, and I find the testimony of his successors gives evidence that during his occupancy of the circuit there was a glowing interest at all the preaching places. For, as Rev. John Hamilton and B. G. Paddock came to succeed him, they found, including probationers, 551 members, which, as compared with 390, four years before, shows a very worthy increase. It was at about this time that that very eccentric preacher Lorenzo Dow came through these parts. An appointment was announced for him in the old Presbyterian church, and it was packed to its utmost capacity, and many were outside. A little misunderstanding as to who should preach then arose, when Dow turned on his heel, saying, "We will repair to the grove," and suiting the action to the word, got out of a window, and the people following *en masse*, sat on the ground and on boards and planks brought along for the purpose. And there, under the shade of the Parmelee woods, Dow standing on a stump, preached, as I am told, from these words: "In the midst of the street of it and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruit, and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

Whether this meteor-like, eccentric man was ever through this section more than once, I have not had the means of learning. This earnest man was related to the ancestors of Mr. D. Burley, of Springfield. But Methodism, while having had men who were quite exceptional in their modes, has depended upon methodic, earnest workers, and expected all to do their part to carry forward the great work of saving souls. So much was this the case that one writer of those times says that "everybody who came into the so-

cieties at that time was expected to be a worker." Another resolute preacher, by the name of Erkenbrack, was efficient in the work on this circuit, and evidences are numerous, showing that among Methodist societies where he labored there were revivals almost yearly.

In 1819 and 1820 Mr. Paddock, being stationed at Cooperstown, was greatly instrumental in helping in a marked revival which took place there. Mr. Paddock and the Presbyterian pastor worked together like Christian brothers, and seeing above a hundred added to each church. At this time revivals of great power took place all through the Methodist connections. During about this time another marked man was on this district,—Rev. George Gary,—who was born in Middlefield, Otsego County, but born again in the State of Connecticut, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Sabin, a Methodist preacher, and began to preach when he was sixteen, and, though a boy, was a marvel of holy eloquence, and he is still remembered with high appreciation by those who are aged.

During these years school-house preaching places came to be very common, and not a few circumstances arose where envious or hating spirits sought to lock the doors and keep out the preacher and the people, and nearly every school-house in Springfield, especially in this eastern part, has been at some time locked against them. All these years Methodist preachers had been more intent on saving souls and forming societies than in building church edifices. And thousands, yea, millions of souls will rise up in the last day and bless God that in the time of pioneer life these unwearied men of undaunted courage and mighty faith were among the cabins, the barns, and the school-houses, calling men everywhere to repentance, and saying the kingdom of heaven has come nigh unto you. And though while this kind of work was being done, and the workers were called by some people anything but ministers and Christians, yet as soon as any persons converted by their labors were found with the least desire of entering into another denominational fold they were greeted with a welcoming smile and a ready hand, and not unfrequently with the patronizing remark, "that it was wise of them not to stay among that fanatic sect." Yes, many a church would have died long ago but for the impulse in spirit and number it has received from a log cabin, a barn, or a school-house revival, wrought by the power of God through the unselfish labors of the circuit-riders. But the time came when Methodism began to build, for she had taken root to stay; and so it was in Springfield. And at this time many of the old family names of Springfield are found on the scanty records of those early times. The Hardys, Grays, Basingers, Burlingames, Carrols, Cooks, Parmelees, Arnolds, Dolphins, Fields, Francis, Ginters, Johnsons, Rathbones, Stockleys, Stockers, Shauls, Van Aukins, Pinckneys, Willseys, Scotts, and scores of others. Some of these remain, but the most of these names are now represented by their descendants.

But building time came; a meeting was called in harmony with the statutes of the State to organize a legal ecclesiastical body, and plan for the building of a church. The meeting then called was to convene at the school house at East Springfield, on April 8, 1833. And on that day it

did convene and methodically attended to the work, and during the year following the church was erected. From this time forward we have definite records of our progress as a church. Of the meeting for organization, Peter I. Walrath was made chairman, and Abram I. Arndt was secretary; and this resolution was passed: That the church be called the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield, and that five trustees be appointed for the society. The trustees elected were: Benj. Huntington, Benj. Stocker, Samuel B. Merrill, Richard W. Turner, Samuel Brewer. And the building committee consisted of Levi Gray, Samuel Brewer, and Brewster Conklin.

I do not find figures definite enough to enable me to specify the numbers in the various classes making up the society at that time. But it is very certain that the strength of the society was such as to make it flourishing, at least if we may judge from the standing of the minister who was appointed to serve the organized charge. Rev. Lyman Sperry was the first preacher, serving from 1834 to 1836, Andrew Peck being presiding elder, and during this incumbency there was a very marked revival, and a large increase in numbers. There are many who remember him. Andrew Peck was from a Middlefield family which gave five strong men to the ministry, one of whom is now a bishop in our church. Mrs. Grout is a descendant of this family. Mr. Sperry was followed by Benajah Mason, serving two years, and a marked revival on Willsey Hill took place at this time, transpiring in June of one of his years. Meetings were held in a large barn, now owned by Mr. Henry Van Aukin. From 1838 to 1840 Henry Halstead was pastor, and Z. Paddock presiding elder. Here was another son of this section brought up and converted at Warren; and his father and mother were buried in one of the Warren cemeteries. The mother of the two strong men—B. G. and Z. Paddock—loved her old familiar Bible so well that she instructed that it should be placed beneath her head in the coffin. Revival blessed the community under Brother Halstead, who was followed by Rev. Leonard Bowdish, from 1840 to 1842. Then Edward W. Breckenridge held the pastorate two years, and was the means of an extensive revival. He was followed in the pulpit by Lucius Cary Rogers, and the succeeding two years were filled by Henry Halstead again, and Lyman Sperry as the presiding elder. And the society must have been pleased and profited by seeing these men once more.

Next in order we find A. E. Daniles, two years, revival and all; then Moses L. Kern, two years, revival also. And during these years just mentioned most of the present older members were converted. D. C. Dutcher occupied the pulpit one year, 1853, followed by George C. Elliott. The members who are now fifty years old and above, speak of these years just mentioned as years when the society was in strong estate and large prosperity. This was the time of its marked success. At this time the parsonage tangle began, and its effects are not fully ended yet. How wise and firm and unselfish the counselings and administration of the church should be!

Rev. Joseph Shank, a man of marked ability, was pastor one year. Then Silas Comfort from 1857 to 1858. He was followed by Rev. George Parsons, a genial, earnest, faithful

man and minister, who was followed by Rev. W. C. McDonald, a resolute and vigorous minister, from 1861 and 1862. Rev. James Weeks filled one year and was re-appointed the second, but was by ecclesiastical consent changed for I. O. Bower, and with no advantage to the society. Rev. George Parsons again appointed, 1865-67, who labored faithfully in the interests of the church and with marked success. Rev. J. E. Marvin served two years, 1868-69. At this time the plan and labor of remodeling the church took place, at an expense of about \$3500. After this, in quick succession, followed as pastors Revs. G. Mead, L. B. Gray, Father Houghton, Frederick Gates, and J. E. Marvin, again; and lastly, Rev. G. B. Fairhead, 1875-77. The presiding elders who have served during these later years, and who have rendered their measure of counsel and help to our Zion, are Revs. I. Parks, Wm. Bixby, J. T. Wright, A. B. Gregg, and the present incumbent, A. E. Corse, who closes his very acceptable quadrennial with this year. During these last years the society has had something of a struggle. But everybody now in relation with the society feels that the church is again heading out to sea, well manned, and having a good prospect of a prosperous voyage.

No doubt it will be desirable to give the statistics of the society at present and in the more recent past. At the close of Brother Marvin's last year, there are reported in the minutes 69 members in full connection and 47 on probation, making a total of 116. And in the same report we find four children and fifteen adult baptisms. The next year shows 91 in full membership and 51 probationists, a total of 142. The last year 120 members in full and 10 probationists, total of 130, which shrinkage arose from the fact that some of the probationers had left the charge, and a few had received letters, and a few had died. The present figures stand: probationers, 16; members in full, 116; total, 142. The increase of membership of these more recent years was the result of the revival during the last year of Brother Marvin's administration, in which Revs. P. and L. B. Gray rendered much assistance. These two ministers were reared in this town and received their first license from this church, and a revival in the following year which began under the labors of Rev. O. Parker, an earnest evangelist, whose labors were blessed to many hearts. He conducted services three weeks at the Presbyterian church, the Methodist church fully uniting, after which the series of meetings were continued in the Methodist church for the period of three weeks or more. From these efforts both churches were considerably strengthened.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. S. Salisbury, pastor; Rev. L. E. Marvin, supernumerary; Rev. E. Everett, local deacon; Wm. E. Hardy, V. C. Snyder, and D. W. Gray, stewards and trustees; E. S. Francis, Charles Gray, C. C. Genter, T. L. Grout, and D. Buckus, stewards; Wm. Marks, L. W. Rathbone, A. Cook, and E. Bush, trustees; T. L. Grout, Sunday-school superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

The only church of this denomination in the town is located at East Springfield, and was organized at a meeting

* By J. Harvey Davy, of East Springfield.

held on the 25th of January, 1871, Rev. D. L. Swartz, rector Grace church, Cherry Valley, presiding. The following were chosen first officers: James H. Cooke and Sheldon A. Young, wardens; H. H. Davy, G. H. Fowler, S. Seward, T. L. Grout, Daniel Gilchrist, G. W. Branch, John Scollard, and Robert Walrath, vestrymen. The first rector after the organization of the parish was Rev. D. L. Schwartz, who was soon succeeded by Rev. E. F. Baker, the present rector.

The church was erected during the summer of 1874 at a cost of about \$3500, and was consecrated by Bishop Wm. C. Doane September 17, the same year.

Services had previously been held in Seward's Hall for a period of nearly eight years; the rectors of Grace church, Cherry Valley, Flavel S. Mines and D. L. Schwartz, and Charles Sykes, of St. Luke's, Richfield Spa, officiating.

The present officers are H. H. Davy and J. H. Cook, wardens; John Scollard, H. H. Davy, G. R. Fowler, Robert Walrath, S. A. Young, T. S. Fitch, J. H. Cooke, and Daniel Gilchrist, vestrymen. The names of the present members are Mrs. L. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. R. Walrath, Mrs. W. S. Guardineer, Anna B. Sinclair, T. S. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cooke, Mrs. G. W. Brauch, Mrs. R. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. John Scollard, Mrs. E. F. Baker, Susie and Nellie Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Davy, E. E. Davy, J. H. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Young, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Keene.

EVERGREEN LODGE, NO. 63, F. AND A. M.

This lodge opened by dispensation at Warren, Herkimer county, Feb. 1, 1855. Its first officers were as follows: A. L. Starkweather, W. M.; Rufus W. Crane, S. W.; Charles De Long, J. W.; Henry M. Beach, Sec. This lodge was subsequently moved to Springfield Centre, its present home. The present (1877) Master is S. R. Stewart.

RISEING SUN LODGE, NO. 135, F. AND A. M.,

now obsolete, was organized at West Springfield. Its charter was granted March 5, 1806, and the first meeting was held on the 19th of the following August, at which the following officers were chosen: Alexander Sprague, W. M.; Anson Green, S. W.; Jos. McGee, J. W.; Nathaniel Kimball, Sec.; Samuel Crafts, Treas.; Daniel Hewes, S. D.; Aaron Bigelow, J. D.; John Tennant, Jr., Steward; Daniel Gilchrist, Steward; Spencer Cone, Tyler.

This charter was granted by General Jacob Morton, Grand Master; Cadwallader Colden, S. G. W.; Martin Hoffman, Esq., D. G. M.; Hon. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Esq., J. G. W. This lodge continued in existence until some time in the year 1825, when it suspended, and its charter and jewels are now in the possession of Evergreen lodge.

SPRINGFIELD IN THE REBELLION.

Springfield responded nobly to her country's call, as the following record exhibits, being the names of those who enlisted from this town, as compiled by G. W. Van Devere in 1865:

Philip Y. Van Horn, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; prom. to sergt.; in battles of South Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; in battles with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley and Fort Fisher; wounded in charge on Petersburg, April 2; dis. July 5, 1865.

George L. Peck, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; in battle of Wilderness; killed in battle of Cold Harbor and buried on the field.

George W. Van Devere, enl. in the 66th Regt., Feb. 21, 1862, nurse; in battles of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.

Henry D. Wilsey, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 19, 1862; in battle of Yellow Bayou; dis. July 20, 1865.

Delos Colburn, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station; dis. July 20, 1865.

Alonzo Hardy, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; in battles of Mine Run and Reams' Station; dis. July 20, 1865.

Michael Skinnion, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 11, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Reams' Station; dis. July 20, 1865.

Barney Marqusee, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 5, 1861; in battles of Gaines' Mill, Bull Run, Rappahannock Station, and South Mountain; wounded; re-enl. in 186th Regt.; dis. June 2, 1865.

William S. Center, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; in battles of Petersburg and Weldon Roads; prom. to corp.; dis. June 26, 1865.

Edwin J. Winslow, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 19, 1862; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Deep Bottom, Mine Run, and Petersburg; dis. May 23, 1865.

Albert C. Heath, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded in battle of the Wilderness; died May 12, 1864.

Henry D. Oliver, enl. in Co. C, 16th Art., Sept. 25, 1863; in battles of Malvern Hill and Deep Bottom; dis. May 23, 1865.

Thomas Smith, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Gettysburg, Hatcher's Run, etc.; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. July 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Wilsey, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; dis. June 27, 1865.

Daniel Cosgrove, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Petersburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Mine Run, Reams' Station, and White Oak Swamp; wounded; discharged.

Henry T. Fergusson, enl. in Co. D, Berdan's Sharpshooters, Oct. 25, 1861; in battle of Hanover Court-House and Seven Days' Battle before Richmond; dis. Sept. 28, 1862.

Chas. T. Ferguson, lieut., enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., in Aug. 1862; in reserve at Antietam and South Mountain; dis. Nov. 10, 1862.

Edward G. Fergusson, enl. in Co. C, 16th Art.; in siege of Petersburg, etc.

John White, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Stone Ridge, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Mine Run, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, etc.; wounded at Petersburg; dis. July 13, 1865.

Alvey Wolfe, enl. in Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art., Aug. 16, 1864; in battles; dis. May 28, 1865.

Joel G. White, enl. in the 66th Regt., Feb. 21, 1862; in battles of Fair Oaks, Gainesville, Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, etc.; dis. Aug. 9, 1862.

James Jennings, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; in battle of Wilderness; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. July 18, 1865.

David Allen, enl. in Co. K, 2d Cav., Aug. 29, 1861; in battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Antietam, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, and Wilderness; in Shenandoah valley with Sheridan; dis. Dec. 28, 1863; re-enlisted in same regt.; dis. June 23, 1865.

James L. L. Casler, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Sept. 21, 1861; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, and Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner; exchanged March 1, 1863; dis. March 12, 1863; prom. to 2d Lieut., Co. B, Jan. 2, 1864.

George H. Howe, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of Hatcher's Run and Borden Plank-Road; dis. July 13, 1865.

William H. Nestle, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 15, 1862; dis. in 1863; re-enl. in the 20th N. Y. H. Art., in 1864; in battles of Petersburg and Hatcher's Run; dis. May 18, 1865.

Abram Allen, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 2, 1862; detailed as blacksmith; dis. June 30, 1865.

Robt. S. Christman, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 19, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Cedar Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek; dis. July 6, 1865.

James Bullis, enl. in Co. K, 2d Cav., Aug. 16, 1861; in battles of Second Bull Run, Cedar Run, and Antietam; dis. Oct. 14, 1862.

Alfred J. Christman, enl. in Co. K, 2d Cav., July 29, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Bull Run, and Reams' Station; killed at Reams' Station, June 30, 1864.

Isaac Whipple, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 29, 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg; died at Brandy Station.

John Wiles, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt.; killed in battle of Laurel Hill.

Richard A. Morse, enl. in the 66th Regt., Feb. 21, 1862; died at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1862.

Abel H. Morse, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; dis. Aug. 31, 1865.

Geo. J. Adams, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battle of Fredericksburg; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and sent to Andersonville; removed to Florence, S. C., and died Sept. 26, 1864.

James W. Vibbard, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Stony Ridge, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, and Reams' Station; dis. July 13, 1865.

- Stephen E. Louden, enl. in Co. D, 2d Art., Sept. 9, 1864; in battles before Petersburg and Richmond.
- John H. Louden, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 16, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, and before Petersburg and Richmond; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Bruce Shipman, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 5, 1861; in battles of Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Gettysburg; dis. Nov. 6, 1864.
- Ancil Thayer, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, Locust Grove, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; discharged.
- Lorenzo Gilmore, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Petersburg and sent to Florence, N. C., where he died Nov. 4, 1864.
- Peter Gilchrist, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; dis. Dec. 18, 1862.
- John Gilchrist, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 25, 1862.
- John Taft, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 24, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Hanover Junction; taken prisoner at Petersburg, and was in prison at Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence; exchanged Feb. 27, 1865; and dis. May 15, 1865.
- Parker D. Fay, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; rose from the ranks to captain.
- Philip R. Woodcock, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 4, 1861; 1st Lieut. by promotion; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; wounded at Fisher's Hill; dis. July 9, 1865.
- William W. Ayres, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; in battles of Mine Run, Reams' Station, and Morton's Ford; dis. April 18, 1864.
- George A. Woodcock, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 4, 1861; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; dis. Dec. 3, 1864.
- Ely Smith, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; dis. Dec. 6, 1862.
- Fitz James Ely, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 23, 1863; in battle of Petersburg, etc.
- Squire Phillips, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc.; dis. June 26, 1865.
- David Phillips, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, May 12 and 31, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor; killed in the charge on Petersburg, June 17, 1864; buried on the field.
- George Mereness, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 14, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Hanover Court-House; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Jacob A. Mereness, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt.; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hanover Court-House, etc.; dis. July 20, 1865.
- John W. Mereness, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 14, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Hanover Court-House; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.
- Isaac W. Druce, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Hanover Junction; taken prisoner at Petersburg, and sent to Andersonville, where he died, Nov. 16, 1864.
- Jesper Sullivan, enl. in Co. C, 16th Art., Sept. 23, 1861; in battles of Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg; discharged.
- Daniel Smith, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 18, 1863; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Station, Cold Harbor, Cemetery Hill, and Petersburg; dis. June 26, 1865.
- James B. Smith, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 26, 1863; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Poplar Grove Church, and Petersburg; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Patrick Sharkey, enl. in Co. C, 121st Regt., Aug. 19, 1862; dis. May 19, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment.
- Patrick Ward, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 29, 1863; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg; wounded at Petersburg; dis. June 27, 1865.
- John D. Smith, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; in battle of the Wilderness; wounded; dis. July 3, 1865.
- Elias Young, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of Mine Run and Morton's Ford; pro. to capt., Jan. 28, 1864; res. April 7, 1864.
- John Land, Jr., enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 22, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Deep Bottom, and Petersburg; wounded at Spottsylvania; pro. to capt., April 7, 1864; dis. Nov. 18, 1864.
- George Cook, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 14, 1862.
- John H. Doxtater, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in 1862; supposed to be dead.
- John Keyser, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; dis. in July, 1865.
- George W. Van Horne, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; in battles of Bull Run; discharged.
- John D. Sitts, enl. in Co. H, 75th Regt., Oct. 25, 1861; in battles of Cedar Mountain and White Sulphur Springs; dis. Dec. 10, 1862.
- Elijah Sitts, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Sept. 7, 1861; in battles of White Sulphur Springs and Cedar Mountain; dis. Jan. 16, 1863.
- Gilbert Wiers, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; served with the regt. nearly two years, and re-enl. in the 14th H. Art.; dis. June 22, 1865.
- William Wood, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 26, 1863; in battle of Pine Run; dis. July 21, 1865.
- Edwin Small, enl. in Co. M, 3d H. Art., in Oct. 1863; dis. July 1, 1865.
- William Small, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; died in Washington, Dec. 23, 1863.
- William H. Wall, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in 1862; captain.
- John Caine, enl. in the Harris Cav. in 1861.
- William E. Marks, enl. in Co. D, 1st U. S. S., in 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; dis. Nov. 26, 1864.
- John Plimney, enl. in Co. D, 1st U. S. S.
- George W. Devoe, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Sept. 21, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Wilderness; wounded, captured, and died in Andersonville prison.
- E. W. Powell, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; in battles of Gainesville, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Bull Run, South Mountain, Mine Run, and Gettysburg, where he was killed, July 1, 1863.
- James W. Van Horne, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 21, 1862; dis. April 14, 1863.
- Martin Van Buren, enl. in Co. C, 16th H. Art., Sept. 16, 1861; in battle front of Richmond; dis. May 29, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 16, 1863; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.
- John Van Buren, enl. in Co. C, 16th H. Art., Sept. 14, 1863; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Peabody Cook, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 30, 1862; in battle of Crampton Pass; dis. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Abner D. Cook, enl. in Co. A, "Bates' Battery," Sept. 1864; dis. in June, 1865.
- Edward Maxwell, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 24, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; wounded; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Wm. B. Root, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 2, 1862; dis. Aug. 15, 1863.
- Wallace J. Root, enl. in Co. F, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862; mortally wounded in battle of Spottsylvania, and died May 21, 1864.
- Benjamin Parks, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Hanover Court-House, etc.; dis. July 20, 1865.
- William H. Palmer, enl. in Co. I, 76th Regt., Sept. 22, 1861; in battles of Chancellorsville, Petersburg, Antietam, Wilderness, Bull Run, Weldon Railroad; wounded; dis. Dec. 2, 1864.
- Orville C. Parsons, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., July 22, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Rappahannock Station, and Funks Town; dis. May 20, 1865.
- David Van Buren, enl. in Co. C, 44th Regt., Aug. 9, 1861; dis. May 10, 1862.
- Minard O. Miers, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 3, 1862; dis. Dec. 13, 1863.
- George Whitman, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 14, 1862.
- Moses N. Hinds, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 6, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; wounded May 24, and died May 25, 1864.
- John D. Shaul, Lieut.-col. of the 76th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Nov. 29, 1862.
- James D. Winslow, enl. in Co. C, 16th H. Art., Oct. 3, 1863; in battles of Petersburg, front of Richmond, and Dutch Gap; dis. July 7, 1865.
- Joseph Winslow, enl. in Co. E, 6th Cav., Oct. 1861; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Lester N. Winslow, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Oct. 1861; killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.
- Walter Anderson, enl. in Co. C, 16th H. Art., Oct. 1863; in battle of Yorktown; wounded; dis. July 21, 1865.
- John Douglass, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 1863; in battles of Petersburg and before Richmond; discharged.
- Newton Tucker, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 5, 1862.
- Parker Coleman, enl. in the "Harris Cav.," in 1861.
- Delos Thayer.
- Charles B. Coburn, enl. Aug. 28, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg and Cedar Mountain; taken prisoner; discharged; re-enl. Sept. 18, 1863, in Siege Art. brigade band; dis. Sept. 25, 1865.
- Levi Coppernall, enl. in Co. E, 121st Regt., Aug. 3, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg and Sailor's Heights; wounded; died June 4, 1863.
- Daniel Allen, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; dis. Nov. 1, 1864.
- John W. Young, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Sept. 28, 1861, capt.; prom. to maj. Aug. 23, 1863; in battles of Gainesville, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; remained prisoner four and one-half days, and was recaptured by the Union forces, and May 5 was again captured by the enemy, and remained a prisoner until March 1, 1865; dis. March 4, 1865.
- Frank Isam, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., Dec. 1863; dis. June 27, 1865.
- Augustus Limburger, enl. in the 121st Regt., July, 1862; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Hanover Junction; taken prisoner June 22, 1864, and confined in Libby prison; dis. July 13, 1865.
- James Tucker, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 1862.
- Henry H. Hewes, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass and Antietam; dis. Feb. 23, 1863.
- Harrison Van Horne, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., July 21, 1862; in battle of Laurel Hill; wounded; in front of Richmond and Fort Barnham; dis. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Leroy Weldon, Courtland Cole, Byron Cole, Edgar Dewitt, and Olive Wickett.
- Alfred Vobler, enl. in Co. H, 21th Cav., in 1864.
- John S. Gorton, enl. in Co. B, 24th Cav., in 1864; died in New York.
- John Voorhies, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.
- Elijah J. Chappell, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Oct. 10, 1861; in battles of 2d Bull Run and Wilderness; taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville; supposed dead.
- Henry Cronse.

Moses Slochey, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in 1862.

John Brummer, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., in 1862.

John Brandon, John Slennon, and Joseph Sandford.

Charles Devoe, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.

James Owens.

Alfred Chapman, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; in battles of Gainesville, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Union, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Mine Run; killed at Gettysburg.

Francis Chapman, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., in 1861; in battles of Gainesville, Rappahannock Station, Cedar Mountain, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Union, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Mine Run; killed at Gettysburg.

David Dingman, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Stony Ridge, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Deep Bottom; dis. July 13, 1865.

H. M. Baird, enl. in Co. H, 147th Regt., Aug. 25, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna; dis. June 19, 1865.

George Eekerson, enl. in Co. C, 9th V. R., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg; dis. June 24, 1865.

Menzo A. Keller, enl. in Co. G, 97th Regt., Aug. 19, 1861; in battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Cedar Mountain, and Gettysburg; five times wounded.

Warren F. Salisbury, enl. in Co. K, 147th Regt., Sept. 1, 1864; in battles of Fair Oaks, Fort Harrison, and Fort Fisher; dis. May 11, 1865.

Adam Harlendorf, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Aug. 13, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Seven Days' Fight before Richmond, Centreville, and 2d Bull Run; dis. Jan. 14, 1863.

Luther J. Casler, enl. in Co. K, 2d H. Art., Feb. 1, 1864; in battles of Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna River, Ferris' Farm, and Cold Harbor; dis. May 15, 1865.

Oliver Carson, enl. in Co. A, 2d Cav., Sept. 15, 1861; in battles of Fredericksburg, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Winchester; wounded; dis. Jan. 22, 1863; re-enl. in 1863; dis. June 30, 1865.

John Greiner, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Lovardsville; dis. June 5, 1865.

Geo. D. Sitts, enl. in Co. D, 6th Cav., Sept. 5, 1864; in battle of Lovardsville; dis. June 5, 1865.

Daniel A. Young, enl. in Co. F, 93d Regt., in March, 1865; dis. May 11, 1865.

Lewis Bower, enl. in Co. C, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, and Mine Run; dis. June 9, 1865.

Wesley W. Dexter, enl. in Co. F, 16th H. Art., Dec. 14, 1863; in battles in front of Richmond, and Fort Fisher; dis. in June, 1865.

Joseph B. Watson, enl. in Co. M, 3d L. Art., Oct. 11, 1862; in battles of Wilson's Landing, Petersburg, and front of Richmond; dis. July 1, 1865.

Daniel H. Shaul, enl. in Co. G, 192d Regt., in March, 1865; dis. in May, 1865.

Henry Lambert, enl. in Co. M, 3d Art., Aug. 16, 1864.

Ingersoll White, enl. in Co. K, 185th Regt., Sept. 3, 1864; in battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Borden Plank-Road, Appomattox Court-House, and Peebles' Run; dis. May 30, 1865.

The following enlisted in the navy in 1864:

John Nelson, Thomas Bryan, and W. Bastian.

There are also the names of 64 men who were enlisted in Brooklyn, and credited to this town.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES H. COOKE.

Among the worthy pioneers of Otsego County was Abner Cooke, grandfather of James H., a native of Dartmouth, Mass., born Oct. 6, 1768. He settled in the northern part of the present town of Springfield in the year 1788. He remained on his original location a few years, and then removed to the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. His family consisted of six children, viz., Mrs. Susan Conant, John, Paul, Thomas, Abner Jr., and Daniel. Mr. Cooke was a pioneer inn-keeper, and the first "pettifogger" in Springfield. He was the graduate of no law school, neither had he sat under the tutelage of a Livingston, a Kent, or a Walworth; but he was possessed of a quick perception, coupled with sound judgment and

indomitable will, which caused him to be sought after by the early litigants, and many of the pioneer attorneys who had been trained in the "black-lettered lore" found in Abner Cooke a foeman worthy of their steel. His death occurred on the homestead farm, March 18, 1853.



James H. Cooke

Abner Cooke, Jr., father of James H., was a prominent and influential citizen. He was elected clerk of the county of Otsego in 1829, which office he held two terms. He subsequently moved to New York and entered upon the practice of law. He afterwards became a resident of Texas, and was chosen chief-justice of that State. He died, leaving the following children, viz.: William N., residing at San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Catherine Cornelia Pierce, residing in Boston; Commander A. P. Cooke, of the U. S. Navy; James H., and Mrs. Ann Thompson, residing in Springfield. Martha Frances Cooke, a daughter, died at the age of twelve years.

James H. Cooke was born in Springfield in 1841, and is still a resident of the town. He ever manifests an interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare, and is regarded as one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of the county. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, and is senior warden of St. Paul's church, Springfield.

ISAIAH COOK.

Isaiah Cook was born in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 28, 1839. His father, John Cook, died in 1841, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife died about the year 1823, leaving a family of six children. About two years after his wife's death he married Clara Genter, of Springfield. They have had five children, viz., David,



L.W. RATHBONE.

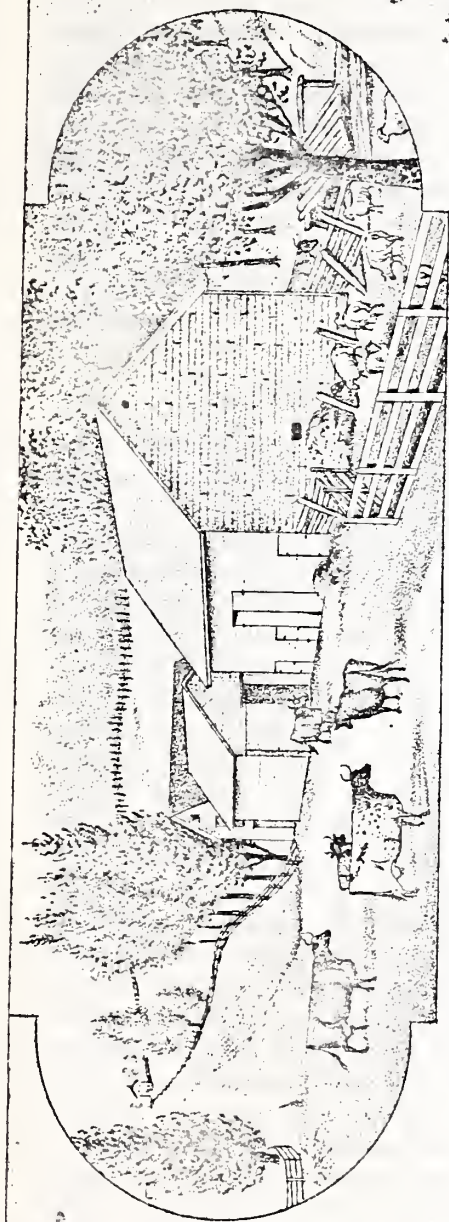


MRS. L.W. RATHBONE.

PHOTOS BY G.W. SMITH, COOPERSTOWN.



RESIDENCE OF L.W. RATHBONE, EAST SPRINGFIELD, OTSEGO CO., N.Y.



THE OLD BARN, PRESENT SITE OF NEW ONE.



Mary Ann, Amanda, Susan, and Isaiah, the youngest, the subject of our sketch. His father died when he was about two years of age. His mother married, when he was about five years of age, Mr. David Stocker. They lived on the farm in Springfield, but about two years after their marriage the children became separated and scattered, seeking labor and homes elsewhere. Isaiah Cook, as young as he was, chose the labor on a farm, and followed this with vigor until he was eighteen years of age. Having a fair education, both his mental and physical strength became more fully developed. About the year 1857 he began his life-work as a carpenter and joiner, which he has followed closely ever since (excepting an interval of two years spent on a farm), and expects to continue in that vocation. On July 4, 1860, he married Lovina Brown, of Albany, N. Y., who is a lady of culture and refinement. They have but one child, John Cook. This family—social, friendly, and kind—are universally esteemed.

Elsewhere in this book will be found an illustration of their home.

LEVANT W. RATHBONE.

The Rathbone family are among the oldest and most prominent in the town of Springfield. The great-grandfather of our subject was the proprietor of a large tract of land, embracing about 1300 acres, which he came in possession of and settled upon about the year 1780. This property descended to his nine children, the subject of our sketch owning a portion of it.

Williams Rathbone, Jr., the father of our subject, was born on the "Rathbone homestead," Feb. 13, 1800. His mother, whose maiden name was Jemima Greene, was a cousin of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. He lived his entire life on the farm deeded him by his father, obtaining his education in Albany. He took an active part in educational matters, and for many years was superintendent and inspector of schools. He was also prominently identified with the official history of the town; for several years he was supervisor, beside holding other offices of trust. He was a man of great energy and uprightness of character. He was possessed of high social qualities, genial and courteous, and won the esteem of all who came in contact with him. In business he was highly successful, and acquired a competency.

He was one of the prominent farmers of the county. He did much towards the improvement of the stock of the county. For several years he was president of the county agricultural society, and was a valuable contributor to *The Cultivator*, published at Rochester, N. Y., now the *Country Gentleman*.

He married Miss Mary Chewgo, a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., where she was born March 19, 1800. She was an amiable and intelligent lady, and possessed in an eminent degree those qualities of head and heart which endeared her to all who knew her. They were blessed with four children,—two girls and two boys,—Jacob C., Levant Williams, Dorlisa, and Augusta L.

Levant Williams Rathbone was born on the old homestead, Dec. 15, 1824. He received an academical education.

When he attained his majority he engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed, in connection with the milling business established by his father. Fully appreciated by his fellow-townsmen, he has been called to many positions of trust. For fifteen years he was the assessor of the town, superintendent of the poor for three years, and supervisor two terms. Like his father, he has taken a lively interest in educational matters, and has done much in that direction.

Mr. Rathbone was married in 1857 to Miss Levina A. Van Dusen, daughter of William Van Dusen and Elizabeth Ann Hollenbeck. She was born in the town of Egremont, Berkshire Co., Mass., June 17, 1825. When a child her parents removed to Montgomery Co., N. Y.; subsequently, however, they removed to the town of Middlefield, Otsego County, where they still reside.

The Rathbone family have filled a very important part in the history of the town of Springfield, and have marked the family name indelibly upon it. The subject of this sketch reflects credit upon his worthy progenitors, and is in every way worthy of the honorable position he holds among his fellow-townsmen.

CHAPTER LXXII.

TOWN OF UNADILLA.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—Incidents—Unadilla Hunts—Sherman Page, "Grand Sachem"—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1796 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Assessed and Equalized Valuation—Population from 1800 to 1875.

THIS was one of the three towns first organized after the formation of the county, being set off from Otsego on the 10th day of April, 1792. It retained its original dimensions until 1796, when the town of Butternuts, and *Suf-frage*, now Milford, and *Otego*, now Oneonta, were taken off. Its area was further diminished in 1822, when a part of *Huntsville*, now Otego, was set off, and a portion was added to Butternuts in 1857.

It lies at the junction of the Unadilla and Susquehanna rivers, and is the southwestern town in the county, bounded as follows, viz.: on the north by Butternuts; on the east by Otego; on the south by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Delaware county, and on the west by the Unadilla river, which separates it from the county of Chenango.

Its surface is a hilly upland, the summits in many localities rising to the height of 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. The soil along the valleys is fertile, consisting of an alluvial loam, while on the uplands a slaty and gravelly loam predominates.

The fertile valley of the Susquehanna early attracted the attention of those about to seek a home in the forests of the west, and it is said that the first white settler in the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Unadilla came prior to the Revolution; but of these we have no records or tradition pointing either to the places of their nativity

or the localities in which they squatted. Unadilla prior to the Revolution was wrapped in impenetrable mystery, so far as the white man is concerned. We know that it was a favorite resort of the Romans of the Forest, and that they built their camp-fires on the hillsides, and fished in the valleys. It was frequently, prior to and during the Revolution, traversed by Brant and his warriors, en route from Oquago (Windsor) to Cherry Valley and the region of the Mohawk. But it was not until peace had been declared that the permanent settlement of the town was made.

To trace the history of a locality from its beginning and note the many incidents of interest is a task that requires much careful research, and is attended with no small amount of labor and vexation. But, while it entails all these, there is a charm thrown around the hallowed remembrance of "ye olden time" which renders the task in a great degree one of pleasure, as "there's a melancholy sweetness in the name of days gone by."

The pioneers of Unadilla, with few exceptions, came from New England, and were well qualified to endure the hardships incident to the early settlements. The first settlement in the town was made along the Susquehanna river, on the present site of the village, in about the year 1789 or 1790.

VIEW OF UNADILLA IN 1808.

This village in 1808 comprised fifteen houses. The first house on the north side of the street going west was a sort of a "dug-out" or hole in the bank, in which lived a man named Morgan. He was evidently an itinerant, as nothing further is known of him. Next to this rude habitation, and on the same side of the street, stood a house owned and occupied by Curtis Noble. Coming on west lived Isaac Hayes, in a dwelling now occupied by a son, Clark I. Hayes. Following this stood a dwelling occupied by a soldier of the Revolution, named Amos Bostwick, where now is located a tenement-house which formerly belonged to Noble & Hayes. Where Frank Bacon now resides stood a shoe-shop owned and occupied by Fowler P. Bryant. Next to this, and on the same side of the street, was the house of Gurdon Huntington. This dwelling was erected prior to 1796, and is still standing, the only building among those built in that early day which has not been repaired or remodeled. While with the march of time other structures have been demolished and superseded by costly residences, neither the axe of the destroyer or the hammer of the artisan have touched the "old house," and it stands today and claims our attention as a remembrancer of the past and a relic of the eighteenth century. The building is now occupied by Peter Hodge. Next west of the Huntington house stood the domicile of Solomon Martin, a part of which was occupied by him as a store. This building occupied the site of the present residence of Edward B. Gardner. Following this came the house of Stephen Benton, which occupied the site of the present residence of a son-in-law, Major C. D. Fellows. Next lived Guido L. Bissell, on premises now occupied by Eli C. Belknap, Esq. The next and last habitation on this side of the street was a building occupied by Aaron Axtell, which stood on the site of the former residence of J. E. Owens, on premises now owned by Solomon G. Cone.

On the east side of the street, going west, the first house was that of Daniel Bissell, on premises now owned by H. C. Gregory. Samuel Crooker occupied the next house, which stood on the site of the present rectory of St. Mathew's church. From this point there was no building until the site now occupied the Unadilla hotel was reached; here stood a tavern kept by Dr. Nijah Cone. Next below the tavern was a house occupied by Jacob Hayes, since known as the Edson place, and now owned by P. G. Rifenbark. There was but one other building on this side of the street, and that was a rude structure, occupied by a Mr. Syster, on lands formerly owned by Daniel and Gilbert Cone, and now in the possession of Edward Wiedman.

The first grist- and saw-mill was erected prior to 1808 by Samson Crooker, which stood on the site of the present mills of M. W. Duley. Goods were supplied to the inhabitants first, to a small extent, by Dr. Huntington and General Solomon Martin, but the first regular merchants were Noble & Hayes, who occupied a building which stood near the present residence of H. Eells. The next regular merchant was Albert Benton, who opened a store in the fall of 1816, on the site occupied by the Fellows and North block and the store of Thomas G. North. This business was conducted by Mr. Benton as sole proprietor until 1823, when Major C. D. Fellows became associated with him, and except at brief intervals has been engaged in active business since with various firms. The business is now conducted by C. D. Fellows & Son, comprising Major C. D. Fellows and son, George B. Fellows.

Wright & Benjamin were also early merchants, who opened, simultaneously with Mr. Benton, a store formerly occupied by Dr. Huntington, who had discontinued business. This building is now located on lands owned by Nicholas Price, situated in the rear of the premises of L. L. Woodruff, fronting the river.

The settlers were not destitute of religious instruction, for as early as 1808, and probably previously, lay-reading was held by the Episcopalians in the school-house, Abijah H. Beach usually conducting the services. The first regular service was held by the venerable Father Nash, and in 1809 St. Mathew's church was organized.

Among the prominent pioneers of Unadilla, and one whose career was marked with honesty of purpose, uprightness, and a desire to alleviate the wants of his fellow-man, was Dr. Nijah Cone, of honored memory. He, accompanied by his wife, emigrated from Connecticut, and in 1808 settled in this village, and for some time kept a public-house, mentioned above as standing at that time upon the present site of the Unadilla hotel. He was a physician of large practice, and died in 1862, aged eighty-four years. His widow,—Lydia Cone,—now at the advanced age of ninety-one years, is living with her son, Lewis G. Cone, and is smart and active, and retains, in a remarkable degree, the vigor and elasticity of youth.

David Finch was an early settler, and located in about the year 1808. Two sons, D. O. and W. T. Finch, are residents of Des Moines, Iowa. The former is a prominent attorney.

Among the early residents of the village, none occupied a more prominent position in the affairs of village, town,

and county than Sherman Page. He was a prominent attorney, and occupied many positions of trust and responsibility within the gift of his townsmen. He was member of assembly in 1827, and a member of the 23d and 24th congresses, and associate judge of the county. He erected a house which stood on the site of the present residence of A. G. Owens. His family consisted of five children,—two sons and three daughters. Robert was an attorney, and removed to Flint, Michigan, where he died; the other son, Vincent, is a resident of Madison. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Arthur Yates, and resides in Waverly, N. Y. Mary and Maria, deceased, were twins. The former became the wife of William H. Emory, and the latter of Frederick A. Sands, Esq. Mr. Sands was one of the founders of the First National bank of Oxford, N. Y., and is ranked among the wealthy and prominent citizens of the county.

Henry Ogden came into Unadilla from Catskill. He was a prominent lawyer and a man of remarkable social qualities. He was member of assembly in 1820. He reared a family of four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Edmund A., was a graduate of West Point, and an active participator in the frontier wars. At the time of his death he was a major in the regular army. Richard and Frederick Ogden reside in California.

Curtis Noble, mentioned above as a member of the firm of Noble & Hayes, early merchants, was an energetic and useful citizen. He held various offices, and was several times supervisor of the town. In those days shad came up the Susquehanna in great numbers, and the inhabitants used to be astonished to hear the fact related that Curtis Noble shot a huge one out of the uppermost branches of a pine-tree. This singular feat was explained by the fact that Mr. Noble, by a well-directed shot, brought down a hawk, in the talons of which was the said shad! Two sons, George and Charles, now deceased, were residents of the village.

Mr. Noble's copartner, Isaac Hayes, was a man who did much to advance the interests of the village, and was prominent among the business men of the county. He was also conspicuously identified with the politics of the town and county, he having officiated as supervisor for ten years, and six years represented this county in the legislature as member of assembly. Two children reside in Unadilla, viz., a son, Clark I. Hayes, and Augusta, wife of Arnold B. Watson, a prominent citizen, who was member of assembly in 1840, and is one of the present directors of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. Mr. Watson has ever manifested an interest in educational matters, and was foremost among the progenitors of the Unadilla academy.

Among the earliest settlers was Daniel Bissel. The first town-meeting was held at his house. His advent into the town was rendered impressive upon the inhabitants by bringing with him a half-bushel of silver dollars. Here his life was passed, and here he died, and was buried on the banks of the Susquehanna. The present dwelling of H. J. Lamt stands on the spot where his remains were interred, which have long since returned to dust, and entirely lost their identity. No marble slab tells to the passer-by where rest the remains of this old pioneer.

Among others who located prior to 1796 was Dr. Gordon Huntington, who was a useful and honored citizen. Dr. Huntington was the first town clerk, and officiated in that capacity seven years; was supervisor in 1809, and from 1805 to 1808 was member of assembly.

An honored pioneer, and the first saddler, was Abijah Beach. Two daughters, Mrs. Daniel C. Hayes and Mrs. Thomas Noble, reside in this village.

The first cabinet-maker was William Wilmot, who emigrated from Danbury, Conn., and settled here in 1810. He erected the house in which his son now resides. The cabinet and furniture business established by him he conducted during life, and was succeeded in the business by his son, D. W. Wilmot, who has since continued it at the old place. One daughter, Mrs. Allen, resides in Chicago, and Louisa and Emeline live in the village with D. W. Wilmot.

Joseph Bragg was a leading spirit among the pioneers of Unadilla, and during many years was the owner of the village mills, and also rendered himself useful to the community and the traveling public as the proprietor of a public-house. Two sons are living, viz., Edward S. Bragg, in Fond du Lac, who was a soldier in the late Rebellion, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general; and Frederick, in Chicago, who is a prominent citizen, and has filled many municipal offices of trust and responsibility.

Dr. Edson and Dr. John Colwell were honored citizens, none of whose descendants now remain. They were locally popular, and eminent in their profession.

Another who contributed to make up the business of the village was Neil Robinson, a saddler and harness-maker, who came from Hebron, Conn., in 1813, and settled on premises now occupied by Widow Wright. He is still living in the village of Corning, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His wife was killed by lightning, Oct. 7, 1826.

Honored and upright actors in the early scenes were Daniel and Gilbert Cone, brothers of Dr. Cone. Gilbert was a justice of the peace and member of assembly. Daniel occupied no official position, but was held in high esteem by all.

An early tavern-keeper was Erastus Kingsley. The pioneer blacksmith was Aaron Axtell. The first tannery was erected by John Eells, who came from Walton in 1811, where his parents had settled in an early day. He was popular among his fellow-townsmen, and filled various offices, among which were justice of the peace and supervisor. He was one of the foremost in organizing the Presbyterian church; was one of the first deacons, and a ruling spirit of the enterprise. He died here in 1870, aged eighty-four years. A son, Horace B. Eells, and a daughter, Caroline, the wife of E. C. Belknap, Esq., reside in the village.

An honored pioneer, and owner of a large portion of the land upon which the village is located, was Stephen Benton, who came from Massachusetts and settled here in about the year 1800, on premises now owned by a son-in-law, Major C. D. Fellows. His family consisted of three children,—one son and two daughters. The son, Albert M., resides in Annapolis, Md.; Almira, deceased; Caroline, also deceased, was the wife of Major Fellows.

Among those who early located in the village and still reside here is Major C. D. Fellows. He came to Unadilla in 1816, then but fourteen years of age. In 1823 he married Caroline Benton, mentioned above, who died in 1871. He is a life-long Democrat, and has officiated in various positions within the gift of fellow-citizens. He has served several terms as supervisor of his town, and was elected to the assembly in 1844. Major Fellows is still in active business, and, although past the Scriptural age of three-score years and ten, retains much of his youthful vigor and ambition. He has two children living, viz.: George B., of the firm of C. D. Fellows & Son, and Elizabeth M., wife of Milo B. Gregory, both of whom are residents of the village.

Prominently identified with the interests of Unadilla and Otsego County, is Colonel Samuel North, who settled in the village in 1828. He has served in various official capacities, and is closely identified with the politics of his county and State. In 1849 he was elected county clerk, and in 1853 was appointed principal clerk in the apportionment office of the post-office department. He was soon after appointed one of the nineteen special agents of the post-office department, which position he held seven years. He held commission under Campbell, Brown, and Holt. Colonel North was the subject of considerable notoriety during the late Rebellion, being one of the number that were arrested and thrown into the old capitol prison at Washington, charged with forging votes. The legislature of 1863 passed an act requiring the governor to appoint agents, whose duties should be to visit Washington, "give general attention to the wants and interests of the volunteers from the State of New York," the "sick in hospitals," etc. Under this act Colonel North was appointed, and went to Washington in the discharge of his duties. About this time an act passed giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote. This, of course, was open to gigantic frauds, and no sooner had it commenced than charges and counter-charges of fraud were made by both of the political parties. Colonel North's office being the Democratic headquarters, he and two clerks were singled out as victims of the administration, and were arrested, and, without knowing the charge upon which the arrests were made, were thrown into the old capitol prison, where they remained several weeks in close confinement in indecent cells before their examinations were held. Finally, a trial was had before Judge-Advocate-General Holt, and Colonel North and his associates were found not guilty and discharged. The charges upon which he was arrested were without the slightest foundation; his keeper while in prison was a blasphemous wretch; and, taken all in all, this was a proceeding on the part of the administration over which the veil of forgetfulness may well be drawn. Colonel North has two sons residing in Unadilla, Thomas G. and Samuel S. North.

A prominent settler west of the village was Gardner Cone, who located in about the year 1814, on lands now owned by Samuel G. Cone.

Calvin and Lorin Gates emigrated from the "land of steady habits," and settled on the river-road in about the year 1810 or 1812, on lands now owned by their descendants. A son and daughter of Lorin survive, viz.: Jehial, who occupies the old homestead, and Nancy, the wife of Abram

Fleming, resides in Otego. William Gates, son of Calvin, occupies the homestead, and a daughter, Lovina, wife of Ephraim Winchell, resides in Unadilla village.

On the river-road, below the village, an early settler was Colonel John Hough. A son, Colonel David Hough, was prominent in the old training days. It was his delight

"To beat the sheepskin, blow the fife,
And march in train in order."

Other sons of Colonel Hough were Daniel, Henry, and Wade. Moses Foster was a pioneer in this vicinity, and reared a large family. His sons were Norman, Henry, Augustus, David, and Leonard (deceased). A daughter married Erastus Kingsley. A family remembered as early settlers on this road were the Hannas, who located on premises now owned by Mr. Deyo.

An honored pioneer on this road was Elisha Luther. A son, Martin Luther, is a prominent citizen, and has officiated several years as supervisor, and has been the nominee of his party for member of assembly. In an early day, one Bacon, a miser, lived a hermit life at the mouth of the Unadilla river on lands now occupied by William Miller. He died, as he had lived, alone.

In the western part of the town, on the river-road, early settled two brothers, William D. and Elisha Spencer. William P. and James K., sons of the former, reside on the original purchase.

In this vicinity, the lands now owned and occupied by Hobart Ives were early settled by Isaac Fuller. A son, Isaac, and a daughter, the wife of Henry Miller, reside in the town.

Gurdon Morgan was also a pioneer in this vicinity. Sons-in-law now residing in the town are Joseph D. Curtis, Henry Talcott, and Henry Stewart.

Abel De Forest was a sturdy pioneer in that portion of the town denominated as Rogers' hollow. He reared a large family, and numerous descendants are residing in the town.

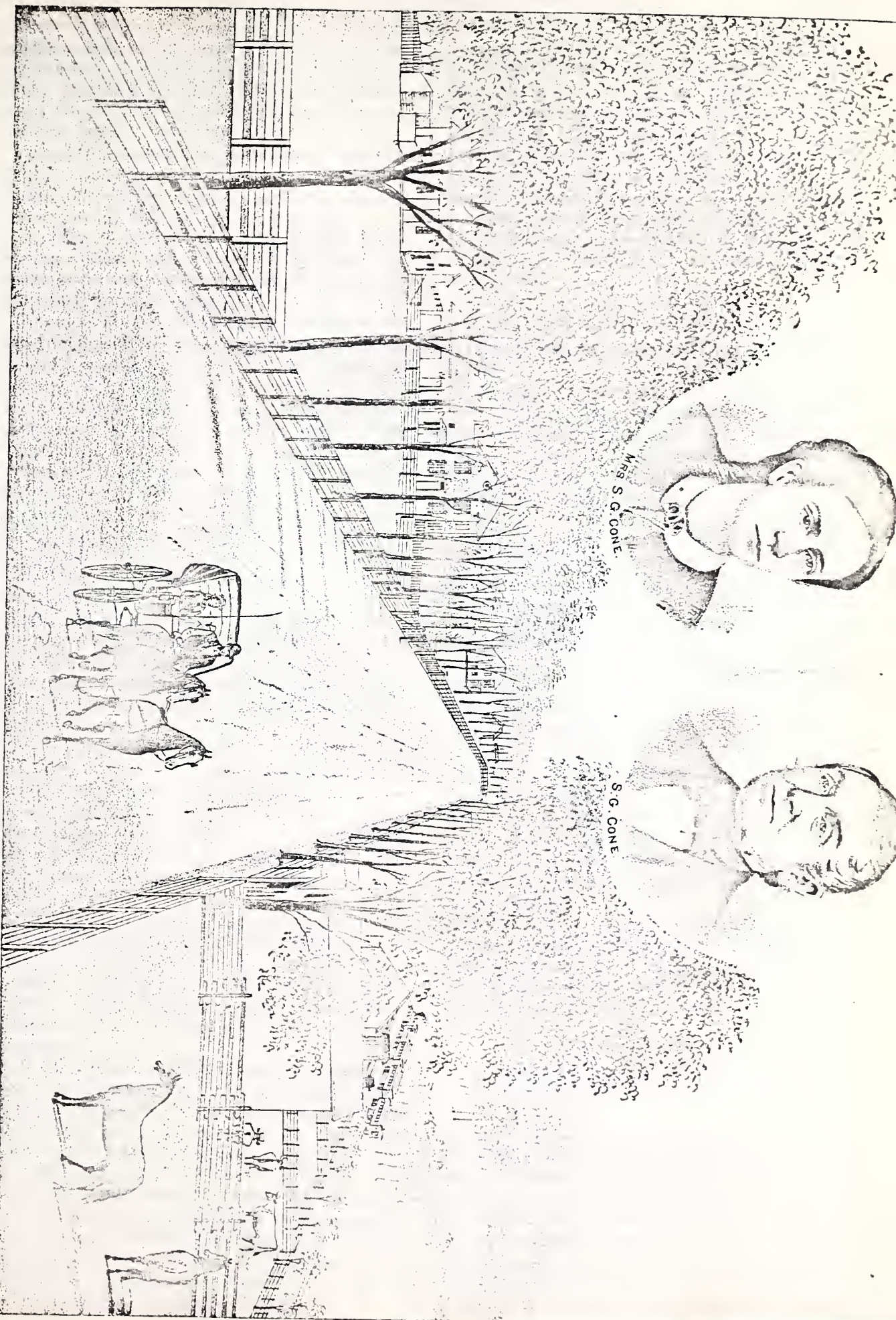
John Fiske, familiarly known as "Uncle John," is still living in this vicinity, where he settled in an early day. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the engagement where Colonel Saunders was killed. Hiram, Amos, Albert, and Charles were sons. Charles was killed in the army. A daughter married John De Forest, who is said to have been accidentally shot, soon after the close of the war, by one Rogers. A family of Rogers' were also early settlers here, from which the vicinity derives its name.

Coincident with the settlement of Unadilla, a colony from New Hampshire located in that portion of the town known as Sand Hill. Prominent among them were the Wait family, Theophilus Merriman, Gains Spaulding, Thos. J. Davis, and Simeon Palmer, numerous descendants of whom are numbered among the respectable citizens of the town. Theophilus Merriman erected the first grist-mill in this vicinity.

Thomas J. Davis is a prominent man, and was supervisor of the town in 1840, and again in 1853. A daughter of Peter Davis, wife of Daniel Wait, resides in this vicinity. Aaron Sisson was an early settler at Sand Hill. Two sons,

MRS. S. G. CONE.

S. G. CONE.



RESIDENCE OF S. G. CONE, UNADILLA, OTSEGO Co. N. Y.

Alanson and Christopher, reside in the vicinity. Deacon Elisha Lathrop is mentioned as a pioneer in this part of the town. Daniel Buckley, father of Wm. and Eli Buckley, was a pioneer. William Sterling and Jacob Porter were also early settlers in this locality.

Among the respected pioneers was Cheder Collins, who reared a large family. Jareb C. was a son. Rufus, Henry, Leroy, and a daughter Sally, are residents of the town. James resides in Bath.

A soldier of the Revolution was Captain Seth Rowley, who was a honored pioneer in this vicinity. Abel, a son, resides in the town, and Seth G. S. Rowley, also a son, is a prominent citizen of Bolivar, N. Y.

Among the honored pioneers who early left the comforts of a New England home for an abode in what at that time was considered the western wilds was Samuel Rogers, who settled in this locality and reared a large and respectable family. Gustavus, father of Hon. Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, died in Michigan; Charles S. died at Sidney Plains; Jabez J. is a resident of Sidney Plains, and his present wife is the mother of Hon. David P. Loomis, a leading attorney of this county and ex-State senator, residing at Unadilla; Henry W., formerly an eminent attorney of Buffalo, now resides in Ann Arbor, Mich. There were also several daughters in the family, one of whom married a Mr. Mills, and a number of the children have been missionaries to China.

Elias Saunders early settled at Sand Hill, on premises now owned by H. Storms, deceased. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was killed in battle. B. G. W. Saunders, a son, resides in Otego. Another son, Elisha S. Saunders, was for many years a practicing physician in Otego.

Eben Wait came from Rhode Island in 1805 or 1806, and settled on lands now owned and occupied by a son, Abijah Wait. Simeon Wilbur was also an early settler on premises now occupied by a Mr. Blanchard. A brother Stephen was also an early settler. Other early settlers in this vicinity were Hezekiah and William Carr, Eber Feriss, and Father John Cranson, Asel Downing, and David Lyon.

Whitney Bacon came from New Hampshire in 1815, and settled in the locality known as Hampshire Hollow. He died in this town in 1877, aged eighty-six years. He reared a family of twelve children, viz.: Jeremiah W., Samuel D., Dennis, Franklin, Lydia, Eliza, Delia, Nancy, Persis, Willard, and John. Samuel D. and Franklin are residents of the town.

In the vicinity of Unadilla Centre, a prominent pioneer was James Maxwell, who came from Massachusetts in about the year 1810, and located on lands now occupied by A. C. Dunham. His family consisted of five children, viz.: Moses B., Sally, Mille, Betsey, and Esther. Moses B., Sally, and Esther are deceased. Mille, the wife of Ebenezer Gregory, and mother of Milo B. Gregory, Esq., resides in Unadilla. Solomon Smith was an early settler in this vicinity, and subsequently removed to western New York, and located on the Holland purchase. Simeon Palmer was a pioneer west of Unadilla Centre, and has numerous descendants residing in the town.

A sturdy and honored pioneer from Norwalk, Conn., who settled up the river from Unadilla, was Samuel Betts. He located, in 1794, on lands now owned by the Hecock family. His family consisted of John M., Samuel, David, and Elizabeth. John M., deceased, was a prominent citizen of Sidney, Delaware county, was sheriff of the county, and also State senator. Samuel, deceased, was member of assembly from this county. David removed to Aurora, Ohio, where he died. Elizabeth, the wife of William T. Thompson, Esq., resides in Unadilla. Ebenezer Foot settled, in about 1815, on premises now occupied by Mrs. Cutler.

UNADILLA IN 1810.

Unadilla rapidly increased in importance, as is shown by the following description given by H. G. Spafford in 1810:

"Unadilla, a post-township in the extreme southern angle of Otsego County, thirty-four miles southwest of Cooperstown, and one hundred miles south of west from Albany; bounded north by Butternuts and Otego; east by Otego; southeast by the Susquehanna river, or the county of Delaware; and west by the Unadilla river, or the county of Chenango. The surface is hilly and uneven, but along the stream that forms the boundaries, as also some smaller ones, the land is very good and productive. Nor are the farming lands confined to these tracts; the uplands and hills afford fine grazing and meadow-lands. There are several small streams that afford mill-seats, of which there is an abundant supply. There is a quarry of stones, used for grindstones. There are sixteen saw-mills, that prepare great quantities of lumber for the Baltimore market, descending the Susquehanna in rafts. Five grain-mills, an oil-mill, and some other water-works, besides five distilleries of whisky. There is one Episcopal church and fourteen school-houses, in which schools are kept part of the year. The land is held in fee, and while the getting of lumber causes too great neglect of the soil, it is making destructive inroads upon the forest-trees, that ought to remain for future use. The whole population is 1426, with 116 senatorial electors, 344 taxable inhabitants, and \$141,896 of taxable property.

UNADILLA VILLAGE, pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna, contains one Episcopal church and thirty dwellings, besides stores, etc. Unadilla has the Appian Way turnpike, that leads from Newburg to Oxford, and some others that lead from Albany to Oxford.

THE UNADILLA HUNTS.

"Hark! the goddess Diana calls aloud for the chase,
Bright Phoebus awakens the morn!"

Hunting Song.

Less than half a century has come and gone since the hills which look down upon the pleasant village of Unadilla were covered with a forest through which the deer roamed at will, and slaked its thirst along the banks of the classic Susquehanna. So numerous were they that Unadilla annually for a long period became the rendezvous of the hunters, which, in consequence of the success that always attended the chase, the hospitality of the "grand sachems," and the personnel of the hunters, gave the "Unadilla Hunt, or Oxford

Chase," almost a national reputation. Sherman Page was the soul of the hunt, and known among the craft as the "grand sachem." Henry Ogden and Dr. Colwell also assisted in rendering these hunts a success. Among the sportsmen were Levi Beardsley, of Cherry Valley, Colonel Clapp, General Rathbone, Judge Morrell, Simon G. Throop, General Peter Sken Smith, Hon. John C. Clark, and Colonel Benjamin, from Chenango, Judge Morris, from Butternuts, Colonel Starkweather and Joseph Miller, of Cooperstown, and Devercaux, Lansing, and Griswold, from Utica, with numerous others.

These hunts usually were in November, and began on Tuesday morning, closing Friday evening. The evenings were spent at the "village inn," which stood on the site of the Unadilla hotel, where a "general good time" was had, and no doubt Bacchus reigned supreme. During the week's sport the "grand sachem" would give an excellent supper, when good saddles of venison, fine pike, and wine and brandy were not wanting.

The following interesting description of a day's shooting is taken from the pen of the late Hon. Levi Beardsley, who was an active participator in these hunts:

"Our rendezvous was the village inn, known as 'Hunters' Hall,' where each night was assembled a crowd, consisting of the patrons of the hunt, and a large number of those who, knowing the woods, were to put out the dogs in the morning, and drive the deer to the different 'runways,' where the amateur sportsmen were stationed. These runners and scourers of the hills were good shots. Each had his rifle, and were to shoot the deer whenever he could. They were selected and employed by the grand sachem, and were devoted to our interests; and unless we had employed them we should hardly have been permitted to 'drive the deer,' except at the imminent peril of our hounds, if not of ourselves.

"After taking the best precautions we could, many deer were shot by poachers and interlopers before our dogs, but if they came among us at night, being generally known by our hunters, they fared poorly, for ours were not slow to inflict personal chastisement. I saw one who avowed having shot one of our deer, and justified it on the ground that he had as much right to do it as we had, knocked down and kicked about the street by one of our drivers. Ours was a raftsman, a good shot, and as fond of a fight as of a frolic, and always ready for either. He so punished the interloper that he gave us a wide berth for the future, though he threatened to shoot our dogs, for which he was 'licked' a second time. Our man Carley was pretty well paid for his pugilistic services, as he assured me on my shaking hands, and leaving a half-dollar in his, that every gentleman had blessed him with an equal amount. Every night the tavern was crowded with our huntsmen, who, with the grand sachem, discussed and settled upon the route for the ensuing day. They, as well as the sportsmen generally, were well refreshed, and the evening wound up with story-telling and song-singing, in which our friends Throop and General Smith used to distinguish themselves. The dogs were secured at night, that we might be sure of their services in the morning. Just at daylight the bugle was sounded, which was a signal for the sportsmen to prepare for breakfast, and for

the hunters to be ready to start with the dogs. As it reverberated beautifully among the hills and diffused its animating strains along the valley, it would stir and cheer up the dogs, who would respond by clamorous and discordant yells, all eager to join in the chase which they knew was in preparation.

"Having decided to scour the hills, for instance, on the north side of the river, part of the dogs were sent to the round top, others to *vlie*, and sportsmen were stationed at the Indian monument, the hay-stacks, the mouths of the oulcout, and other well-known runways of the deer to the river.

"The chases were exceedingly exciting; nothing could be more so. On reaching the recesses of the forest, with which the hills on each side of the river were densely covered, the dogs would frequently beat the thickets an hour before getting up the deer. On striking the old trail they would occasionally give tongue, while they were slowly traing it out in all its intricate windings. As they drew nearer, the scent became more apparent, and they, of course, more excited. They would finally rouse him, and then open in full cry, so that the most inexperienced ear could not fail to know *the game was up*.

"The deer on being thus started, often leads off in a contrary direction from the river, to ascertain whether the dogs are actually pursuing him, and makes several doubles to throw them off his track, running often round the hills, where the hunters try to shoot him. Finding himself hotly pursued, or alarmed at a shot or at the sight of a huntsman, he makes a straight course for the river, and leaves the dogs far behind. When he makes up his mind to go, it is almost impossible to check him until he reaches the river's bank. He shoots straight ahead, and often makes the water before the dogs are in hearing of those at the river. The cry of the dogs is enehanting, as they pass from hill to hill; now swelling into full chorus, and then receding till entirely lost; again returning, and their cheerful notes re-echoing from one side of the river to the other and reverberating among the hills. On reaching the straight trail they come rushing down like a mountain storm. You hear rifle-shots in the distance which tell you the deer is there, far, far ahead of the dogs. They finally reach the river, and if he is killed the clamor ceases; and if not, they plunge in and swim to take the trail on the other side. I have seen nine of them swimming the river at once, and nothing can be more beautiful; their noses just out of the water, and their large ears floating on its surface, as they uake for the farther shore."

The following extracts from a letter written to Mr. Beardsley, by Sherman Page, then aged eighty-two years, cannot fail to be of interest. He says, "We killed twenty-seven deer one week. Among them were twelve large bucks." "Those were times that enlivened men's souls. Imagine yourself on the high bank at Pomp's Eddy, the sun just rising over 'Burnt Hill,' 'Round Top' at the south, 'Poplar Hill' at the north, the famous eel weir above, and the cave-bank below you. A hound breaks forth on Poplar Hill, another and still another on 'Burnt Hill' and Round Top. By this time twenty are in hearing. You know not where the deer may come. You hear a rifle at the cave-

bank, and now another at the eel weir, and perhaps at the hay-stacks and outcort; crack! crack!! crack!!! and still the music of the dogs, growing louder and more shrill as they approach. All is expectation and excitement; you are flurried. At this moment a large buck, with antlers erect, is seen on the opposite side making his way directly to you. Your rifle is well located, and you have examined the priming to see that all is right; you are certain of a shot, and a moment more you have him. Pop goes a smooth-bore, and Spikerman, the poacher, has killed him. Your agitation and excitement ceases, for you are angry, and wish John Carley was there to lick the rascal. You despair of killing anything; but don't be discouraged, for another deer will soon be along, and as for Carley, he will flog the poacher when he meets him. The dogs are still in full cry in every direction, and your morning's sport has just commenced. Keep your place, for another deer will be here; and so it turned out. You have killed him, and Carley has found and licked Spikerman, and got away his buck; but has finally restored it, at your request, after the flogging, for you and your friends have enough; and you have given the poaching rascal a drink from that choice bottle slung under your arm, and thus secured his friendship, just as you did with Captain Adarine Carley and Uncle Sperry."

In speaking of Mrs. Page, Mr. Beardsley says, "No one knew better than she how to get up a venison supper that would fit precisely the appetites of those prepared for their enjoyment by the active exercise of the day."

It was no uncommon occurrence at the close of these hunts to see nineteen fat bucks and does lying side by side in the ball-room of the old tavern in Unadilla.

The following sparkling description of these hunts was written by Hon. H. R. Storrs:

THE SPORTS OF THE CHASE;

OR, THE RYGHTE MERRIE EXPLOITS OF YE HUNTINGE IN UNADILLA FORESTE.

"Cervas erat forma præstanti et cornibus ingens."—Æn. Virg., Lib. VII. 483.

I.

Have you heard of a buck which came out of the west?
Of all that wore antlers his speed was the best;
Save his broad horns and swift heels, he weapons had none;
He roamed without fear, for he roamed all alone.
So stately his gait, and so nimble his feet,
You'd have long'd for a shot, though you liked not his meat.

II.

By a late heavy freshet the bridges were gone,
So he swam to Chenango, where ford there was none.
He stop't not for fences, and stayed not for brake,
Till he reached the deep thickets of Butternut creek;
There he nipp'd the green moss, to all bucks a rich benison,
Nor dreamt that ere night he'd be turned into venison.

III.

But Dian's high votaries were up with the dawn,
The dogs they gave tongue, the hills echoed the horn;
Yet so boldly he bay'd them, so stately and tall,
The huntsmen, dogs, muskets, and horses and all;
And so fiercely he fought he'd near stamped out the liver
Of those "thoroughbred," "far-famed" dogs, Primus and Driver.

IV.

"Came ye hero to be chased, or came ye in war?"
Cried out Clapp; "Primus! Driver! set on boys, hurra!"

We'll tread you a measure!" But scarce had he spoke
When from Driver's deep mouth the loud *schillitloo* broke,
And the mountains, the woodlands, the dales and the bogs,
Again rang with the music of three packs of dogs.

V.

So lightly over brier, bush, and hillock he sprang,
And so loudly the thickets with *schillitloo* rang.
One followed the dogs, one examined his flint,
One look'd in his pan if his priming was in't;
One flash'd, many shot, and another missed fire;
They'd have killed him no doubt had he been somewhat nigher.

VI.

There was mounting 'mongst those of the Otsego clan;
Beardsley, Morris, Starkweather, they rode and they ran.
There was racing and chasing on Butternut creek,
'Twas sublime sport to ride at the risk of your neck;
But sublimer by far, when the dogs seemed to pose,
To see Driver lead on the true track by his nose.

VII.

The dogs are at fault, but dog, huntsman, and horse,
All met near the stream, where 'twas too wide to cross,
And the buck seemed at last to have made his escape
(Right glad without doubt to get out of the serape).
E'en Driver was bank'd; Clapp was fixing to hide him,
When at last on the opposite bank they espied him.

VIII.

They looked up and down for a passage of dry land,
But found that the chase had fled to an island.
There he looked at the dogs, and the dogs looked at him,
'Twas too rapid and broad for e'en Driver to swim;
And so they resolved, as they could not get nigh him,
Tho' 'twas too far to shoot, 'twasn't too far to try him.

IX.

He seemed as he stood there, the cavalcade reviewing,
To have very faint notions of what they were doing.
So composed and at leisure he looked into their faces,
He seemed to feel quite sure, at two hundred paces.
'Twas provoking to think that he thus hid defiance
To their dogs, horses, shot, their gunpowder and science.

X.

But thy days (alas! poor buck, how unkind thy fortune!)
The obdurate Fates had determined to shorten.
At two shots he fell, and I'd say if I dare to
That 'twas full forty rods, but the fact I don't swear to;
'Twas said so, and pity it were for the glory
Of such a grand frolic to spoil a good story.

UNADILLA VILLAGE

is pleasantly located on the Susquehanna river, and contains four churches, an academy, mills, stores, etc., and has a population of about 1200. A noticeable feature of the village is its miles of stone walks. The streets are also kept in fine condition, and are beautifully shaded by trees which line the walks on either side. While much attention has been bestowed upon public improvements, private grounds have also received their share of attention, and art has vied with nature in rendering many of the residences and grounds in Unadilla among the finest in this section. The business interests of the village are represented as follows, viz.: attorneys, Loomis & Sewell, Belknap & Edson, F. B. Arnold, Arms & Arms; physicians, G. L. Halsey, E. Odell, G. A. Davie, Joseph Sweet, and Joshua Sweet; bankers, Thos. G. North & Co.; general merchants, C. D. Fellows & Son, W. H. Emory; dry goods and millinery, Jonas Harris; dry goods and drugs, Bailey & Robin-

son; dry goods, Watkins Brothers, Orcutt & Day; drugs, G. L. Halsey, M. Newman; groceries, C. J. White, G. M. Burgin, Mulford & Siver, A. G. Owens, L. B. Woodruff; dentists, L. E. Ireland, Odell & Spenser, G. W. Coy, M.D.; boots and shoes, Robert Siver; hardware, Cone & Bolles, Perry & Heslop; merchant tailors, Woodruff & Morse; furniture, Wilmot & Heath, Launt & Boalt; millinery goods, Mrs. G. W. Heath, Chas. Fuller; jewelers, Justin Dibble, Wright & Smith; photographer, A. Wheeler; *Unadilla Times*, A. J. Barlow; foundry and machine-shops, R. K. Teller; tannery, Speneer Eells; blacksmiths, Amsden & Williams, Gates & Stenson; grist- and saw-mills, M. D. Duley; carriage-shops, D. Hanford & Co., O. Fleming, Isaac Crandall; shoemakers, D. B. Morehouse, S. H. Faneher, John Warner; hotels, "Unadilla House," W. H. Hasbrouck, proprietor; "Brick Hotel," Charles Bishop, proprietor; "Bedford House," O. Bedford, proprietor; livery, W. Hastings; meat-market, Rifenbark Bros., Van Dusen & Son; civil engineers, M. B. Luthur, Charles M. Thompson; harness-makers, C. W. Carpenter, A. J. Williams; bakery, Jacob Meyer; tailors, Henry Heliker, Thos. Poole; coopers, Smith & Charmer, Wm. Bunnell; painters, Hyatt & Jordan, Weidman & Son; ready-made clothing, L. De Forest; shirt-factory, Frank W. Buckley; dress-makers, Heath Sisters, Mrs. Boyd & Sister, Miss Clara Fleming, Mrs. E. Hurd; marble-works, R. G. Brown; postmaster, E. M. Packard; justices of the peace, Thomas Heath, J. B. Bragg; restaurants, Johnson Wright, Booth Bros., Abram Houck; barbers, Gilbert Lamb, Samuel Jones.

A prominent business man here is C. W. Mallory, Esq., to whom much of the present prosperity of the village is due.

UNADILLA CENTRE and SAND HILL are hamlets. The former, located in the northern part of the town, contains one church and about a dozen houses; and the latter, in the eastern part, has two churches and about twenty houses.

WELLS BRIDGE is a flourishing little village, located in the southeast part of the town, and is rapidly becoming an important station on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. It contains two churches—Baptist and Methodist—and various business interests.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting in Unadilla was held at the house of Daniel Bissel, on April 5, 1796, and the following officers were elected, viz.:

Supervisor.—Daniel Baits.

Town Clerk.—Gurdon Huntington.

Assessors.—Jonathan Spinur, William Hanna, and Timothy Birdsall.

Collector.—Nathan Tupper.

Overseers of Poor.—Enos Yates and William Potter.

Commissioners of Highways.—David Francis, Enos Yales, and Samuel Merriman.

Constables.—Nathan Tupper and Seth Scott.

Pathmasters.—Jeremiah Huntington, Daniel Buckley, James Mudge, and Jesse Skinner, John Scott, Moses Hovey, Solomon Martin, Abner Griffith, William Potter, Benjamin Wheaton, James Cranston, Samuel Rogers.

Pound Masters.—John Scott and Isaac Gates.

Fence Viewers.—Jonathan Speneer, Jonas Sliter, and John Sisson.

School Commissioners.—David Francis, Solomon Martin, and Thomas Wilbur. At this meeting it was "voted by majority that hogs which shall have on yokes that are eight inches long above the neck and four below, shall be allowed to run as free commoners.

"Voted that the next annual town-meeting shall be held at the house of Daniel Bissel."

Among the ear-marks recorded on the old town book are the following, viz.: "Abner Griffith's mark, the slits in the right ear." "Daniel Bissel's mark, a square crop on ear, with a halfpenny on the under side of the left ear." "John Sisson's mark, a hole through the right ear, and a half the under side of the left."

It seems that in 1797 the town was yet without a justice of the peace, for at the town-meeting held in that year it was "voted, that the town will be at the expense of sending after Esquire Scramling or some other magistrate to qualify the town officers."

The number of persons assessed in the town of Unadilla for the year 1797 was 106. Sum total of assessment on both real and personal estate, £2409; whole tax raised on the above, £74 6d.

At the town-meeting held in 1799, it was "voted, that fences shall be considered lawful that is four feet nine inches high, and that the poles or rails shall not be more than six inches asunder." It was also "voted, that the town will allow the town clerk *five dollars* for his services for the last year."

The following is a list of the supervisors and town clerks of Unadilla from 1796 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1796.....	David Baits.	Gurdon Huntington.
1797.....	" "	" "
1798.....	Solomon Martin.	" "
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	" "	" "
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "
1803.....	Gurdon Huntington.	Isaac Hayes.
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	Isaac Hayes.	Curtis Noble.
1806.....	" "	" "
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	" "	" "
1809.....	Gurdon Huntington.	" "
1810.....	Isaac Hayes.	" "
1811.....	Gurdon Huntington.	" "
1812.....	Ransom Hunt.	" "
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	" "	" "
1815.....	Silas Scott.	" "
1816.....	Samuel Betts.	" "
1817.....	Ransom Hunt.	" "
1818.....	Isaac Hayes.	" "
1819.....	Thaddeus R. Austin.	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	Isaac Hayes.	" "
1822.....	" "	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	" "
1825.....	Curtis Noble.	Henry A. Beach.
1826.....	Sherman Page.	" "
1827.....	" "	John Eells, Jr.
1828.....	" "	C. D. Fellows.
1829.....	Curtis Noble.	A. D. Williams.
1830.....	Sherman Page.	David Hough.
1831.....	John Eells, Jr.	David Wilbur, Jr.
1832.....	Horace Griswold.	John Colwell.
1833.....	C. D. Fellows.	James Rose.
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	Albert Benton.	William Wilmot.

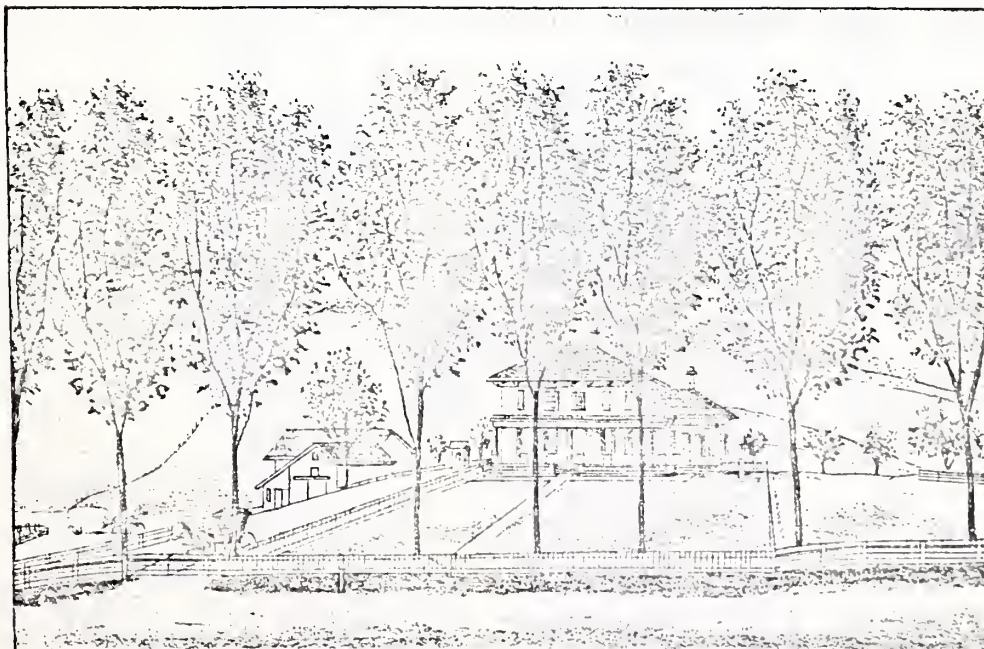


MRS. L. H. BLANCHARD.



L. H. BLANCHARD.

PHOTOS BY A. WHEELER UNADILLA, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF L. H. BLANCHARD, UNADILLA, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

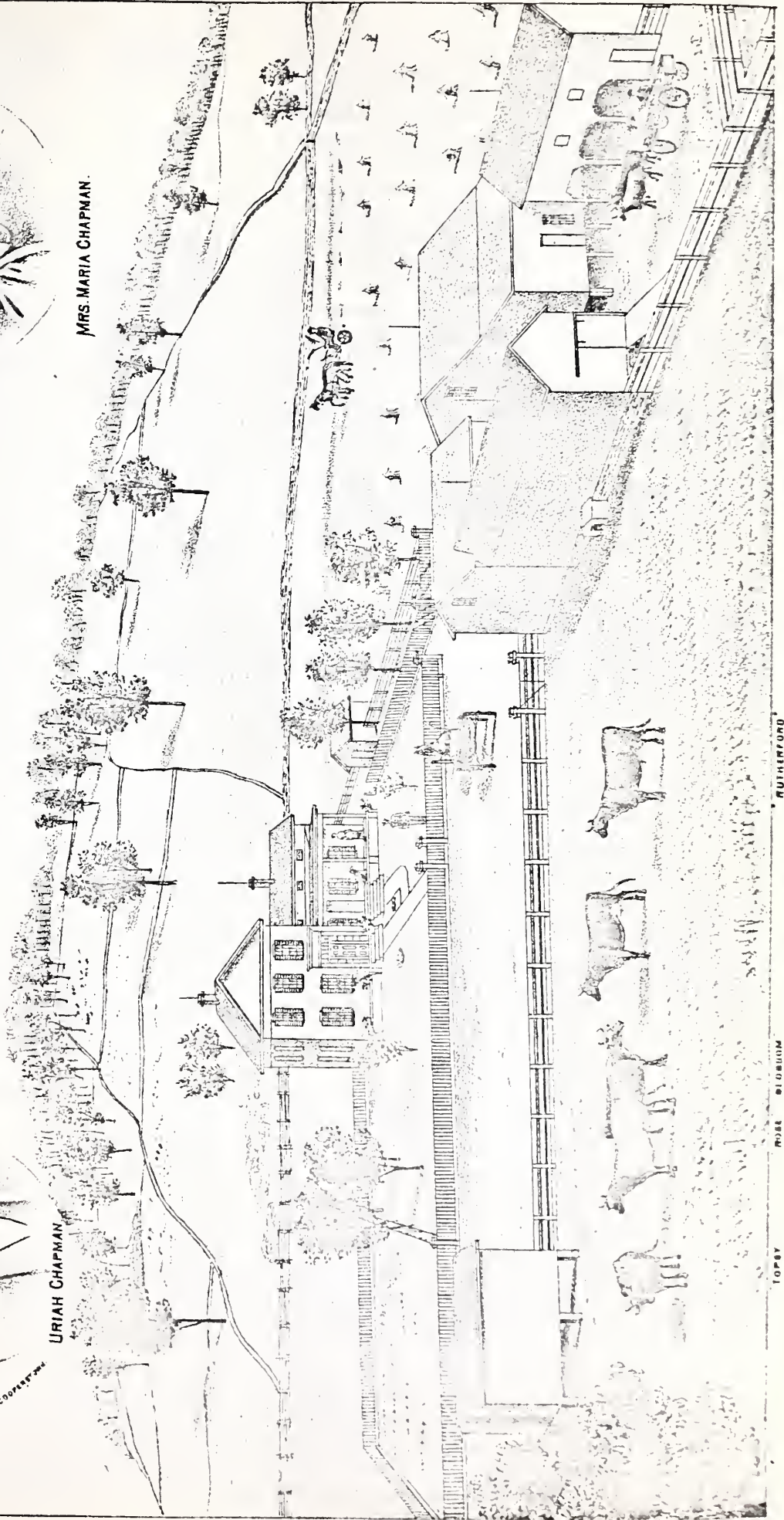


URIAH CHAPMAN

PHOTO BY W. C. SMITH COOPERSTOWN



MRS. MARIA CHAPMAN.



"HICKORY SHADES", RES. OF D. P. AND R. W. CHAPMAN, UNADILLA, ORISAGO CO. N.Y.

UNADILLA

ORISAGO

CO.

N.Y.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1836.....Lyman De Forest.	F. A. Sands.
1837.....Charles C. Noble.	William Wilmot.
1838.....C. D. Fellows.	" "
1839.....Nijah Cone.	" "
1840.....Thomas J. Davis.	" "
1841.....Martin B. Luthur.	" "
1842....." "	D. W. Wilmot.
1843.....Elihu Cornwell.	" "
1844.....C. D. Fellows.	" "
1845.....John Colwell.	" "
1846....." "	" "
1847.....George W. Noble.	" "
1848.....Benjamin H. Ayers.	Thomas Heath.
1849.....David Hough.	Frederick A. Bolles.
1850.....Thomas Heath.	Lewis G. Cone.
1851.....F. A. Bolles.	H. E. Benedict.
1852.....C. I. Hayes.	" "
1853.....Thomas J. Davis.	T. M. Foster.
1854.....Zachariah Curtis.	W. L. Judd.
1855.....A. D. Williams.	George B. Fellows.
1856.....Charles N. Hughston.	T. M. Foster.
1857.....D. W. Wilmot.	Milo B. Gregory.
1858.....G. S. Halsey.	" "
1859.....A. N. Benedict.	L. L. Woodruff.
1860.....Daniel Lee.	" "
1861.....George B. Fellowz.	George F. White.
1862....." "	" "
1863.....Marvin C. Allen.	Hiel E. Benedict.
1864.....Joseph D. Curtis.	G. B. Scofield.
1865....." "	F. G. Bolles.
1866....." "	" "
1867....." "	" "
1868.....James B. Peck.	Wells R. Whitney.
1869.....David P. Loomis.	John A. Rockwell.
1870....." "	L. L. Woodruff.
1871.....Milo B. Gregory.	" "
1872....." "	" "
1873.....Ransom Potter.	" "
1874....." "	" "
1875.....Samuel H. Chaffin.	William J. Thompson.
1876.....C. D. Fellows.	L. L. Woodruff.
1877.....S. G. Cone.	" "

The present town officers are as follows:

Supervisor.—S. G. Cone.

Town Clerk.—L. L. Woodruff.

Justices of the Peace.—Johnson B. Bragg, Thomas Heath, Caleb Batterson, Ebenezer R. Blanchard.

Commissioners of Highways.—William P. Speneer.

Overseer of the Poor.—Albert W. Fisk.

Assessors.—Josiah Palmer, James E. Todd, and Henry M. Collins.

Collector.—Daniel B. Morehouse.

Constables.—George W. Heath, George M. Mosher, Albert W. Fisk, Hiram Wait, L. Tupper.

Inspectors of Elections.—W. A. Southworth, L. Hayne, George R. Chaffin, G. W. Heath, H. L. Ives, A. G. Owens.

Town Auditors.—James White, Jr., Francis M. Sisson, Henry Van Dusen.

Excise Commissioners.—Ransom Potter, Eli C. Belknap, David P. Loomis.

Game Constable.—W. Wakefield.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1863, there were 19,587½ acres of improved land, and 3382½ acres of unimproved land. The cash value of farms was \$973,970; of stock, \$163,313; of tools and implements, \$35,671. There were 2494 acres of plowed lands; 199½ in fallow; 9955 in pasture; and 598½ in meadow. In 1864 there were 5043½ tons of hay; 39 bushels of grass-seed; 677 bushels of spring wheat harvested; 1983 bushels winter wheat harvested; 16,890½ bushels oats harvested; 2370½ bushels of rye harvested; 79 bushels of barley; 4741 bushels of buckwheat; 16,422

of Indian corn; 25,855 of potatoes; 42½ of peas; 114½ of beans; 4299 of turnips; 14½ of flax; 963 pounds of lint; 2200 pounds of hops; 3363 pounds of tobacco; 25,370 bushels of apples; 648 barrels of cider; 8455 pounds of maple sugar; 94 gallons of maple molasses; 1 gallon of grape wine; 1702 pounds of honey. There were 105 working oxen, and 1523 milch-cows.

There were 202,945 pounds of butter made, and 23,454 pounds of cheese; 18,125½ pounds of wool were shorn; 227 yards of fulled cloth manufactured; 370 yards of flannel; 557 of linen; 84 of cotton and mixed cloths.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 3403; in pasture, 9820; mown, 6996; tons of hay produced, 5583; bushels barley, 161; buckwheat, 6776; corn, 19,352; oats, 43,280; rye, 1791; spring wheat, 586; winter wheat, 2369; beans, 29; pounds of hops, 10,486; bushels of potatoes, 34,093; pounds of butter made, 268,984; cheese, 8441.

Area.—Unadilla has an area of 28,349 acres, with an assessed valuation of \$594,810, and an equalized valuation of \$599,581.

POPULATION.

1800.....	828	1845.....	2505
1810.....	1426	1850.....	2463
1814.....	1829	1855.....	2722
1820.....	2194	1860.....	2702
1825.....	1905	1865.....	2685
1830.....	2213	1870.....	2355
1835.....	2415	1875.....	2347
1840.....	2272		

CHAPTER LXXIII.

TOWN OF UNADILLA—Continued.

St. Mathew's Church—First Presbyterian—Baptist—First Methodist Episcopal—Free Methodist—Methodist Episcopal Church, Richardson's Hill—Wells' Bridge Baptist Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, Wells' Bridge—Methodist Episcopal Church, Unadilla Centre—Methodist Episcopal Church, Sand Hill—Baptist Church, Sand Hill—Freedom Lodge, F. and A. M.—Unadilla Chapter, R. A. M.—Unadilla Academy—I. O. of G. T.

ST. MATHEW'S CHURCH.

St. Mathew's parish was organized on the first day of November, 1809, by the election of Josiah Thatcher and Abijah H. Beach as wardens, and Isaac Hayes, William Smith, Stephen Benton, Abel Case, Solomon Martin, Curtis Noble, Nijah Cone, and Sherman Page, as vestrymen. This was the first church organization in the town, and erected the first house of worship. For its early organization it was much indebted to the venerated "Father Nash," who held services at this place a number of years. In January, 1810, the vestry purchased a location for a church edifice, and also ground for burial purposes. In the following March a contract was let to Sampson Crooker for the erection of a building 34 by 50 feet, but in consequence of a lack of means the frame only was erected, and remained in that condition until April, 1813, when the parish having received a donation of \$1000 from the corporation of Trinity church of New York city,

they were enabled to inclose and complete it. In December of the same year Goldsborough Baeyer, of Albany, deeded to the vestry 116 acres of land about two miles from the church site, which subsequently became a source of revenue to the church.

The church edifice was completed in the year 1814, and Sept. 11 of that year was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, bishop of the diocese of New York. The church was erected at a cost of \$2000. In 1817 a bell was placed in the tower, which was cast in London in 1816, and was the first church bell in the valley between Cooperstown and Binghamton.

The first rector in charge of the parish was Rev. Russel Wheeler, from Watertown, Conn., who remained in charge from the spring of 1814 to August, 1819, from which time, until December following, lay reading was held in the church, when Rev. James Keeler was called to the parish, and remained until November, 1820, when Rev. Marcus A. Perry succeeded to the rectorship, and continued in charge until November, 1825. Norman H. Adams, then in deacon's orders, took charge of the parish in December, 1825, dividing his time with St. Peter's parish, of Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y. In 1837, this parish having increased in strength, the rector ceased his labors with the latter parish and devoted his time entirely to St. Mathews.

The church edifice was remodeled and greatly enlarged in 1845 and 1846, at an expense of \$1500, and was consecrated Aug. 18, 1846, by the Rev. William Heatheote De Lancey, bishop of western New York. Mr. Adams continued the beloved rector of the church until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1853. In March, 1854, Rev. Samuel H. Norton became rector of the parish. Soon after he began his ministrations it became evident that an enlargement of the church edifice would be necessary to accommodate the rapidly-increasing congregation, and in 1855 an addition of 26 feet was made to the church at a cost of \$1200. Mr. Norton remained rector until April 11, 1859. He was succeeded in December by Rev. Edward F. Baker, who officiated until April, 1863. During the rectorship of Mr. Baker some beneficial changes were made in the church furniture, and an organ was purchased at a cost of \$1000. Rev. James H. Kidder, from Eastport, Me., became rector of the church in 1863, and during his labors a rectory was added to the church property. He resigned July 29, 1868. After his resignation the parish was without a rector until September, 1860. During the interim lay reading was had, and also an occasional sermon by Rev. James A. Robinson, of Bainbridge, N. Y. In August, 1869, Rev. Michael Scofield became rector of the parish, and remained until August, 1875. The parish was without a rector from that time until February, 1876, when the present incumbent, Rev. Charles S. Pelletreau, assumed the rectorship.

The parish is now in a prosperous condition, and has one hundred and twenty communicants. The present officers are as follows: Wm. J. Thompson and Lloyd L. Woodruff, wardens; David P. Loomis, Frank B. Arnold, J. Fred Sands, Alex. P. Gray, Wm. H. Heslop, Andrew J. Lewis, Geo. B. Fellows, and O. L. Ireland, vestrymen.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 23, 1823, by Revs. Edward Andrews and Abel Colwell, with the following-named persons as members: Uriah Hanford, Rhoda Hanford, Jesse R. Hovey, Mary Hovey, Holly Seely, Garret Munfore, Sarah Munfore, John Eells, Sophia Bottom, Daniel Castle, Philo L. Phelps. Holly Seely was chosen to the office of deacon; Garrett Munfore, Jesse R. Hovey, and John Eells to serve as elders. Service was held on Sabbath morning, sometimes at a private residence, but usually in the school-house. The hymns of Isaac Watts were sung, and the music, then new, of the afterwards celebrated Thomas Hastings. Garret Munfore was the leader. The church very soon engaged the services of Rev. Isaac Flagler, a man highly esteemed by those who remember his ministry. He remained about two years, during which time 44 persons were recorded as in communion with the church.

The general assembly of our church, at its meeting in 1790, appointed Rev. Nathan Ker and Rev. Joshua Hart to act as missionaries on the frontier settlements of New York and Pennsylvania. Unadilla is mentioned among other places visited by these men. John Eells when quite a young man removed from Walton to this place. He was an earnest Christian worker. It is perhaps just to say, in the words of a citizen who knew him well, that "for a long time he was the head and front of the Presbyterian church." He was no doubt one of the most active at the time of its formation.

An old record of Oct. 23, 1822, states that a number of the inhabitants of Unadilla, being desirous of forming themselves into a society, met for that purpose. Stephen Benton was called to chair. Calvin Gates, Daniel Castle, and Holly Seely were elected trustees. They then proceeded to give name to the society, and made choice of the name Harmony Society of Unadilla.

Under date of Feb. 2, 1825, the following records occur: "Voted, that the society have and use a common seal." "Voted, that a seal which has on the face of it this [H. S. U.] impression be received and used as a common seal for said society." March 16, 1824, the record says, "Proceeded to take the sense of the people whether Presbyterian preaching was desired." When decided in the affirmative, Rev. Isaac Flagler was unanimously chosen as pastor. In 1825 an effort was made to raise funds for the purchase of a site and the erection of a house of worship. A location thought to be desirable was selected, and the society authorized its trustees "to purchase a lot formerly known as the Livingston." It is described as "a part of lot No. 94, Wallace's patent, nearly opposite Mrs. Edson's house." Financial strength, however, was lacking, and it was not until 1840 that the society came into possession of its present site. In 1841 a change of name was deemed advisable. "Harmony" was dropped, and the present corporate name, "First Presbyterian Society of Unadilla," adopted. The church edifice was erected and ready for use in June, 1844.

One year after the organization of the church four permanent elders were elected, viz.: Sherman Bartlett, John Eells, Garrett Munfore, and Holly Seely. In 1844, Ichamar Spencer and David Hanford were chosen to fill vacan-

cies in the original number. In 1859, John Myers and Horace B. Eells were similarly chosen. In 1870 the church, contemplating the "term-service" plan, elected N. W. Barstow for three years. In 1873 the representative system was fully entered upon and three additional elders chosen, viz.: R. M. Southwick, W. D. Edson, and S. E. Webb. The vacancy caused by the death of R. M. Southwick was filled by electing to the office Theophilus Redfield.

The following persons have officiated as pastors of this church from its organization to the present time, viz.: Revs. Saml. Gaylord, Wm. C. Boice, S. B. Jervis, Josiah Hawes, C. H. Force, Wm. H. Smith, S. S. Goodman, A. V. H. Powell, R. A. Clark, A. B. Robinson, W. C. Galpin.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Wright C. Galpin, pastor; Horace B. Eells, Samuel E. Webb, Daniel Hanford, Robert Stenson, Geo. B. Burgin, and Wm. D. Edson, elders; E. C. Belknap and Robert Stenson, trustees; W. D. Edson, clerk.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in October, 1843, by Rev. Lewis Raymond, pastor, with the following members: Moses Olmsted, Lydia Olmsted, Edwin Olmsted, Lewis Raymond, Anna Raymond, Elisha Thompson, Harriet Thompson, Amos N. Benedict, Simon Bidwell, Jacob Bidwell, James Hughston, Lavina Smith, Matilda Crooker, Esther Greenman, Martha Bidwell, Phoebe Wright, Mary Wright, Sherman Page, George R. Porter, George Crandall, Jasper Ostrander, John Ostrander, Lawrence Ostrander, Jacob Ostrander, Clark Baldwin, Caleb Batterson.

The following have served this church as pastors: July, 1845, Rev. J. P. Cook; April, 1849, Rev. John La-grange; from April, 1853, to July, 1856, Rev. Elijah Baldwin; from March, 1857, to March, 1858, Rev. Henry Robertson; from April, 1858, to September, 1859, Rev. Natban Wright; from September, 1863, to March, 1864, Rev. S. F. Witter; from December, 1865, to August, 1866, Rev. F. Fletcher; from January, 1868, to February, 1870, Rev. D. F. Leach; from March, 1870, to March, 1871, Rev. John Smith. There was no regular pastor from that time until Aug. 1, 1875, when Rev. D. Van Fradenburgh was called, who is still with the church. The present membership is 40. The present church edifice was dedicated in February, 1849.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

of Unadilla, was organized by Rev. Lyman Sperry, on the 6th day of December, 1854. The first officers were as follows: P. Hubbel, David Lee, Sannel G. Cleveland, Daniel Bullock, William H. Emory. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Lyman Sperry, who officiated for a period of four years. The first church edifice was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$2700. The present church officers are as follows: William H. Emory, James White, Jr., Edward Bartholomew, Daniel W. Wilmot, William Lobdell, Lyman Sperry, Cornelius Fuller, D. K. Avery, John Osborn, Daniel Cooper, Wesley Mumford, Willet Smith, and Peter G. Penney.

The following-named persons have served this church as pastor from the resignation of Rev. Mr. Sperry to the

present time, viz.: Robert Townsend, one year; Leonard Bowdish, two years; William G. Queal, one year; Laren V. Ismond, two years; Thomas P. Halsted, three years; James N. Platt, one year; George M. Peck, two years; William A. Wadsworth, two years; Willis L. Thorpe, one year; S. C. Fulton, one year; E. C. Herdman, one and a half years; C. D. Mead, half-year; J. W. Nevis, present pastor. The church is now in a prosperous condition and has a membership of 100 persons.

FREE METHODIST.

A free Methodist class was organized Dec. 19, 1874, by Rev. William Gould, and consisted of the following persons: James E. Meeker, Mary E. Meeker, Martin Beardsley, D. A. Loomis, S. A. Loomis, Maranda Frear, Rufus Frear, Rachael E. Adams. The following were members on probation: Seth O. Meritt, Mary R. Meritt, Phoebe Frear. The first board of trustees was organized Feb. 19, 1875, and consisted of the following persons, viz.: James Meeker, Rufus Frear, Martin Beardsley, G. W. Griswold, and D. A. Loomis. The first pastor was Rev. E. E. Adams. He was succeeded by Rufus Coons, who remained until March 1, 1876, when Rev. William Gould became pastor. He was succeeded by the present pastor, George E. Ferrin, who assumed control of the charge Oct. 1, 1876. The present board of trustees is as follows: James Meeker, James Lamb, Henry Palmer, Rufus Frear, D. A. Loomis.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, RICHARDSON'S HILL.

A class was first formed on Richardson's Hill Nov. 10, 1854, by John Marble, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church of Oneonta, who, in conjunction with D. C. Dutcher, the preacher on the Laurens charge, held a series of meetings, which resulted in the conversion of thirty souls. The first pastor was Rev. D. C. Dutcher, and J. G. Richardson, leader. The first members in full connection were as follows: Justus G. Richardson, Daniel Richardson, Sally Richardson, Elizabeth Richardson, Benjamin Richardson, Samuel H. Peet, Amy A. Peet, Edwin Peet, Benjamin Travis, Mary Travis, Charlotte Peet, Charles T. Gifford, Sally Richardson, Mary Cooley, Henry R. Gifford, and Andrew Richardson. The church had sixteen members. The church building, 30 by 40 feet, was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1200. H. S. Richardson was the preacher.

The following have served the church as pastors from its organization to the present time, viz.: D. C. Dutcher, from Nov. 10, 1854, to July, 1855; H. S. Richardson, two years; S. M. Stone, one year; Leonard Bowdish, one year. The class was then transferred to Oneonta charge, and D. L. Pendell was pastor for two years, and George Parsons two years. It was then transferred back to Laurens charge, and Austin Griffin was pastor for one year; L. E. Marvin, one year; B. B. Carruth, two years; J. W. Mevis, three years; H. N. Van Dusen, three years; J. Southworth three years; and Benj. Ripley is now in his second year.

The present officers are H. R. Gifford, clerk; W. Ackley, J. G. Richardson, Simon Green, Jonathan R. ardsen, and Nathaniel Slingerland, trustees. The present membership is forty-one.

WELLS' BRIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The movement for the organization of this church was started by C. W. Mallery, Esq., who called a meeting of the inhabitants in the vicinity Dec. 26, 1874, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a church and erecting a church edifice, at which meeting \$1000 was raised, and at a subsequent meeting, called by Mr. Mallery, March 8, 1875, the society was organized, and on November 24 following, the church was organized with eighteen members. On the 14th of the ensuing December the church was reorganized with the following members, viz.: Rev. H. R. Dakin, Mary Dakin, Uri Bidwell, Malvina Bidwell, Jas. M. Whitney, Mary A. Whitney, Alma Whitney, Charlotte C. Radcliff, Susan Radcliff, Catharine Radcliff, John Dougherty, E. V. Huyek, Mary Huyek, Eli Buckley, Ursula Buckley, O. H. Buckley, Helen L. Buckley, Lucinda Sherwood. The first trustees were as follows, viz., C. W. Mallery, J. B. Youmans, and E. B. Hanks. The present trustees are J. B. Youmans and J. M. Whitney; C. W. Mallery, clerk. The church building was erected in 1875, which, together with the land and fixtures, cost \$3266.92. It is a neat and substantial edifice, and was dedicated Dec. 15, 1875. The following have served the church as pastors, viz.: Revs. H. R. Dakin, L. E. Wheeler, and G. E. Flint, the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WELLS' BRIDGE.

In April, 1867, Rev. C. G. Wood, the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, revived the project of erecting a suitable building for the people of his charge at this place. The trustees placed the enterprise almost wholly under his management, and the result was the erection of a neat and commodious house of worship, 32 by 50 feet in size, with an alcove 6 by 12 for the pulpit. The edifice cost, with furniture, \$1579. It was dedicated on Jan. 31, 1878, the following clergymen being present: Revs. C. G. Wood, of Wells' Bridge; S. G. Hernard, of Sidney Plains; J. W. Nevis, of Unadilla; E. C. Herdman, of Otego; W. B. Westlake, of Oneonta; W. M. Hiller, of Coopers-town; D. Brown, of Oneonta; and H. R. Clarke, P. E.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT UNADILLA CENTRE

was organized in 1830, and a house of worship was erected the same year at a cost of \$500. The church edifice is capable of seating about three hundred. The value of church property is estimated at \$1500.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SAND HILL was organized in 1830, by William S. Bowdish, who became the first pastor. The following constituted the membership upon its organization: Captain Seth Rowley and wife, Joseph Benedict and wife, Hiram Fowler, Abel C. Rowley, Cynthia Rowley, and Lucy Saunders. The present officers are J. H. Yorke, clerk; S. Devol, S. Smith, J. H. Webb, J. H. Cunningham, and P. D. Chapman, trustees; S. Devol, S. Ladu, and J. H. Yorke, stewards.

The first church edifice was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1500, and was dedicated by Rev. William Bixby. The church has a present membership of forty persons, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. C. G. Wood.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SAND HILL.

This church was organized March 11, 1838, at a meeting of which Rev. D. B. Crane was moderator and Rev. N. Wattles clerk. The first officers were W. J. Hughston, clerk; Daniel Wilber and Nathaniel Sherwood, deacons; Daniel Wilber, N. Sherwood, Simeon Bidwell, H. Hicock, L. Lathrop, E. Buckley, and N. Mallory, trustees. The first members were as follows: N. Sherwood, Mary Sherwood, J. Thompson, D. Wilber, H. Wilber, T. Y. Davis, H. Carr, E. Buckley, N. Buckley, T. Buckley, A. Davis, P. Sisson, P. Cunningham, P. Youmans, H. Cranston, W. Cranston, C. Wilber, S. King, L. A. Lathrop, E. Bears, H. Carr, Jr., B. Lockwood, and A. Finch. The church edifice was erected in 1844, at a cost of \$900.

The first pastor was Rev. N. Sherwood, who remained until 1849, since which time the following have officiated, viz.: Rev. Russel Spafford, six years; Rev. B. A. Russell, five years; Rev. S. A. Douglass, one year; Rev. E. Wright, one year; Rev. Thomas Babcock, three years; Rev. Mr. Hogeboom, three years; Rev. A. Thomas, one year; Rev. H. C. Leach, six months; Rev. F. D. Leach, one year; Rev. T. Thompkins, four years; Rev. W. H. Birdsall, five years; Rev. R. Daken, one year; Rev. A. Thomas, two years.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Nathaniel Sherwood and J. B. Youmans, deacons; Walter Smith, H. L. Hawkes, and N. Sherwood, trustees; and R. L. Hughston, clerk. The present membership is 55.

FREEDOM LODGE, NO. 324, F. AND A. M.

A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was first established in this village in the year 1809. The charter was granted by the grand lodge of this State, of which Hon. De Witt Clinton was Grand Master. It was dated March 1, 1809, and names Stephen Benton to be Master, Abijah H. Beach to be Senior Warden, and Sherman Page to be Junior Warden. The lodge was organized as "Freedom lodge, No. 179." The communications were held in an upper room of the house of Stephen Benton, which stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Major C. D. Fellows. Here they were held until the building was destroyed by fire. In this fire a portion of the lodge records were destroyed, and the earliest date now in possession of the lodge is January 19, 1815, when a meeting was held and the following officers elected, viz.: Abel Morse, M.; Roswell Wright, S. W.; Dr. Nijah Cone, J. W.; Daniel C. Hayes, Treas.; Sherman Page, Sec.; Gilbert Cone, S. D.; Elias Mead, J. D.; John Shepard, Steward; William Wilmot, Tyler. During the anti-Masonic period the lodge ceased its labors. It was reorganized as Freedom lodge, No. 324, in the month of January, 1854, with A. B. Watson as Master; R. G. Mead, S. W.; and A. D. Williams, J. W. The charter was granted Aug. 8, 1854.

The following persons have served as Master, viz.: S. Benton, 1809; Abel Morse, Isaac Hayes, A. H. Beach, H. A. Beach, Henry Ogden, A. B. Watson, T. McCall, A. D. Williams, R. G. Mead, M. B. Luthur, W. J. Thompson, J. J. Rogers, L. S. Nye, D. P. Loomis, C. Stale, G. B. Scofield, F. G. Bolles, C. C. Siver, T. C. Monroe, David Finch, O. F. W. Crane, A. H. Meeker, G. B. Fellows.

BANK.

A banking-office was organized in this village in 1867, by North, Siver & Co., and continued by them until 1870, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietors, Thomas G. North & Co., comprising Thomas G. North and his father, Colonel Samuel North.

UNADILLA CHAPTER, NO. 178, R. A. M.

This chapter was originally organized under the name of Unadilla chapter, No. 73, under a charter granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York, dated at Albany, Feb. 7, 1822, signed by M. E. Ezra Armes, Grand High Priest; M. E. Richard Hatfield, Deputy Grand High Priest; M. E. Joseph Enos, Jr., Grand King; M. E. John Brush, Grand Scribe; M. E. Eb. Wadsworth, Grand Secretary, "Authorizing and empowering our worthy companions, Solomon Warner, First High Priest, Heman Kelsey, King, and William Beach, Scribe of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, to be by virtue hereof formed, constituted and holden at Unadilla, in the county of Otsego and State of New York."

On the 8th day of March, 1822, M. E. Joseph Enos, Grand King, being present on the occasion, proceeded to form, constitute, and install the following-named companions as the first officers of this chapter: M. E. Solomon Warreu, H. P.; E. Heman Kelsey, King; E. William Beach, Scribe; L. Nash, Captain of the Host; Sherman Page, Principal Sojourner; O. Loveland, Royal Arch Captain; E. Foote, M. 1st Veil; J. Judson, M. 2d Veil; S. Freeman, M. 3d Veil. After the ceremonies of installation were concluded, on this the first meeting of the chapter, the following applications for membership were received: Isaac Hayes, Curtis Noble, Moses G. Benjamin, David Finch, Joel Bragg, Henry A. Beach, Roswell Wright, William Fairchild, William Wilmot, M. A. Perry, Silas Spalding, and Elisha Tucker. And it was voted that, "in consideration of Bros. Perry, Spalding, and Tucker being clergymen, they should be given the degrees on paying two dollars each." This first meeting of the chapter, it appears from the records, extended over a period of three days, during which time, in addition to the other business of organizing, installation, etc., the above-named candidates for membership were all elected, advanced, passed, received, and acknowledged, and exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason.

The minutes of this meeting were kept by Sherman Page, and afterwards copied into the book of records by Roswell Wright, Secretary.

At the regular convocation, held on the 3d of November of the same year (1822), the following officers were elected and installed: Isaac Hayes, High Priest; H. Kelsey, King; L. Nash, Scribe; A. B. Watson, Captain of the Host; H. A. Beach, P. S.; D. Finch, R. A. C.; Joel Bragg, M. 1st V.; W. Fairchild, M. 2d V.; H. Halford, M. 3d V.; C. Noble, Treas.; Roswell Wright, Sec.; Wm. Wilmot, Tyler. At the next election, held Dec. 23, 1823, the following officers were elected: H. A. Beach, H. P.; Isaac Hayes, King; L. Baxter, Jr., Scribe; A. B. Watson, Captain of the Host; D. Finch, R. A. C.; Roswell Wright, Sec.

In December, 1824, the following-named were elected officers: H. A. Beach, H. P.; Isaac Hayes, King; A. B.

Watson, Scribe; D. Finch, Captain of Host; W. Fairchild, P. S.; Joel Bragg, R. A. C.; C. Noble, Treas.; Roswell Wright, Sec.; Wm. Wilmot, Tyler.

In 1825 the officers were A. B. Watson, H. P.; John Edgerton, King; C. S. Rogers, Scribe; D. Finch, C. of H.; T. McCall, P. S.; J. Pooler, R. A. C.; C. Noble, Treas.; Roswell Wright, Sec.; Wm. Wilmot, Tyler.

At the election for officers, Dec. 19, 1826, the following were elected: D. Finch, High Priest; T. McCall, King; A. D. Williams, Scribe; Rufus G. Mead, Capt. of the Host; S. Betts, P. S.; J. Tyler, R. A. Capt.; C. Noble, I. Hayes, and E. Foote, Masters of the Veils; Neil Robertson, Treas.; A. B. Watson, Sec.; Wm. Wilmot, Tyler.

Dec. 4, 1827, the following officers were elected and installed: H. A. Beach, H. P.; A. D. Williams, King; A. Peck, Scribe; H. Ogden, Capt. of the Host; Arnold B. Watson, P. S.; D. Finch, R. A. Capt.; Isaac Hayes, Treas.; Wm. H. Havens, Sec.; Wm. Wilmot, Tyler.

The last records of the convocations of Unadilla chapter, No. 73, that can be found, are dated Feb. 5, 1828, when the chapter opened, transacted the usual business, worked the Mark and Past Masters degrees, and closed in the Royal Arch degree. As there are no records or minutes after this meeting, it is presumed that this chapter, as was the case with many other Masonic bodies of this State about that time, succumbed to the fierce fanatical war that was being waged by the enemies of the Masonic brotherhood, and which swept over our land like a tidal wave, seemingly carrying everything before it, entering largely into our State politics, and, for a time, placing the institution of Freemasonry under a ban that no society less ancient and honorable, or founded upon any other principles than the cardinal Masonic virtues of faith, hope, charity, morality, and brotherly love, could have ever fully recovered from and assumed the proud position which it occupies at the present day, numbering among the active and ardent members of the Royal Craft the noblest, best, and most gifted of our representative men, in all stages and conditions of life, including judges, clergymen, professors, statesmen, etc.

We now pass over an interval of some thirty-six years, during which time we can find no movements or efforts on the part of the Royal Arch fraternity to reorganize their chapter until February 8, 1864, when the chapter was opened by M. E. Comp. M. B. Luther, by order of Most Excellent Comp. Joseph B. Chaffee, Special Deputy Grand High Priest, who, being present, proceeded to constitute and dedicate the chapter in due and ancient form, under a new charter, dated Albany, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1864, and signed by the following grand officers: Darius A. Ogden, M. E. Grand High Priest; Horace S. Taylor, M. E. Deputy Grand High Priest; Seymour H. Stone, M. E. Grand King; Reese G. Williams, M. E. Grand Scribe; and John O. Cole, Grand Secretary, authorizing E. Comp. Martin B. Luther to be the first High Priest, Arnold B. Watson the first King, and Hiram Edgerton the first Scribe of Unadilla chapter, No. 178, of Royal Arch Masons, to be held at Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y. After the ceremonies of instituting and dedicating the chapter and installing the three principal officers, the following were elected and in-

stalled for the ensuing Masonic year: Gilbert B. Seofield, Captain of the Host; Jabez J. Rogers, Principal Sojourner; Chauncey Slade, Royal Arch Captain; Delos O. Thompson, Master of Third Veil; Joel Bragg, Master of Second Veil; John Edgerton, Master of First Veil; C. S. Rogers, Treas.; David P. Loomis, Sec.; John Gray, Tyler.

The number of members now on the chapter register, in good standing, is fifty-nine, as per last report to grand chapter. The whole number of Royal Arch Masons entered on the register since the organization of the chapter, in 1864, is one hundred and nineteen. The decrease in numbers is accounted for, in part, by many of the Companions dimitting to form new chapters; Delaware chapter, No. 251, of Walton, Delaware county, and Hillington chapter, No. 224, of Morris, drawing most of their charter members from Unadilla chapter. The regular convocations are held the first and third Mondays in each month, at Masonic Hall. The following are the present officers of the chapter: Frank G. Bolles, M. E. High Priest; David P. Loomis, E. King; Taylor L. Arms, E. Scribe; Wesley Mulford, Treas.; Chas. M. Thompson, Sec.; Chas. P. Perry, Captain of the Host; Chas. S. Hyatt, Principal Sojourner; George B. Fellows, Royal Arch Captain; Justin Dibble, M. Third Veil; Z. C. Brewster, M. Second Veil; James O. Griffin, M. First Veil; M. B. Luther, Chaplain; C. M. Thompson, Organist; O. F. W. Crane, Tyler; H. E. Bailey, D. P. Loomis, and W. Mulford, Trustees.

UNADILLA LODGE, NO. 128, ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

A lodge of the above order was organized in this village Jan. 30, 1878, by Will C. Hickox, Grand Guide of the Grand Lodge of New York. The following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Rev. Charles L. Pelletreau, P. M. W. and Chaplain; Frank G. Bolles, Master Workman; Taylor L. Arms, General Foreman; Chas. P. Perry, Overseer; James O. Griffin, Recorder; George B. Fellows, Financier; Dr. Joshua J. Sweet, Medical Examiner and Receiver; Rufus K. Teller, Guide; M. W. Day, Inside Watch; Frank Buckley, Outside Watch; George M. Burgiss, A. J. Williams, and A. H. Watkins, Finance Committee; Robert Stenson, Wesley Mulford, and C. P. Perry, Trustees; L. S. Watkins, Martin Siver, and Theodore Carr, Business Committee. The lodge starts off with about thirty charter members, and meet the first and third Monday evenings of each month. For the present they meet in the Good Templars' hall while making arrangements for a permanent place of meeting. There is a beneficiary fund attached to this order, which gives two thousand dollars to the heirs of every deceased member, which is paid by an assessment of one dollar and five cents on each surviving member.

CENTENNIAL LODGE, NO. 258, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized Jan. 27, 1876, by Mr. J. Lorton, of Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., with fifteen charter members. Rev. E. C. Herdman filled the office of W. C. T. for the first term. The lodge first held its regular weekly sessions in the Methodist Episcopal church; since that time they have

occupied and removed from several places until Feb. 7, 1877, when they moved into and occupied the rooms vacated by the Young Men's Christian Association. They have occupied these rooms up to the present date. The lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and bids fair of doing a good work. The principal officers for the present term are C. S. Hyatt, W. C. T.; W. E. Jordan, W. R. Sec.; R. S. Balistere, G. L. D.

UNADILLA ACADEMY.

This educational institution was established in 1851, and the following were the first stockholders, viz.:

A. B. Watson, 22 shares; A. D. Williams, 16; L. B. Woodruff, 12; Erastus Kingsley, 13; Mrs. A. W. Noble, 8; Mrs. Anna and Curtis A. Noble, 4; C. I. Hayes, 8; Joel Bragg, 5; E. Odell, 5; estate of Isaac Hayes, 12; Mrs. Minerva Hayes, 7; Peter Weidman, 2; estate of Joel C. Bragg, 1; John Viney, 1; Daniel Bissell, 1; A. Judson, 1; John Colwell, 1; A. F. Amsden, 1; E. M. Packham, 3; L. L. Woodruff, 1; H. D. Blakeley, 1; Henry S. Woodruff, 1; Joseph P. Shaw, 1; Darwin N. Edson, 1; E. Carmichael, 1; Salmon G. Cone, 2; estate of N. H. Adams, 1; J. C. Gregory, 1; R. G. Mead, 2; Wm. J. Thompson, 2; John M. Betts, 1; Geo. R. Porter, 1; total, 139 shares.

A building 40 by 50 feet in size, and two stories in height, was erected in 1850, at a cost of \$3000. The school opened in 1850, with Dewitt Barker as principal. The following have officiated as principals from its organization to the present time, viz.: Dewitt Barker, Mr. Ely, A. E. Burt, R. L. Thacher, Mr. Webster, S. E. Smith, F. Bagg, Frank B. Arnold, J. H. Willets, and J. O. Griffin, the present incumbent, assisted by Miss L. Maria Sperry.

The present board of trustees is as follows: F. A. Sands, Samuel North, Geo. B. Fellows, James White, L. L. Woodruff, H. C. Gregory, H. E. Bailey, Evander Odell, F. B. Arnold, W. H. Emory, and D. P. Loomis.

Colonel Samuel North is president and Hon. D. P. Loomis secretary. In August, 1875, the academy received an endowment from the town of Unadilla, being moneys received upon the sale of stock in the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. The institution is now in a prosperous condition, and not too much praise can be bestowed upon its enterprising progenitors and those through whose efforts it has been sustained and fostered.

UNADILLA MILITARY RECORD.

Henry B. Crooker, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 12, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Drury's Bluff, Suffolk, Petersburg, Chaffin's Farm; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.

George F. Crooker, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 13, 1861; dis. Oct. 20, 1864.

Marshall A. Graniss, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 12, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Camden, first Fredericksburg, siege of Charleston, Bermuda Hundred, Drury's Bluff; in the Burnside expedition; dis. at Lee's Surrender.

George B. Jordan, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 14, 1861; in battle of Fredericksburg; also in Burnside expedition; dis. Jan. 18, 1863.

Hubert J. Hutchinson, enl. in Co. K, 1st Regt., Jan. 16, 1864; dis. July 18, 1865.

Russell Thorp, enl. in Co. G, 6th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 22, 1861; dis. June 5, 1862.

Alvin Clyde, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

William L. Bunnell, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Engineers, Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.

John N. Smythe, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Wm. T. Smythe, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 17, 1861; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; dis. Dec. 12, 1863.

William A. Tiller, enl. in Co. H, 111th Regt.; dis. June 25, 1865.

Charles N. Hanford, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 1861; died of yellow fever at Key West, Florida, Sept. 26, 1862.

George J. Ames, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 15, 1861; dis. March, 1862.

Hiram E. Spencer, enl. in Co. K, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.

Edmon Nichols, enl. in Co. I, 24 N. Y. H. Art., Jan. 21, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. June 25, 1865.

Wilkinson Nichols, dis. Oct. 1865.

David Nichols, wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. Oct. 1865.

Henry Nichols, enl. in Co. G, 95th Regt., Aug. 18, 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 16, 1865; died Feb. 19, 1865.

Peter Weidman, enl. in Co. H, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864; in battles of Honey Hill and Bull's Neck; dis. June 17, 1865.

Jacob F. Weidman, enl. in Co. H, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1864; in battles of Honey Hill and Bull's Neck; dis. June 17, 1865.

Ahial J. Williams, enl. in Co. H, 114th Regt., Aug. 8, 1862; dis. at New Orleans, July 3, 1863.

James Richardson, enl. in Co. I, 49th Regt., March 12, 1862; taken prisoner at the Peninsula, Seven Days' Fight, June 29, 1862; sent to Libby Prison; paroled, Oct. 1862.

Edward Carnichail, enl. in Co. E, 101st Regt., Feb. 3, 1862; captured in battle of Malvern, 1862; in Belle Isle prison four weeks; dis. March, 1865.

James T. Wilkins, enl. in Co. B, 48th Regt., Aug. 3, 1861; wounded before Petersburg; dis. June 3, 1865.

Adelbert J. Worden, enl. in Co. C, 48th Regt.

Robert L. Balester, enl. in Co. B, 3d N. Y. Art., April 12, 1861; wounded at Yorktown, May, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1862; res. Sept. 1862, to enter navy.

George Atkins, enl. in Co. E, 22d Regt., July 26, 1862; dis. on surgeon's certificate.

Jedediah Venslen, enl. in Co. C, 51st Regt., Oct. 14, 1861; dis. Nov. 1864.

Morris Shaw, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania; present at Lee's Surrender; dis. June 25, 1865.

Erastus S. Hawks, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; wounded in battle of Wilderness; prisoner at Richmond three months and two days; dis. June, 1865.

George R. Wheeler, enl. in Co. F, 22d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; re-enl. in Custer's div., Oct. 19, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek; dis. June 15, 1865.

Milton E. Vandevort, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1864; captured before Petersburg, Sept. 20, 1864; in Salisbury prison until Feb. 22, 1865; dis. June, 1865.

Alonzo Olds, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Rappahannock station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Winchester; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg, and Lee's Surrender; dis. July 12, 1865.

Wesley A. Vandevort, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1864; captured before Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1864; in Salisbury prison until Nov. 7, 1864, where he died of consumption and privation.

David T. Cotton, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; captured July 21, 1864, and sent to Danville prison; paroled Feb. 18, 1865; dis. June 25, 1865.

George Grant, enl. in Co. K, 161st Regt., Sept. 22, 1862; wounded at Mansfield, April 8, 1864; dis. July 15, 1864.

Lawson Grant, enl. in Co. K, 161st Regt.; dis. Oct. 1865.

Henry J. Halsted, enl. in Co. D, 3d N. Y. Cav., July 23, 1861; pro. to sergt.; served under Genls. Stone, Banks, Burnside, Foster, Peck, Butler, and Terry; re-enlisted.

William Rogers, enl. in Co. E, 114th Regt., Feb. 1864; dis. July, 1865.

Peter Rogers, enl. in Co. E, 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; wounded at Winchester and Cedar Creek; dis. June, 1865.

Eli Rogers, enl. in Co. K, 161st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. Oct. 1865.

Gilbert Rogers, enl. in Co. E, 114th Regt., Jan. 9, 1864; dis. Oct. 9, 1865.

Albert Rogers, enl. in Co. E, 114th Regt., Dec. 1863; died on Red River expedition, 1864.

Bradford J. D. Fox, enl. in Co. B, 76th Regt.; killed at Wilderness, May 12, 1864.

Samuel L. Grant, enl. in Co. K, 161st Regt., Jan. 1864; died of smallpox at Albany.

Duane Potter, enl. in Co. A, 1st N. Y. Engineers, Sept. 3, 1864; dis. July 7, 1865.

George H. Johnson, enl. in Co. E, 80th Regt., Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Cold Harbor, capture of Petersburg, and Lee's Surrender; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.

William N. Webb, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 12, 1861; died in hospital at Alexandria, Dec. 11, 1862.

James Webb, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; captured before Petersburg, Sept. 3, 1864; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 25, 1864.

Chancy Bell, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. March, 1864.

Milo Olds, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 12, 1864; in battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; wounded at Chancellorsville; dis. Dec. 25, 1864.

Benjamin Foot, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Dec. 3, 1861; pro. to com. sergt.; res. Jan. 1, 1863; dis. July 21, 1865.

Henry H. Granis, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1863; dis. July, 1865.

Benjamin M. Nichols, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.

Louis S. Nichols, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 8, 1862; also at Sailor's Creek, April, 1865; dis. June 17, 1865.

Robert C. Hastings, enl. in Co. G, 168th Regt., Nov. 1862; dis. Nov. 3, 1864.

Frederick Albright, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; wounded May 3, at Chancellorsville; dis. June, 1865.

George G. Hoyt, enl. in Co. H, 144th Regt., Aug. 3, 1864; in battle of Honey Hill, Chancellorsville, charge on Jones' Island; dis. June 25, 1865.

Thomas T. Webb, enl. in Co. D, 41th Regt., Aug. 29, 1861; in battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Seven Days' Fight; dis. Feb. 23, 1864; re-enl.

George Hawks, enl. in Co. L, 15th N. Y. Cav., Dec. 14, 1864; wounded at Antietam; dis. July 11, 1865.

Edwin Morgan, enl. in Co. K, 117th Regt., July 22, 1863; dis. June 29, 1865.

David Atkins, enl. in Co. M, 3d N. Y. Light Art., Nov. 1861; dis. Dec. 1864.

Henry Valentine, enl. in Co. G, 90th Regt., Sept. 1, 1861; dis. June 3, 1865.

Judson Buckley, enl. in Co. D, 146th Regt., Oct. 1863; wounded at North Anna, May 23, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.

Bateman Wasson, enl. in Co. B, 127th Regt., Sept. 2, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.

Samuel Atkins, enl. in Co. B, 15th Regt.; dis. Mar. 15, 1865.

Laurence Hague, enl. in 121st Regt.; dis. July 7, 1865.

John J. Hague, enl. in Co. I, 72d Regt., May, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; dis. May, 1864.

Edward Smollen, enl. in Co. E, 89th Regt., Jan. 9, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.

Reuben D. Buckley, enl. in Co. C, 48th Regt., Jan. 16, 1865; dis. Sept. 1, 1865.

Jonathan L. Hanford, enl. in Co. M, 39th Light Art.; Nov. 1861; transferred to 3d N. Y. Heavy Art.; re-enl.; dis. July 8, 1865.

William H. Crane, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., July 24, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; dis. March 25, 1864.

Charles York, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, and Sailor's Creek; wounded at Sailor's Creek.

William J. Place, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 16, 1861; in battles of Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, before Fort Wagner, Bermuda Hundred, and Petersburg; dis. Oct. 19, 1864.

George L. Fisk, enl. in Co. K, 10th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1862; pro. to corp.; orderly to Generals Warren and Davies; dis. July 4, 1865.

Charles S. Fisk, enl. in 3d N. Y. Cav., Jan. 12, 1864; died in hospital, Aug. 28, 1865.

Richard Slade, enl. in Co. E, 2d N. Y. Heavy Art., Jan. 12, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania; dis. Oct. 12, 1865.

Charles Thompson, enl. in Co. H, 144th Regt., Aug. 25, 1865; dis. June 25, 1865.

William H. Chase, enl. in the 76th Regt.

Thomas P. Collins, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; wounded at Gettysburg; dis. June 25, 1865.

Philip M. Spencer, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; wounded at Winchester; dis. April 17, 1865.

William Martin, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Jan. 14, 1864; re-enl.

John Bartley, enl. in Co. K, 160th Regt., Oct. 1863; died in hospital, April 7, 1864.

William Bartley, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 1861; re-enl.

Welles Whitney, enl. in Co. A, 28th Cav., Sept. 1861; dis. Sept. 1862.

John Parvia, enl. in Co. D, 3d N. Y. Cav., July 23, 1861.

Samuel B. Thompson, enl. in Co. K, 76th Regt., Nov. 1861; dis. July, 1862.

Delevan Croonse, enl. in Co. F, 22d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 3, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.

James T. Jewett, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.

George S. Joice, enl. in Co. G, 61st Regt., Sept. 1861; pro. at Fair Oaks to orderly, and again to 1st lieutenant at Gettysburg.

Amos Arnold, enl. in Co. K, 16th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 1862; wounded at Sulphur Springs; dis. Oct. 1, 1865.

Leroy Feller, enl. in Co. E, 10th N. Y. Cav., Jan. 12, 1865; dis. June, 1865.

Henry L. Whitney, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 1861; dis. March, 1862.

George Crandall, enl. in Co. C, 1st N. Y. Eng., Aug. 29, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.

Charles Fisher, enl. in Co. H, 114th Regt., Aug. 30, 1861; dis. June 3, 1865.

Oscar F. Chatfield, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; died while home on a furlough, May 15, 1864.

Charles A. Bartholomew, enl. in Co. M, 3d N. Y. Light Art., Dec. 5, 1862; dis. July 2, 1865.

Alfred C. Bartholomew, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; killed at Wilderness, May, 1864.

Daniel C. Osborn, enl. in Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 1861; re-enl.; dis. July, 1865.

Charles M. Gardner, enl. in Co. H, 10th Cav., in 1864.

James J. Cooper, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 1861; dis. March, 1864.

Do Witt C. Warren, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Aug. 1864; dis. July 7, 1865.

Howard Brown, enl. in Co. K, 161st Regt., Sept. 1863; dis. Sept. 1865.

Charles M. Gardner, enl. in Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav., in 1864.

Thomas Love, enl. in Co. K, 89th Regt., Sept. 1861; died in hospital.

James Raynor, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt.; dis. 1864.

Thomas Mott, enl. in Co. K, 51st Regt.; killed at Newbern, Jan. 1862.

Russell Bishop, 1st arm on Peninsula.

Frank G. Deber, 2d lieutenant, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; resigned March, 1864.

The following enlisted in 1864, of whom there is no record:

Charles L. Slade, Ransom Shaw, Charles Montgomery James Lynch, Samuel Finch, Abraham Houck, Martin Snyder, Edmund Whitney, John S. Hallow, Orville Taylor, Wm. D. Smith, A. J. Russell, Richard J. Thayer, Charles L. Wheat, James A. Freer, George S. Nichols, Theodore K. Hill, William H.

Brooks, John Jones, John Brownell, Wm. H. Hulet, Charles B. Wakefield, Wm. H. Mindford, Elias J. Babcock, John A. Palmer, Jacob Keyser, Henry H. Hobert, Henry Schleider, James H. Warring, Nelson Walker, David Darling, James W. Pierce, Nelson Siner, Theodore Smith, Ara N. Rose, Henry Follick, August Smith, John Sullivan, Robert Swinburn, John F. Hagland, John Shaudley.

Charles A. Jones, enl. in the 3d N. Y. Cav., 1864.

Max Boshaw, enl. in the 149th Regt., 1864.

Albert A. Hager, enl. in the 149th Regt., 1864.

Philander McComber, enl. in the 149th Regt., 1864.

James Keely, enl. in the 149th Regt., 1864.

Henry Tallman, enl. in the 3d N. Y. Art., 1864.

John Smith, enl. in the 111th Regt., 1864.

Edmund Stevens, enl. in the 111th Regt., 1864.

Thomas Templeman, enl. in the 111th Regt., 1864.

James Wilson, enl. in the 111th Regt., 1864.

Orin C. Sprague, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Elmon C. Herrick, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Andrew Lamphere, died in hospital.

Nelson Wilber, 1st Eng.

John W. Ostrander, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

John S. Cummings, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Silas Olmsted, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Arthur Campbell, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Wm. D. Cuy, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Theodore Olmsted, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Gilden Kipenbark, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Geo. W. Olmsted, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Harvey A. Shaw, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

George M. Stoddard, enl. in the 144th Regt., 1864.

Willard Henry, 1st Eng.

George Van Schaick, enl. in the 90th Regt., Aug. 1861; died at Key West, 1863.

Laurence A. Bartholomew, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; in battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Winchester, and South Mountain.

Henry Netter, enl. in the 114th Regt., Aug. 1862; died 1863.

George Montgomery, enl. in Co. I, 127th Regt., Sept. 7, 1864; dis. Sept. 1865.

William Cooper, enl. in Co. I, 1st Eng., Sept. 7, 1864; dis. June, 1865.

Thomas Blincoe, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 7, 1865.

Ransom Aglesworth, enl. in Co. A, 1st Eng., Sept. 13, 1864; dis. June 7, 1865.

Lenard L. Butler, enl. in Co. E, 2d Art.; killed at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Benjamin Colton, enl. in Co. D, 149th Regt., Oct. 16, 1862; dis. July, 1865.

George Maccomber, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Oct. 1861.

August Albright, enl. in Co. A, 13th Heavy Art., Aug. 1864; dis. Sept. 1865.

John Cook, enl. in Co. E, 90th Regt., Dec. 1861; dis. March, 1862.

Isaac Durhani, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. June, 1863; re-enl.

Ernestus S. Hawks, enl. in Co. F, 121st Regt., Aug. 1862; dis. June, 1865.

Sixteen persons, whose names are unknown, were enlisted in regular service January, 1865, for three years, by brokers in New York, at \$700 bounty each, all to the credit of the town of Unadilla. The following enlisted in the navy:

Chancey Eckerson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; gunboat "White Head;" dis. Aug. 1863.

Robert S. Balester, enl. Nov. 11, 1863; gunboat "Linda;" dis. May 1, 1865.

James Raynor, enl. March, 1864; gunboat "Tecumseh;" lost on "Tecumseh" in Mobile Bay.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. PALMER,

youngest son of Thomas Palmer and Mary Spencer his wife, was born April 4, 1818, in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Thomas Palmer, Sr., was born in 1738. George W. attended the common schools, and succeeded in acquiring an education that well fitted him for his subsequent successful business career.

He was raised a farmer; but two years after marriage embarked in the mercantile business at Harleymville, N. Y. He remained here until 1845, when he removed to Rider's Mills, N. Y., engaged in mercantile business, and also purchased a grist- and flouring-mill which he operated in

partnership with C. Coon. He remained in business here with various partners, and subsequently located at Kinderhook, still engaged in mercantile business. He afterwards came to Otsego County and purchased the property now owned by Palmer & Johnston, which, like the other mill property, was in a bad condition at the time of his purchase. After expending more in repairs than the original cost, he succeeded in building up a successful business. Five years later, Lorenzo Humphrey sold his interest to Thomas J. Wiley, Peter Humphrey, and David M. Johnston. Mr. Wiley subsequently retired from the partnership, and about two years since Mr. Palmer purchased the interest of Peter Humphrey; since which time the business has been conducted by Palmer & Johnston. Their spoke-factory and saw-mill were destroyed by fire in February, 1873, but have since been rebuilt. Their property is now in a splendid condition. A fine double-page view, showing the residences of Messrs. Palmer and Johnston, the paper-mill, and their other manufactories, may be seen among the illustrations of this town.

May 19, 1842, Mr. Palmer married Fanny, daughter of Rufus and Maria Humphrey, and granddaughter of David Humphrey, old residents of Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. They have had three children, of whom the eldest, Winthrop T. Palmer, died at the age of four years; the next, a daughter, Fidelia H., was married Oct. 6, 1869, to David M. Johnston, son of David Johnston, one of the old family residents, and an early settler of Sidney Plains, Delaware Co., N. Y.; the youngest, Georgia A., was married Sept. 26, 1877, to Joseph B. Doty, of Unadilla, N. Y.

Mr. Palmer has for many years been an ardent advocate and worker in the temperance reform; he joined a total-abstinence society in 1840, and ever since has been connected with some temperance organization. He made a profession of religion in early life. His wife and himself are both members of the Congregational church of Sidney Plains. Starting in business with a small capital, Mr. Palmer has, by perseverance and judicious management, established a large and prosperous business, and acquired a competence, at the same time enjoying the confidence and esteem of his townsmen.

LARKIN H. BLANCHARD.

Isaiah Blanchard was born in Rhode Island, May 27, 1787. His ancestors originally came from Scotland. When he was nine years of age his father moved to Vermont. He came to Otsego County in the year 1806, and settled in the town of Unadilla. Dec. 28, 1813, he was married to Mehetabel Knapp. Twelve children were the result of this marriage, six of whom are now living. He died Dec. 22, 1866; Mrs. Blanchard died Jan. 22, 1859. Ebenezer is living on the old homestead, and Larkin H. has a fine farm in the immediate vicinity, a view of whose residence can be seen by referring to another page of this work. Larkin H. married Miss Mary Wyman. They are pleasantly located, and are surrounded by the attributes of a happy rural home.



Arnold B. Watson

Arnold Beach Watson, the subject of the following memoir, was born in the town of Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1798. His father's name was Josiah Watson. He was a respectable, independent farmer, and at times held important offices in the town. His mother's maiden name was Mary Beach, who died when Arnold was only two and a half years old, leaving him as her only surviving child. The sympathies and attachment of the father for his orphan son were very great, and continued through life. He was proud of his moral bearing and scholastic attainments. He was placed at school at an early age, and there was never a year of his life from the time he was five years old until June 1, 1824, but what he was either attending or teaching school. In school he often took the highest prize awarded to merit or proficiency in his class.

When Arnold was four and a half years old his father married his second wife, who was to him a kind and watchful mother. At eleven years of age he became an anxious inquirer after religious truth, and a hopeful convert to the teachings of the Bible. At the age of fourteen he was baptized, and soon after was confirmed by Bishop Hobart, of the Episcopal church,—neither of his parents at that time being professing members of any church. At fourteen years of age his father, at the urgent solicitation of the trustees of a very large district school in his native town, consented to let him take charge of the summer school which he, a mere boy, taught through a term of six months, with an average attendance of about seventy scholars, to the satisfaction of all. His father, at an early day, placed him in a select school, taught by a talented clergyman, where he was associated with young men much older

than himself, who were pursuing the advanced classics. His classical studies were closed at the Greenville academy, in Greene Co., N. Y., and a very complimentary certificate tendered him by its principal. He taught with entire satisfaction a large school in Oakville, Greene Co., N. Y., and while there received an application to take charge of an academical school in Unadilla, Otsego County. The news of his leaving was received with universal regret in Oakville. The Masonic lodge of that village held a special session and conferred upon him, without charge, the three first degrees of that order as an evidence of their regard. This was an agreeable surprise to the subject of our sketch. Not long after his advent in Unadilla he was elected Master of the Masonic lodge in that place, and continuously re-elected for fifteen years. He was also elected High Priest of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, holding the office for nearly fifteen years. The grand royal arch chapter of the State of New York deputized him as an instituting and installing officer of that body for his vicinity.

Since the fall of 1821 Unadilla has been his residence. After teaching the academy two and a half years, a prominent merchant of Unadilla village, whose health was then quite delicate, solicited him to become a partner in his business. He accordingly dismissed his school and (June 1, 1824) entered upon his business career. The copartnership, which continued six years, was only terminated by the death of his partner, Mr. Wright, who esteemed him so highly that he presented him, just before his death, with a valuable gold seal, and by his will made Mr. Watson executor of his estate. In fulfilling the wishes of his friend and partner, and in closing up the estate, he received

a valuable testimonial to his faithful services from the lawyer representing the widow and minor heirs.

In the fall of 1840, without solicitation, he was elected a member of the State legislature, where he served not only upon several important committees, but while in "committee of the whole" was called to the speaker's chair to preside over the deliberations of the house.

For forty years he was interested in mercantile pursuits. In 1844 he established the Unadilla bank, as an individual bank, with a capital of \$50,000; this bank he owned and operated himself for twenty years, and during that time no bank in the State stood higher. In 1852 he became interested and actively engaged in the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. One of the original movers in the enterprise, Mr. Watson, at the first meeting, held in 1852, was elected a director, and it is but just to say that to no member of that body is more credit due for the successful completion of the road. He was offered, but declined, the presidency of the company in consequence of his own business, which required the greater portion of his attention. He was, however, chairman of the committee to locate depots and assess the amounts for which each town on the line of the proposed road should issue bonds to secure the building of the same.

No man has done more to build up and advance the interests of his village than Mr. Watson. In his church for thirty years he was its senior warden and treasurer, and a liberal contributor to the purchase of the cemetery, parsonage, etc. The Unadilla academy passed through a long financial struggle, endeavoring to raise the means for building, etc., but without success, until Mr. Watson came to its relief; he raised the money in one day to buy the lot, build the house, and furnish the same with library, laboratory apparatus, and bell. This institution is now one of the most flourishing in this section of country. There are few persons who, from early childhood, have spent so active and industrious a life as the subject of this sketch. In his family relations he has been peculiarly blessed, and his children have given unmistakable evidence of thorough education as well as religious and moral training.

URIAH CHAPMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., July 30, 1808. He was the son of John and Sally Chapman. His father was a native of Connecticut, and of English origin. The family came to Unadilla in the year 1816, and the following year purchased the farm on which the Chapman family still reside. The land at that time was nearly all heavily timbered. John was unfortunate in business; and about the year 1830 left the farm, which was considerably encumbered, in the possession of Uriah, and went to Tompkins county, where he died March 18, 1858, his wife having died a few years earlier.

Upon the departure of his father for Tompkins county, Uriah set himself to work with a will to pay off the indebtedness; and the results show that he was successful in accomplishing the undertaking, which was no small matter in those early days, when money was so hard to get.

Dec. 3, 1835, he married Maria Spencer, daughter of Ithamer and Matilda Spencer. Mr. Spencer was born in Columbia Co., N. Y. He came to this county with his parents in 1796, and settled in the town of Maryland. He moved to Unadilla in 1840, and in 1844 was chosen a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were born four children, two of whom are now living, namely, David P. and Watson, both of whom are living on the old homestead with their mother. They have a fine farm, and some of the best stock in the town. Mr. Chapman was a man of unusual industry, of unbending integrity, of unflinching fidelity to his convictions, and of consistent piety. Hence he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died Feb. 1, 1869.

ELI C. BELKNAP.

The subject of this brief sketch is a native of Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., where he was born Dec. 28, 1822, son of Ebenezer and Henrietta Belknap. When he was twelve years of age he was bound as an apprentice to Chester Wright, a farmer, residing at Westford, in Otsego County; and as such worked on his farm until he



E. C. Belknap

reached his majority. He attended the district school during the winter term each year until his twentieth year. Subsequently he taught school during the winter term for several years.

He commenced reading law with Wm. B. Hawes, at Unadilla, in 1845, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He has since continued the practice of law at that place. At the age of thirty, June 9, 1853, he married Miss Caroline Eells, daughter of Deacon Eells, of Unadilla. Mr. Belknap stands high in his profession, and is well and favorably known throughout the county.

THE CONE GENEALOGY.

Daniel Cone married in Scotland, and was the father of seven sons and three daughters. He emigrated to Haddam, Conn., and with others purchased Thirty-mile island for thirty coats. He was one of the first settlers, as was also his son Jared, father of five children.

Stephen Cone, first son of Jared, married Susannah Clark; father of six children. Settled in Bolton, Conn.

Zachariah Cone, Sr., third son of Stephen, married Mary Gilbert. Settled in Hebron, Conn.; father of seven sons and three daughters.

Four of the sons were among the first settlers of Unadilla, N. Y., and remained there till their deaths, viz., Daniel and Gilbert Cone, farmers and manufacturers; Adanijah, physician for forty years; Gardner, farmer—all deceased.

Gilbert was elected a member of the legislature, and filled many important offices in town.

Samuel emigrated to Georgia in an early day, and died in Atlanta.

Zachariah, Jr., born in Andover, Conn., and settled in Hebron; married Wealthy Kingsbury; was the father of seven children, four of which are now living. A. G. emigrated to California in 1846. Is a speculator.

H. B. emigrated to Chicago, and was largely engaged as a lumber dealer. He died, leaving six children, five boys and one daughter.

N. K. was educated at the memorable "Old Brick school-house" in Hebron, Conn., and Bacon academy, Colchester. Was a merchant at Valley Forge, Pa. From thence emigrated, about the year 1825, to Alabama, at the head of navigation on the Alabama river, and established a trading post with H. B.; leaving in 1837, and soon after engaged in farming, surveying, engineering, land agency, etc., managing a large and valuable real estate of the Hon. Geo. Law. He has one son, a celebrated attorney, graduate of Hobart college, both occupying the same office in the village of Batavia, where N. K. has resided most of the time since leaving the south. One daughter recently graduated at a celebrated college.

Harriet M. married Wm. R. Phelps, in business on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Has two grown-up daughters, musicians. Eleven of the name graduated at Yale college previous to the year 1848; and all by the name of Cone, living or dead, so far as the writer is informed, are Episcopalians.

S. G. Cone was born in Hebron, Conn., and educated at the memorable "Old Brick school-house" in the same place, and Bacon academy, Colchester, after which he taught the high schools at East Hartford, Conn., and Middle Haddam; was also principal of the high school at Sag Harbor, L. I., from the year 1835 to the year 1840. By the recommendation of the Hon. John S. Peters, governor of the State of Connecticut, to the Hon. H. Clay, of Kentucky, he taught three years at New Castle, Henry county, Ky., teaching the highest English branches, mathematics, and languages, etc. He came to Unadilla, N. Y., in 1843, and married the only daughter and descendant of Gardner and Sarah Cone; since which time has been one

of the largest, if not the largest, farmers and stock-raisers in the town.

Mercy Ann, wife of S. G., died May 1, 1847, aged twenty-three years.

He married, March 19, 1862, Julie E. Fowler, third daughter of Hiram and Sarah Fowler, of English descent. They have two children, viz., Sarah A., born July 21, 1867; and Salmon F., Jr., born Jan. 12, 1876.

About twenty years ago S. G. Cone, with great characteristic foresight, which has ever marked his business career, went to the State of Illinois, and invested largely in real estate, purchasing 2000 acres in Livingston county. Then it was a wild expanse of prairie, but he has transformed it to one of the finest agricultural regions in the State.

Colonel North visited this locality in 1874, and in speaking of Mr. Cone's farm says, "I rode with Mr. Cone over the entire of his 2000 acres on one of his rounds of inspection, and wherever we went nature's first great law was plainly discernible; order had wrought out its perfect work! Between landlord and tenants it was agreeable to see there were feelings of mutual friendship and reciprocity. The leases between them have been so carefully and explicitly drawn, that no doubtful questions arise about which to cavil; so that, from his remote home in Unadilla, Mr. Cone, like a veteran commander surveying the battlefield from a distant standpoint, can direct with particularity the operations on his broad acres in Illinois, with more satisfaction and better results than did the political generals of the last war the campaign of the Army of the Potomac from their quarters in Washington.

"From the particulars that I have written we can arrive at the conclusions, first, that he is a model farmer; and second, that he is, beyond all contingency, a very rich man. The realization of this fact has no effect in puffing him with pride or restraining him from labor. For each successive day finds him at his habitual work on one or the other of his Susquehanna valley farms, an example of industry and thrift worthy of imitation."

CHAPTER LXXIV.

TOWN OF WESTFORD.

Organization—Geographical—Topographical—Early Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1809 to 1878—Present Town Officials—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population.

THE territory embraced within the boundaries of this town originally comprised a portion of the old town of Cherry Valley. It became a part of Worcester when that town was taken off from Cherry Valley, and remained as such until March 25, 1808, when from Worcester was set off the three present towns of Westford, Maryland, and Decatur. It lies southeast of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Middlefield and Roseboom; on the east by Decatur; on the south by Worcester, Maryland, and Milford; and on the west by Middlefield. The surface is hilly, the summits in many

places rising to a height of 250 to 400 feet above the valleys. The soil is fertile, particularly along the streams, and consists chiefly of a sandy loam of excellent quality.

Westford was not as early settled as many of the other towns in the county, the first settlement having been made in about the year 1790. It is stated by Mr. French in his "Gazetteer" that the first settlements were made in the southeast part of the town, viz.: "Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Chase, Oliver Salisbury, Alpheus Earl and father, Artemas, Moses, and David Howe, and Ephraim Smith, all from Vermont."

It is claimed, however, that the first settler in the town was Robert Roseboom, who came from New Jersey and located in the northeast part, in the locality now known as Maple Valley.

An honored pioneer in the southeast part of the town was Oliver Bidlake, who came from Massachusetts in 1790, and settled on lands now owned by Moses Flint, about two miles southeast of the village. Three sons, Nathan, Daniel, and Asa, reside in the town. The former is a merchant at Westford village, and has in all probability held the office of justice of the peace during a longer period than any person living in the county. "Squire" Bidlake, as he is familiarly called, has officiated in this capacity twenty-eight consecutive years.

Jesse Wright and Elias Brooks, also from Massachusetts, came into the town at about the same time with Mr. Bidlake, and located in this vicinity.

Joshua Draper was a pioneer in this locality. He chose a location on lands now owned by a grandson, John D. Wright. Fernando P. Draper, also a grandson, resides in the village. Eliphalet Preston was a pioneer in this locality on the premises now owned by Lewis E. Preston. Luey, a granddaughter of this old settler, is the wife of Fernando P. Draper, mentioned above.

The year 1793 witnessed the arrival of many settlers anxious to locate their homes in this fertile country. Prominent among this number was Benjamin Chase, of honored memory. His sons were Benjamin, Calvin, Timothy, Willard, John, Samuel, and William. Benjamin died in this town in about the year 1852. His children were Philando, who removed to California; George, now residing at Coxsackie; Wesley, Ira, Betsey, wife of Hiram Pierce, and Luey, all of whom are residents of Albany. Calvin and his family removed to Ohio in about the year 1835. Timothy died in about 1850, leaving the following children, viz.: Sabina, Harriet, wife of the late Mr. Coats, residing in this town. Willard was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1866. His children are as follows: John, Samuel G., Jary, Miles, Robert, and Polly, wife of Charles E. Tipple, all residents of Maryland; Henry resides in Otsego, Edward in Kansas, Almon in Davenport, and Daniel in Schoharie county. Of this remarkable family Jary, Edward, Miles, Daniel, and Robert all served in the late Rebellion, and were honorably discharged at the expiration of their terms of enlistment. None of them were wounded. This family gave ten votes for Abraham Lincoln each time he was elected, and nine votes for General Grant, the father at that time being dead. Samuel was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a pensioner. He died in about 1868, leaving

children as follows: Colonel W. H. Chase, of Washington, Ashley, Reuben, and Alphonso D., now of Kansas. These three also were in the War of the Rebellion, and were honorably discharged. The daughters of this family were as follows: Mary, now a resident of Maryland, and Julia, wife of William Musson, of this town. John and William emigrated to the west.

Elijah Wilson was an early settler on lands now owned by Henry Conrad, and Eliphalet Seward on the premises now owned by Geo. Hanor. Flavil Wright early located where Waldo Griggs, Esq., now lives. Numerous descendants of his are among the residents of the town.

Not many years elapsed after the first settlements were made ere the tide of immigration set in, and the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Westford was soon peopled with an intelligent class, which, in addition to those already there, formed a community of upright and intelligent pioneers who have left their imprint upon their posterity.

Eli Tyler came from Connecticut in about the year 1799, and settled on the premises now owned by Menzo Tyler, a grandson. His family consisted of eight children, as follows: Harvey, Horace, James, Clarissa, Maria, Amanda, Mary A., and Jane. Harvey resides in Albany, at the advanced age of seventy-six years; a son, James E. Tyler, resides in Schenevus; Amanda, wife of Nathaniel Groff, lives in this town; Mary, wife of the late Hon. George W. Chase, resides in Maryland; Jane is the wife of Elder Lyman Wright, of Binghamton; Horace, James, Clarissa, and Maria are deceased.

Andrew Snyder, now living in the village of Westford, was an early settler on lands now owned by S. E. Tipple. Martin Wright was an early settler on premises now owned by a grandson, Waldo Griggs. John Darling was a pioneer on lands a portion of which is owned by his son, J. M. Darling. W. Darling, also a son, lives in the vicinity.

A large land-holder in this town was Aaron Baldwin, who early settled on lands now owned by Hiram and Henry Baldwin, heirs.

Among those who early located at Westville was the father of the late B. Coats. A grandson now occupies the place.

R. Saxton was a pioneer below Westville, on the premises now occupied by the widow and two sons. On the hill east of Westville, B. Salisbury was an early settler. Two sons, Gardner and John R., live in the vicinity. H. Bice, father of Henry Bice, who resides in Schenevus, was also an early settler in this locality. In the south part of the town Amzi Badeau was a pioneer.

In the western part of the town Deacon Cassart early located on premises now owned by W. H. H. Cassart, a son, and David Vandever, a son-in-law. In this vicinity the father of Geo. Knapp was also a pioneer. James Badeau, brother of Amzi, mentioned above, emigrated to this town at the same time, and located on an adjoining farm. A son, William Badeau, lives on the Creek road.

This locality was known as "Badeau hill," and numbered among its denizens many of the substantial pioneers of the town. On the lands now owned by William Manning, Blackwood Hammond was a pioneer, father of Rob-

ert Hammond, who resides in the town of Maryland. Still another in the roll of pioneers in this locality was the father of B. Patrick. A grandson, Thomas Patrick, son of B. Patrick, is one of the influential men of the town. He manifests much interest in agricultural matters, and is classed among the progressive agriculturists of the county.

In the locality known as the "Dutch settlement," Stephen and Joel Norton were early settlers. Eleazer Peasley also early located in this vicinity. He was known the country 'round as a hunter and fisher. A son, Thomas, is an inhabitant of the town.

The locality known as Sperry Hollow was early settled by five brothers,—Daniel, Nathan, Ansel, Elisha, and Peter Sperry, from whom it derived its name. The Sperrys reared large families, and some of their descendants are residing there still.

An early settler in this vicinity was one Keech, a basket-maker, and an associate of Peasley mentioned above.

In the locality known as the Hubbard settlement, Jared and David Hubbard were pioneers. Mr. Birge early located on the road leading from Westford to Clarksville.

Horace, familiarly known as "Squire Roberts," was a pioneer on the old homestead now owned by his son, Nelson Roberts. John Tipple was also a pioneer in this locality.

Warner Fellows was a post-rider. He lived in this town, and carried the mail from Westford to Cherry Valley. Sylvanus Harris and a Mr. Black were pioneers.

Calvin Holmes was among the early settlers, locating on lands now in the possession of S. Thompson. Two sons—Horace and John—reside in the town.

"Bentley Hollow" derived its name from a worthy pioneer, William Bentley. The old homestead is now occupied by a son, Wm. P. Bentley. A brother of William, familiarly known as Deacon Bentley, also early located in this vicinity, and was instrumental in founding the Protestant Methodist church at Bentley Hollow. William H. Bentley, a prominent representative of the Bentley family, resides at Bentley Hollow (Maple Valley P. O.), is postmaster, and for many years has been a successful general agent for mowing-machines, traveling extensively throughout the United States. B. Burlingame owns the premises upon which Allan Darling was a pioneer. Jonathan Davis was also an early settler in this locality. A son and daughter reside in Albany.

The first store in Westford was opened by Ezra Williams, and stood on premises now occupied by John Bell. Mr. Williams was an active man in the vicinity, and served as town clerk from 1817 to 1824. Henry W. Babcock and George Skinner opened a store in about 1827, in the building now occupied by Waldo H. Tyler. Griggs & Wright opened a store on the site now occupied by Nathan Bidlake. The first grist-mill was erected by Silas Howe, in about the year 1794. French's "Gazetteer" states that this mill was built by Captain Artemas Howe, but undoubtedly the best authority is Squire Nathan Bidlake, from whom our information is obtained. The second mill was built by a Mr. Washburn in about the year 1818, and occupied the site of the present mill of Robert S. Hall. A carding-mill was operated in about the year 1825 by Hamilton Babcock, which stood upon the site now occupied by the flax-mill

owned by George Wing, Esq. About this time one Gilbert owned and occupied a "still" in the upper part of the village. The first hotel was kept by David Smith, and stood opposite the present hotel, and is now occupied by William Kingsley as a dwelling. The pioneers were some time without a physician. It was not until about 1815 that a resident doctor came and settled in their midst. This was Dr. John Jackson, who practiced here until his death, which occurred in about the year 1830.

Intimately identified with the interests of Westford was Dr. John Drake, who was born here in 1799. He commenced the study of medicine in 1824, with Dr. Burbank, of Albany, and took a course of lectures given by Professors Marsh and Armsby. On account of sickness he returned to Westford, and studied with Dr. Hanua until 1826, when he went to Castleton, Vt.; attended lectures, and took the degree of M.D. He commenced the practice of medicine in Fulton county in 1827, but returned to his native town in December, 1829, where, for nearly half a century, he performed the responsible and arduous duties of a physician. He was married to Miss Perlia Judson in 1831. She, and five out of eight children, survive him. He was a member of assembly in 1837, has been supervisor of his town, postmaster, coroner, and president of the Otsego medical society several times. In all of the various positions to which he was chosen by his fellow-citizens, he discharged the duties with great credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He died Oct. 23, 1877.

Captains Artemas and Jonah Howe, brothers, were early settlers near the village. They located in about 1793.

On the lands now occupied by Garrett Roseboom, Dyer Adams was a pioneer, and where Horace Chase owns, Alfred Farrels was an early settler. William Campbell and Flavil Wright early located in this vicinity.

One Manning was an early settler on the place now owned by Jonathan Wilsey. He was a clothier, and contributed to the interests of the town. Two sons, Mason and Judson, are deceased. Three grandsons, John, William, and Joseph, are residents of Maryland. John Chase located where E. B. Milks lives, and Brom Wilsey settled on the farm now owned by Jonathan Wilsey, a grandson. Smith Southerland came into the town at an early day, and located on the premises now occupied by Wesley Southard. His widow is also living on the old homestead. Elijah Huson is remembered as a pioneer, on lands now owned by Edward Kelley, and Moses Gove early settled on the premises now owned by Horace Milks. A son, George Gove, is a resident of the town.

Caleb Thurbur, from Vermont, was among the early settlers. He had a numerous family, only three of whom are now living, viz.: Nathan, who resides in Virginia, and two daughters, living in Elmira, N. Y. Caleb was accompanied into the wilderness by a son named Samuel, who remained in the town until 1840, when he removed to East Worcester, and died there in about the year 1850. His widow, wife of David Hull, resides in East Worcester, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Their children are as follows: E. R. Thurbur, resides at East Worcester, where he has been a merchant about thirty years; he was

succeeded by his son, S. M. Thurbur, in 1872, who continues the mercantile business. D. W. and Nelson Thurbur also reside at East Worcester, engaged in mercantile business. George lives in Brockport, Jane in Decatur, and Louis in Richmondville.

Harvey W. and Jonas Babcock were active pioneers who settled in this vicinity. The former was prominent in the affairs of the county and the community wherein he resided. He was supervisor of the town several terms, and also sheriff of the county. Another early settler in this vicinity was George Snyder. A son, Lyman, occupies the old homestead. Samuel Hewitt came into the town in an early day, and located where Henry Prindle now lives. A grandson, A. C. De Long, Esq., resides in Schenectady. On the hill on the premises now occupied by Edward Bentley, his father was a pioneer.

Timothy Chase was an early settler on lands now owned by a son-in-law, Thomas Webster.

Robert Roseboom was a prominent pioneer and the first supervisor of the town. He officiated in that capacity until 1814.

Other early settlers in Westford were Henry Dumont, Charles Mason, William W. Gallup, Garritt Roseboom, David Smith, E. Wetmore, Joseph Wetmore, Charles Webster, Elijah Nelson, Samuel Waterman, J. C. Fowler, George Robbins, Dennis Kelley, David Gano, Marcus Gilbert, Josiah Hubbard, Abel Jones, William Horton, John Campbell, Elias Chester, James Newton, David Adams.

Westford is a pleasant village, located northeast of the centre of the town, on Elk creek, and contains four churches,—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist,—and the following business interests: physician, George Sloan; merchants, W. H. Tyler, Nathan Bidlake, and S. E. Manzer; carriage-shop and undertaker, William H. Platner; grist- and saw-mill, Robert S. Hall; flax-mill, George Wing; insurance agent, J. K. Tyler; blacksmiths, M. Connell, J. A. Snyder, and O. J. Prime; shoe-shops, J. H. Bell and N. Banker.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING

was held at the house of David Smith, March 7, 1809, at which the following officers were chosen:

Supervisor.—Robert Roseboom.

Town Clerk.—William W. Gallup.

Assessors.—Rufus Bentley, Gerritt Roseboom, and David Howe.

Collector.—Henry Dumont.

Overseers of the Poor.—Charles Mason and David Smith.

Commissioners of Highways.—Charles Mason and E. Wetmore.

Constables.—Joseph Wetmore and Henry Dumont.

Fence Viewers.—Charles Webster, Nathaniel Griggs, and Samuel Babcock.

Pathmasters.—Benjamin Chase, Sr., David Adams, James Newton, Elias Chester, Calvin Chase, John Campbell, William Horton, David Gilland, Uriah Bentley, Abel Jones, William Howe, Josiah Hubbard, Marcus Gilbert, David Gano, Dennis Kelley, David Hubbard, J. Griffen, George Robbins, J. C. Fowler, Samuel Waterman, C. Thurber, Elijah Nelson, Jr., and Eliphalet Preston.

In 1809 there were thirty-eight persons qualified to serve as jurors in this town.

The following persons have officiated as supervisors and town clerks from the organization of the town to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1809.....	Robert Roseboom.	William W. Gallup.
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	" "	Henry Dumont.
1812.....	" "	John Kelso.
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	Charles Mason.	" "
1815.....	" "	Simon Chester.
1816.....	Garritt Roseboom.	John Kelso.
1817.....	John Kelso.	Rufus Bentley.
1818.....	" "	Ezra Williams.
1819.....	Rufus Bentley.	" "
1820.....	" "	" "
1821.....	" "	" "
1822.....	David Smith.	" "
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	Rufus Bentley.	George Skinner.
1825.....	Ezra Williams.	" "
1826.....	Harvey W. Babcock.	" "
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	" "	" "
1829.....	William Kirby.	" "
1830.....	Garrett Roseboom.	" "
1831.....	" "	" "
1832.....	" "	" "
1833.....	Russell Bentley.	" "
1834.....	" "	" "
1835.....	" "	Waldo Skinner.
1836.....	William Kirby.	John Drake.
1837.....	John Drake.	J. H. Griggs.
1838.....	Asa Denton.	Waldo Skinner.
1839.....	" "	" "
1840.....	John R. Griggs.	Hanson Wright.
1841.....	Garrett Roseboom.	George Skinner.
1842.....	John R. Griggs.	" "
1843.....	George Skinner.	David Kelso.
1844.....	John Drake.	George Skinner.
1845.....	George Skinner.	George Guy, Jr.
1846.....	Nathau Bidlake.	" "
1847.....	Waldo Skinner.	" "
1848.....	David Kelso.	Garrett Roseboom, Jr.
1849.....	Aaron Pette.	" "
1850.....	George Guy.	" "
1851.....	Waldo Andrews.	R. K. Jackson.
1852.....	George Guy.	J. L. Davis.
1853.....	David Kelso.	" "
1854.....	M. J. Hubbard.	" "
1855.....	David Kelso.	George Guy.
1856.....	" "	J. T. French.
1857.....	Waldo Andrews.	" "
1858.....	" "	" "
1859.....	Nelson Thurbur.	Dwight Chester.
1860.....	John Drake.	M. J. Hubbard.
1861.....	Dwight Chester.	J. C. Holmes.
1862.....	George Wing.	S. E. Manzer.
1863.....	" "	Thomas McNutt.
1864.....	James T. Freneb.	J. Bresee.
1865.....	Waldo H. Tyler.	O. J. Prime.
1866.....	Raymond Saxton.	Erasmus Snyder.
1867.....	Waldo H. Tyler.	S. E. Manzer.
1868.....	William H. Platner.	L. F. Preston.
1869.....	" "	Melvin Griggs.
1870.....	Melvin Griggs.	L. F. Preston.
1871.....	Charles H. Bissell.	N. Hull.
1872.....	German Wilbur.	J. K. Tyler.
1873.....	John T. Newton.	" "
1874.....	Charles H. Bissell.	S. E. Manzer.
1875.....	George Wing.	D. S. Bidlake.
1876.....	" "	" "

The town officers elected in 1877 were as follows:

Supervisor.—George Wing.

Town Clerk.—Robert S. Hall.

Justice of the Peace.—Myron J. Hubbard.

Commissioner of Highways.—Horace Roseboom.

Assessor.—Abram Bulson.

Overseers of the Poor.—James H. Thomas and William Utter.

Collector.—John I. Wilbur.

Auditors.—W. O. Wilbur, J. S. Newton, and J. Esmay.

Constables.—A. Baldwin and William Kingsley.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865, Westford had 15,031 acres of improved land, the cash value of which was \$1,674,555. There were 3372 acres of plowed land, and 5564 acres of pasture. Bushels of winter wheat harvested, 319; bushels of winter wheat, 101; bushels of oats, 23,045; bushels of barley, 776; bushels of buckwheat, 5959; bushels of corn harvested in 1864, 5137; bushels of potatoes, 18,841; bushels of peas, 175; bushels of beans, 94; bushels of turnips, 800; pounds of hops, 170,582; bushels of apples, 18,254; barrels of eider, 451; pounds of maple sugar, 24,191; pounds of butter, 102,250; pounds of cheese, 5841.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 3347; in pasture, 7389; mown, 5216; tons hay produced, 5658; bushels barley, 404; buckwheat, 4427; corn, 5934; oats, 42,655; rye, 2481; spring wheat, 270; winter wheat, 274; beans, 11; peas, 66; pounds of hops, 55,159; bushels potatoes, 37,365; pounds of butter made, 141,905; cheese, 1065.

Area.—Westford has an area of 20,812 acres, the assessed valuation of which is \$455,250, and the equalized valuation, \$330,911.

POPULATION.

1810.....	1215	1845.....	1500
1814.....	1336	1850.....	1423
1820.....	1526	1855.....	1371
1825.....	1488	1860.....	1382
1830.....	1645	1865.....	1282
1835.....	1547	1870.....	1300
1840.....	1478	1875.....	1256

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WESTFORD.

This religious organization was effected in about the year 1790, and the first church building was erected in 1823. It was 40 by 60 feet in size, and cost \$1300. This society has had but two church edifices. The present one is 52 by 36 feet in size, and was erected at a cost of \$2500. The first trustees of this church were as follows: Edward Mills, W. Fellows, J. Perry, A. Van Dusen, and John North. The present trustees are John Hull, W. H. Platner, W. H. Tyler, N. Banker, and H. Bell. The church has a present membership of 113, and is under the pastoral care of Rev. Albert F. Brown, to whom we are indebted for its history.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This is one of the old religious organizations of the county, having been formed in 1800 by Rev. T. Bushnell. The first pastor who officiated for the church was Rev. George Colton. Among the first members were Charles Mason, Jonas Babcock, John Manning, and Josiah Hubbard. The first church building was erected in 1809, on the site of the present edifice. This was repaired and remodeled in 1852. Among the ministers who have officiated for this church were Messrs. Caddwell, Keys, Baldwin, Gillett, Clark, Moore, and Campbell. The present trustees are Garrett Roseboom, Robert S. Hall, and H. E. Draper.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized by Rev. Elijah Spafford in 1825. At its organization it consisted of sixteen members.

It was not until about ten years after its formation that a church edifice was erected. This was superseded in 1860 by the present building, which was erected at a cost of \$1000.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

This church organization was effected in 1833 by Rev. Timothy Minor, the first rector. The church building was erected in 1840. In 1867 it was repaired, and is now a comfortable and convenient house of worship. The present wardens are Andrew Snyder and David Kelso; vestrymen, Nathan Bidlake and Revillo Holmes. The church is at present in a more prosperous condition than it has known for many years past. Rev. Theodore A. Snyder is the rector.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

of Westville was organized in 1830, with forty-four members. The first settled pastor was the Rev. Benjamin Sawin. The first church edifice was erected at about the same time with the organization of the society. The present neat and substantial edifice was erected in 1871.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

at Westville was formed in the year 1851. The organization was made by Rev. David Elliott, who became the first settled pastor. The first church building was erected during the same year that the church was organized, at a cost of \$1200. The present church edifice was built in 1871.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following-named persons enlisted from this town during the war of the Rebellion. Our thanks for this list are due to J. K. Tyler, Esq., of Westford, and to the superintendent of the bureau of military statistics at Albany:

George C. Allen, lieutenant, in the 51st Regt. in 1861; killed while leading his men in a charge at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 12, 1862.
 Philor Prindle, enlisted in the 51st Regt. in 1861; died in camp in 1861.
 Raymond L. Wright, enlisted in the cavalry in 1861, and was killed in a charge at the battle of Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
 Henry Wright, enlisted in the 82d Regt., Jan. 1862, and was killed on skirmish line at Cold Harbor, Va., in June, 1864.
 Augustus Hoag, enlisted in the 7th H. Art.; was taken prisoner at Spotsylvania, Va., in May, 1864, and died at Andersonville.
 Wilbur Mosier, enlisted early in the war, and was wounded in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; captured by the enemy, and died a prisoner.
 John Lansing, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; killed at the battle of Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Geo. Quackenbush, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; served till the close of the war,—the last two years as lieutenant in charge of an ambulance train.
 Sewell LeValley, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; was in the ranks until April, 1864, when he was detailed as brigade saddler, and served as such to the close of the war.
 Augustus Babwin, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; was wounded in the hip at the battle of Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864; died at close of war.
 Samuel G. Crawford, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Albert Bell, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Shadrack Lamphere, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862.
 Nicholas Banker, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; was in all battles of the regiment until May 10, 1864, when he was wounded by a shell from a Union battery; he remained in the field, and about two months thereafter took his place in the ranks; mustered out with the regiment.
 John K. Tyler, enlisted in the 121st Regt. in 1862; he served on the front lines, and shared the fortunes of the regiment every day from first to last; never had a ride in an ambulance or a berth in a hospital; he was the only member of the one hundred who went out in Co. G that participated in all of the battles, and came out without a wound.
 Moses D. Bentley, enlisted in Co. E, 1st Engineers, Oct. 29, 1864; died June 25, 1865.
 Warren Wright, enlisted in Co. F, 1st Engineers, Aug. 29, 1864; died July 13, 1865.
 William L. Whitney, enlisted in Co. D, 34th Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; died June 7, 1865.
 Chas. H. Landon, enlisted in Co. E, 11th H. Art., Oct. 16, 1864; died Aug. 29, 1865.

Chas. W. Doyce, enl. in Co. D, 30th Mich. Inf., Dec. 29, 1864; dia. in 1865.

Harrison Pette, enl. in the 76th Regt. in 1861; dia. in 1863.

D. R. L. well, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Sept. 12, 1864; lost arm at Sailor's Creek.

S. W. Graffield, enl. in Co. E, 1st Engineers, Aug. 29, 1864; died in 1865.

Wm. E. Wright, enl. in Sept. 1864, in the 3d Cav.; served to the close of the war.

Philetus P. Bentley, enl. in the 152d Regt.; wounded; served during the war.

Geo. Wiggins, enl. in the 152d Regt.; wounded; served during the war.

John Cook, enl. in the 51st Regt.; lost a leg, which caused his death.

Ambrose J. Cook, served in the service about four years, regiment not known.

Russell Haskins, enl. in the 121st Regt. in 1864.

Almarin Baldwin, enl. in the cavalry, and received an honorable discharge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELBERT COATES.

The subject of this sketch was born Sept. 24, 1803, in the town of Westford, Otsego County, N. Y. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Coates, who were among the first settlers of the town. He was the second son of a family of eight children. At the age of twenty-one years he assumed control of his father's business, and at his father's death, which occurred in 1828, he, with Jacob L. Snyder, as executors, settled the estate to the entire satisfaction of the other legatees.

Mr. Coates purchased the interest of the heirs in the estate, and to the farm, then embracing 225 acres, he made subsequent additions, until at the time of his death he was in possession of nearly 500 acres.

His wife's portrait and a view of his late residence may be seen elsewhere in this work. His portrait also would appear here, but unfortunately there are none in existence. March 27, 1857, he married Lucy Ann Bennett, daughter of Aaron and Sally Bennett, who were early settlers in the town of Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Coates were born Ella D., Elbert, and Effie M., all of whom are living with their mother. Mr. Coates was a man of unusual ability, and was well posted on the events of the day; a man of untiring industry, and during a busy life succeeded in accumulating a large property; and during the late war it is related of him that he paid the highest taxes of any man of his town. He was a staunch Democrat, but never a seeker after official honors. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died Nov. 14, 1872. A beautiful monument marks his resting-place in the Methodist cemetery at Westville.

THE ROSEBOOM GENEALOGY.

Robert Roseboom was born in Holland in 1693. Hendrick Roseboom, son of Robert, was also born in Holland. They emigrated to America about the year 1720, and settled in Albany, N. Y. Robert Roseboom died in the year 1764. Hendrick, son of Robert, married Mary Sanders. He died in 1743, leaving a widow and one son, named Garret, born July 19, 1722. Getty, his wife, was born March 26, 1731. He died, leaving a widow and nine children, viz.: Robert, born Oct. 9, 1755; Hendrick, born May 27, 1757; John, born Jan. 20, 1760; Garret, born Sept. 20, 1762; Peter, born Aug. 17, 1764; Gilbert, born Oct. 12, 1768; Mary, born March 14, 1754; Deborah, born Oct. 4, 1773; Peggy, born Dec. 3, 1775.

Robert Roseboom and Jesintie Dumont were married at Raritan, Somerset Co., N. J., March 2, 1776. She was a daughter of Peter and Brachie Dumont of that place, and born June 18, 1751. Robert Roseboom bought of John Van Ness, of Albany Co., Oct. 13, 1786, 250 acres of land for £175, located in Westford, and in the spring of 1787 moved his family, consisting of his wife and three children, viz., Garret, Brachie, and Peter; the latter at the time was about two and a half years old. Gertrude and Jesintie were born Feb. 17, 1795. Robert Roseboom was a State senator from 1801 to 1805; in the assembly in 1800, 1811, and 1815.

Garret Roseboom was born Nov. 27, 1777, and married Mary Adams in 1816. He died Feb. 5, 1870, leaving a widow, two sons, and one daughter,—Robert, Garret, and Emily.

Peter Roseboom was born Oct. 5, 1785. He married March 16, 1816, at New Malbury, Ulster county, Anna, daughter of Job and Sarah Hopkins, who was born Feb. 2, 1794. He settled on the farm owned by his father in his lifetime, and lived and died there, leaving a widow and four children (one daughter, Mary Jane, having died in 1850), viz.: Sarah Ann, Brachie, Mary Jane, Horace, and Jesintie. Peter Roseboom died April 14, 1863; his wife, Anna Roseboom, died March 23, 1869.

Horace Roseboom is now the owner and occupant of the old homestead where his grandfather, father, and mother died. He has two daughters and one son. He has also two grandchildren, son and daughter of Schuyler and Mary Jane Borst. Mr. Roseboom is an active and prominent citizen, and justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

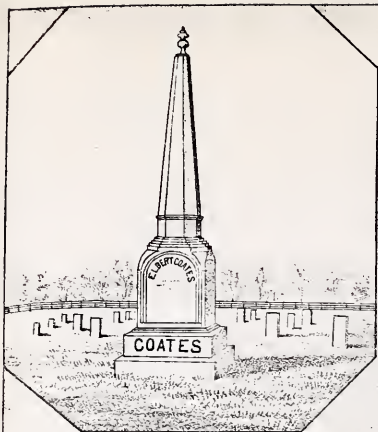
CHAPTER LXXV.

TOWN OF WORCESTER.

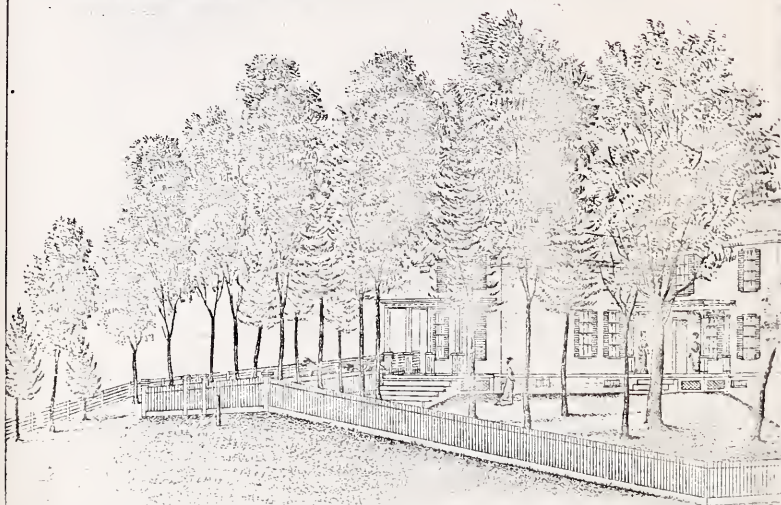
Organization—Geographical—Topographical—First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Supervisors and Town Clerks from 1798 to 1878—Agricultural and General Statistics—Area—Equalized and Assessed Valuation—Population.

WORCESTER was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797, and embraced, in addition to its present territory, the towns of Maryland, Decatur, and Westford. These towns were set off in 1808. It is the southeast corner town in the county and bounded as follows: on the north by Westford and Decatur, on the east by Schoharie county, on the south by Delaware county, and on the west by Maryland. The surface is a hilly upland, and the soil consists chiefly of a sandy loam. The soil is fertile, particularly along the valley of the Schenectady creek and Charlotte river, where are found some of the finest farming lands in the county.

The first settlements in this town were made soon after the Revolution, in about the year 1788. Prominent among the pioneers was Silas Crippen, of honored memory. He was an active and influential man, and did much to advance the interests of his town and county. He was supervisor eight years, also justice of the peace, judge of the court,



MRS. LUCY A. COATES.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. LUCY A. COATES, Westville, Orsego Co., N. Y.

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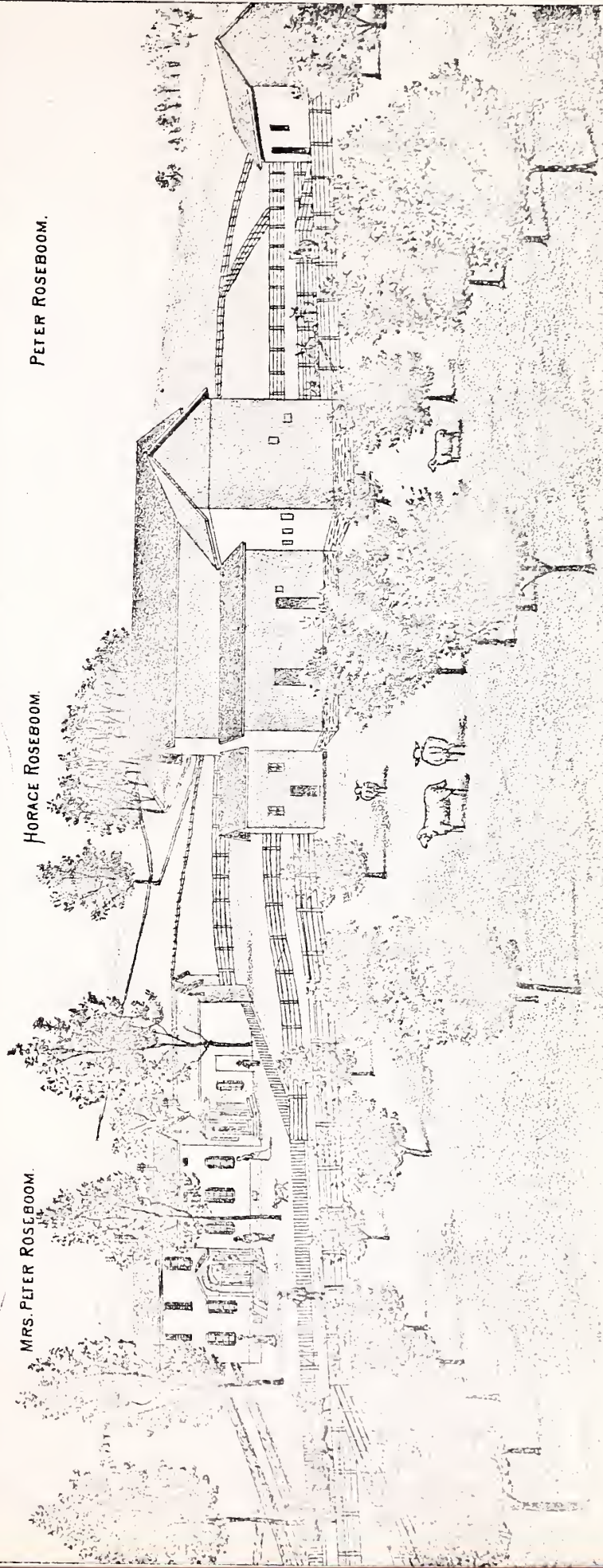
MRS. PETER ROSEBOOM.



HORACE ROSEBOOM.



PETER ROSEBOOM.



and was a member of assembly in 1816. He owned and conducted successfully a large farm, and built the first grist-mill in the town in 1790, and the first saw-mill about the same time. The farm formerly owned by him is now occupied by Ethan A. Hanor. At the time of his settlement this locality was a dense uninviting wilderness; there were no roads, not even a foot-path or marked trees, and he cut his way through to the settlement. Mr. Crippen was accompanied to his forest home by his wife and two sons, —Sammel and Asa.

Philip, a son, was the first white child born in the town. The other children were Daniel, Sally, Betsey, Silas, Mary, Silas, Charles. James M., son of Asa, resides in this town; Philip has two sons and one daughter who are residents of the town, Harrison and Schuyler, and Sarah, widow of James B. Cooley. Betsey, widow of J. P. Russ, resides in the village of Worcester, at the advanced age of eighty-two years; a son, Hamilton Russ, and a daughter, the wife of D. T. Gott, are residents of East Worcester. Mary married Leonard Caryl. The children of John are Charles H., a successful merchant at Worcester; Sabrina, wife of N. Wood, of Westford; Mary A., wife of A. K. Briggs; Jane, wife of Timothy Castelar, and John, financial agent of Cornell university, residing at Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Schuyler Crippen was a prominent man and served in many official capacities within the gift of his fellow-citizens. He studied law with Jabez D. Hammond, of Cherry Valley, and finally settled in Cooperstown, where he died in March, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the first circuit judges after the organization of the Sixth district, was member of assembly in 1831, and district attorney in 1837. He has two children, a son and daughter, residing in Albany, N. Y.

Among other pioneers who were contemporaries with Mr. Crippen were Henry Stever, Solomon Hartwell, Uriah Bigelow, Nathaniel Todd, Charles Wilder, and Joseph Tainter.

The first merchant in Worcester was Anson Kinney in 1798. The pioneer grist-mill was erected by Silas Crippen, on the site now occupied by the mill of Benjamin Dey. It was a rudely-constructed affair, but its completion was the occasion of much rejoicing among the early settlers, who previously had carried their "grists" to Sharon. Uriah Bigelow was the first physician in the town, an excellent practitioner, and prominent man.

The settlement was not wholly without religious instruction, as missionaries occasionally preached as time and circumstances would permit, and as early as 1792 the Congregational church was organized. The settlement at Worcester was now in a prosperous condition, and the reports of a fertile soil, delightful location, and healthy climate had reached the east, and soon after the tide of immigration set in, and the dawn of 1800 finds Worcester one of the most prosperous localities in the county.

James Marsh was a pioneer on lands now owned by Schuyler Crippen, and Leonard, a brother of James, on premises now owned by Leonard Caryl.

John Waterman settled on and cleared the farm now occupied by a granddaughter, Widow Fuller. Henry Stever, Deacon John Rand, Elias Clark, and Moses Essex were pioneers in this locality.

The first settler north of the village, on the Decatur road, was Luther Flint, who located on premises now owned by Sanford Wharton.

John More early located on lands now owned by Mr. Fitzwater, and here built one of the first carding-machines in the town.

Deacon Phineas Flint was an early settler on the farm north of More, now owned by Horatio Flint, and occupied by Lester G. Flint. Thos. Flint, brother of Luther and Phineas, was also a pioneer in this vicinity, on premises now occupied by Edward Prindle.

On the premises now owned by E. Vaughn, Joseph Flint, familiarly known as "Deacon," was an early settler. He was quite an active pioneer, and added to his stock of worldly goods by the manufacture and sale of what was then facetiously called "white-oak cheese." Many an amusing story is related of Deacon Flint and his cheese, and "the boys" took especial delight in annoying him. One day he drove to Leonard Caryl's store with a load of these gems, and while inside negotiating for their sale the mischievous youngsters slyly removed the linch-pin from his wagon. The deacon finally came out, mounted his wagon, and after getting comfortably seated started his team, when, much to his astonishment, the fore wheels went with the team, the "hind wheels" refused to follow, and the cheese rolled around on the ground. Mr. Caryl had two clerks in his employ, Josiah Pickering and Ten Eyck Lamour. They sold one of these cheeses to a Mr. Bryant, who lived on south hill, and slyly slipped a package of salts in his pocket. The next day he returned, and angrily asked, "Why did you put those salts in my pocket?"

"Well," answered Lamour, "you bought one of those cheeses, and I knew you would want a doctor before morning, and there being none in your neighborhood, I thought I would give you some physic, it being the next best thing I could do for you."

Russell Pierce, familiarly known as "Tutty" the fiddler, was a pioneer in the Deacon Flint neighborhood. Other early settlers were Mr. Robertson, Asa Butler, the Sheldons, John Keley, Samuel Hartwell.

Samuel Russ was an early settler on lands now owned by two grandsons, Samuel and Alonzo.

John P. Russ was a prominent pioneer on lands now owned by E. Ridge. His widow resides in the village of Worcester with her son, Hamilton Russ.

Among other settlers are mentioned the names of Jonathan Jennings, Mr. Lamour, Andrew Little, Captain John Pratt, William Simpson, Amos Belding, J. H. Herrington, J. Eddy, J. P. Hollenbeck, Green White, Mr. Briggs, Thos. Tallman, Seth Dickinson, John Alford, David and Adolphus Scott, Hazard Smith.

A prominent pioneer at East Worcester was John Chapman. He was born near Lyme, Conn., in 1766, and at twelve years of age entered the American army of the Revolution as a teamster, he being too young to carry a musket as a soldier. He served as teamster until the close of the war. He had two older brothers in the army at the same time. They were taken prisoners by the British, and of them starved to death in the old Jersey prison-ship, of Revolutionary fame. The other barely escaped with his

life. At the close of the war, John Champion married Miss Elizabeth Kellam,* of his native place, and the next week after being married, and at the age of twenty-two, 1788, emigrated with his young wife to what the Yankees called "York State," and settled in what was at that time the town of Worcester, and subsequently the town of Decatur, Otsego Co., N. Y.

He settled on what is called Elliot Hill, and bought the farm afterwards owned by the Elliots. After paying for his land, and clearing a large part of it, he found out that he had been swindled, and that he had purchased his land of a man who had no title to it, and in consequence he lost his farm, and got nothing for his improvements. It was while living here, for a period of nearly ten years, that he suffered all the privations and hardships of a pioneer life.

The country was one dense wilderness from Schoharie to Otsego on the Susquehanna, except a few scattered settlements at intervals along the Susquehanna, and at Cherry Valley. There were no mills where they could get grinding done; the nearest one was at Sharon, and the next was at Central Bridge, in Schoharie county, about twenty miles distant. He was known to have gone several times to Central Bridge to mill with half a bushel of corn on his back, and on foot, starting before daylight in the morning, and returning the next night. Part of the way there was no road, but he was guided by marked trees through the woods, and was often followed by packs of howling wolves on either side the path. Many of the settlers were obliged to travel the same route with grists, in order to save their families from perishing in the wilderness. Deer, bears, and other wild game were plenty, and hunters occasionally supplied them with meat from the forest.

After losing his farm, he moved to what is known as McCarthy's Corners, in Decatur, where he purchased another tract of land of about 150 acres, and cleared 40 acres by burning the timber into ashes. He erected a potashery, and went to boiling potash, at which business he succeeded in paying for his land a second time—about \$400. Potash at that time fetched a big price, and he did well at the business. Albany was the market place, and the potash was hauled by ox-teams, on roads cut through the woods over the hills, until they reached the valley of the Cobleskill creek, from which place to Albany the roads were better, and thus worked their way through. It took generally from a week to ten days to make the trip, and upon such occasions the settlers would all combine, and have those who went with a load of potash, bring back a load of groceries and other goods sufficient to supply their wants during the intervals of going. There were other asheries located in other localities, so that they could co-operate with each other in the marketing of their potash.

Among the early settlers of the eastern part of Decatur, who were contemporaries with Mr. Champion from 1790 to 1800, were Peter Elliott, Daniel Elliott, Andrew Elliott, William Seward, Jonathan Perry, Jacob Stonematch, Philip Stonematch, James Works, Richard Taylor, Joseph Bristol,

Jesse Ferris, Gardner Boorn, Nathan Boorn, Samuel Thoupson, Sr., Gilbert Smith, James Stone, William Ripson, Charles Bartholomew, Ephraim Berry, Jesse Oaks, James Clark, Thomas Shaw, John G. Seeley, and others.

About the year 1795 or 1796, William Ripson, with the aid of the settlers near by, built a log grist-mill at what is called "Ferris' Falls," near the head-waters of the north branch of the Schenewus creek, which was the first grist-mill in Worcester, as it was then called, subsequently Decatur.

Their township elections were held mostly at what is now Westford village, and were held in the winter season. It was no small task to go through the snow and woods to the elections, and to do other township business.

Samuel Thompson, Sr., was appointed a justice of the peace for the Hill district, and held the office until the town was divided.

The following will illustrate one of the difficulties under which they labored in attending elections: The morning of a day on which an important town-meeting was held, which caused a general attendance, was dark and threatening; thick, murky clouds hung upon the hill-tops; everything appeared hushed to silence, except an occasional moan among the trees, which betokened an approaching storm. They heeded not the weather, but hastened on to the town election. During the day the storm came on in all its fury, and by night-fall the snow was nearly waist-deep, and then came the tug for home. Some thought best to stay all night, while others, more courageous, started for their homes, among whom were John Champion, Jonathan Perry, Gardner Boorn, and Samuel Thompson, Esq. They walled through the snow as far as Decatur Hollow, where they rested a while, being very tired. Night had now arrived, and as the snow was falling thick and fast, it was a serious question whether they should attempt to go over the mountain to their homes or not. Finally courage prevailed, and they started through the snow, and in single file threaded their way along like a "forlorn hope," first one going on ahead to break the road, and then another. Before they had got half way up the hill they became nearly exhausted, and felt it almost impossible to reach their homes; but, after a little rest, with renewed courage they would start on again, well knowing that if they remained there, the "storm king" would soon chill their blood, and that they would fall frozen victims on the mountain side to the fierce and chilling blast. These thoughts, and the remembrance of loved ones at home, would stimulate their courage, and with renewed efforts they would again rush on, until at length Mr. Perry gave out entirely, and said he could go no farther, and implored them to let him lie down and sleep a while until he got rested, and then he would go on. They knew very well it would be his last sleep if they permitted him to do so, and they used their best efforts to keep him awake and to urge him on, until it was by main force they lifted and carried him on, until they themselves got so weak they could not carry him any farther. One would then take hold of his coat collar and hold of each others' hands, and thus they toiled and dragged their exhausted companion through the snow and over the drifts of Decatur Hill, until at length themselves, nearly exhausted,

* John Champion died at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1800, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Champion died at East Worcester, June 16, 1815, aged seventy-five years.

reached the home of Gardner Boorn, a little over the top of the mountain, arriving there some time after midnight, having occupied about six hours in going less than two miles. Here, after getting warm and partaking of refreshments, they stayed until morning, thanking God for their safe deliverance from the fury of the storm and from a death-bed in the snow.

A few years after this, Mr. Perry moved to the southwestern part of the State, and settled somewhere near the Pennsylvania line; and after having been gone some thirty years, business again called him to Worcester, and the writer of this was present and heard him and Mr. Champion relate to each other the incidents of that fearful night in the snow, while tears ran down their furrowed cheeks as they related to each other certain particulars which took place on that occasion, and said he should ever and always feel grateful to those men for saving his life.

It appears that in those early times land swindlers were as plenty as now, and some of the settlers had trouble by purchasing their lands of swindlers, and as a consequence were compelled to leave their improvements or make new contracts with the rightful owners. Some of these lands were embraced in what is called the "Colden Patent;" and for fear of being ejected from their improvements, the settlers got together and agreed to send an agent with a sort of petition to Mr. Colden to ascertain on what conditions they could retain their lands, and the following is a *fac simile* of the style of petition sent:

WORCESTER, May 9, 1800.

MR. COLDEN,—Sir: We whose names air here under Wrighten air settlers on your Land, and have severally agreed to send Mr. John Champion to see and know the condition that we can have it on, for we mean to do all we can for you, and want that you should consider our circumstanceis and be as favourabel to us as possibel, and send in "Wrighten" by the barer, so that we may know what to depeud on the No. of the lots that wo want is at the end of our names, so we remain yours, etc. (The names hero are mostly torn off from the paper.)

About the year 1805 or 1806, John Champion sold his claim at McCarthy's Corners, and moved to what is called "Calcutta street," near East Worcester. The country around was all a heavy forest. He just cleared away a spot large enough for his purpose, and built a log house, which stood about forty or fifty feet south of where the woolen-factory now stands.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL.

The first grist-mill was built by John Champion, at East Worcester, in 1808. It was sitnated near the present location of the woolen-factory. It was a hereulean task to build a grist-mill in those days. "As I have watched the hopper," says S. B. Champion, "many days when hardly old enough to walk, and give warning to fither when it became nearly empty, while he worked at something else, I can describe. In the first place three great points were to be attained,—first, a waterfall; second, a pond; third, to place the mill where high water could not wash it away. To get the fall, water was diverted from the creek nearly half a mile from the mill-site, and a ditch dug through the woods to a small swamp about half way to the mill; there a pond was made. A ditch from that led the water to the mill;

there a deep wheel-pit was dug near a bank, and a hollow log conveyed the water to the over-shot wheel. The mill frame was made of the heaviest timber, so that the machinery would not shake it to pieces, and about three stories high. As elevators to convey grain or meal were unknown, the mill-stones were elevated above the bolts, so that the meal could run from the stones into them. All of the wheels were made of wood, with wooden cogs; belts were made of untanned hides."

Aaron Champion built a shop just below the old mill and rigged up a turning lathe and miniature saw-mill, in which he turned bed-posts and other articles, and made machinery for earding-machines; one of which he built at Schenevus for Messrs. Bradford & Bostwick, where Perry's plaster-mill is now located; afterwards burned down. This was in 1826. Near this old mill was the ashery; afterwards converted into a whisky-still, the grain for which was ground in the grist-mill. It stood between the present woolen-factory and the bridge across the main stream.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL.

Mr. Isaae Lane, a Revolutionary soldier, settled near by, and built a saw-mill, which was the first one in this section of country.

In 1812, Mr. Champion took down the old log house and built a frame one near by, in which himself or some of the family lived for over sixty years. His family was quite large, there being twelve children, seven boys and five girls; all lived to be men or women; some to be quite aged, and several are yet living, having emigrated to the western prairies. The names of the boys were Reuben, Moses, Aaron, John, Joshua Kellam, James Arminius, and Ezra; the girls, Samantha, Betsey, Polly, Ann, and Charissa. Six of the sons and three daughters married and-reared large families.

The early settlers near East Worcester were Joshua Bigelow, Benj. DeLamater, Joseph Powers, Derick Livingstone, Andrew Little, Wm. Alvord, Lionel Sheldon, Allen Sheldon, J. Kelso, James Lockwood, Isaae Caryl, James Lamoure, David and Adolphus Gott, Jonathan, Jothan, and Calvin Jennings, Cary Pepper, and others.

The first house at East Worcester was built by Andrew Little, and on the farm now or recently owned by the Thurburs.

The First Tavern.—About the year 1818, Reuben and Aaron Champion, eldest sons of John Champion, bought the farm then occupied by Andrew Little, and soon after Aaron Champion commenced keeping a hotel or tavern, the first at East Worcester.* His hotel sign was made by

* As the licenses in those days were so much different from those issued at the present time, we copy one:

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come or may concern: It appearing to us, whose names are hereunto affixed, commissioners of excise for the town of Worcester, in the County of Otsego, that Aaron Champion of the said town is a person of good character, and that an Inn or Tavern at the house in which the said Aaron Champion now resides, in the said town, is necessary for the accommodation of travelers; and the said Aaron Champion having applied to us for a license to retail strong liquors at such place, we do therefore, in pursuance of the authority given to us by the Act for laying a duty on strong liquors, and for regulating Inns and Taverns, license the

having two poles being tenoned in two sills in the ground, a cross bar on top, to which hung his signboard, about 3 feet by 5, on which was painted an enormous Anaconda snake, with simply the words, "A. Champion's Inn." This signboard was noted for hundreds of miles, and the hotel was called the "Snake Tavern" to distinguish it from others on the Susquehanna Valley road.

The licenses dated Jan. 13, 1820, to Aaron Champion to keep a hotel, were signed by Uriah Bigelow, Silas Crippen, and Abel Abbott. Those dated May 2, 1820, were signed by Henry Smith, Silas Crippen, and Seth Chase. Those dated May 1, 1821, by John Strain, Joseph S. Clark, and Jacob Wood. Those of May 7, 1822, by John Strain, Joseph S. Clark, and Jacob Wood. Those of May 6, 1823, by Joseph S. Clark, Jonathan Pickering, and John Strain. Those of May 4, 1824, by Joseph S. Clark, Jonathan Pickering, and Alden Markham. Those of May 3, 1825, by Seth Chase, Allen Markham, and Jonathan Pickering.

About the year 1812, Lionel Sheldon and Joseph Kelso put in a set of carding-machines for carding wool into rolls, and machinery for dressing cloth, in the lower room of Champion's mill; the first in the four towns, if not the first in the county. Three or four years after, Sheldon & Kelso dissolved partnership, and Lionel and Allen Sheldon, in company, built and put up carding and clothing works about eighty rods below the grist-mill, where they successfully carried on the business for twenty or twenty-five years, when Allen withdrew from the firm and emigrated to Ohio, the business being continued by Lionel Sheldon for near twenty years longer, when he sold out to David Anthony. The site is now occupied by the paper-mill owned by H. & W. H. Harder. A daughter of Lionel Sheldon, Mrs. O. La More, resides in East Worcester, and a son, D. L. D. Sheldon, M.D., in New York.

In 1820, John Champion left the mill in care of his sons Moses and John, and went down to what was then called "The Corners," now East Worcester, and, by an arrangement with his son Aaron, came in possession of the farm. He then went on, and with the help of his boys built a carding-machine and clothing works, located just in rear of where the grist-mill now stands, digging a ditch about a quarter of a mile long in the side of the hill, some of it through solid rock, and some places cut the bank down over twenty feet, in order to make a ditch to convey water from the creek to his clothing works. It was a great undertaking for his limited means; but with him there was no such thing as fail in whatever he undertook, and he accomplished his project and set his machinery going, which was successfully carried on for a number of years.

Keeping a tavern not being a congenial business for Aaron Champion (father of the editor of the *Stamford Mirror*), he went back (in 1826) to the mill, and his father took the

tavern; after a while John Champion, Jr., came in possession of the mill, and removed it to East Worcester, where he rebuilt it. They also built a large dam across the creek, thereby making the water more available, and by improvement it has become one of the most desirable water privileges in central New York State.

John Champion and his sons were the founders of the village of East Worcester, as the many buildings which they built, including the mill and its water-power improvements, are yet monuments of their enterprising spirit.

After John removed the mill, James A. Champion came in possession of the old mill, in which he put a clover-mill; that soon after took fire and burned down. He then built the present woolen-factory, which is now owned by other parties; and the name of Champion at East Worcester has become obsolete, all having either died or left the place.

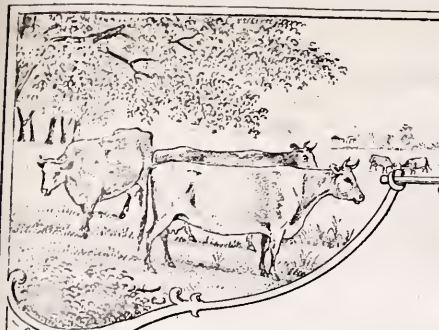
All of the Champion boys, who were old enough at the time the War of 1812 was declared, were members of some military company, and but one of them was drafted. That was Aaron, the father of the *Mirror* editor. Business that he was engaged being of such a nature as to make it difficult for him to leave home at that time, he hired a substitute. The drafting was done different from what it was during the late civil war. The company was called together, and stood in line. Pieces of paper, equal to the number of members, were prepared, and figures, from one to the number required to fill the quota, placed on them, and the balance were black. The slips were put in a hat, well mixed, and the drafting officer passed along the line, each member drawing a ticket. It was like a lottery for life or death; and as each one drew his ticket, it was not long before it was known whether there was a figure on it or not.

"The first doctor I remember," says Mr. Champion, "was old Dr. Warner. He was one of the old-fashioned kind, and did not believe in people continually pouring down medicine to keep well. He used to say that people 'doctored too much;' as some politicians now say, 'we are governed too much.' Near us settled a newly-married couple. The wife was neat as could be, and everything was in keeping with her personal appearance. Uncle Ezra used to say that she was so particular, that if a fly should happen to 'light on her dress and leave a speck while she was eating a meal, she would quit and wash it off. Their first-born was a son, and kept, like a doll-baby, in the house. It did not thrive, and Dr. Warner was called in to see it. He looked it over, admired its perfect form and features, took it up and started out of the house with it. The mother was alarmed, and said the doctor would kill it if he did not bundle it up. It was in the spring, and the father of the child was making a garden. The doctor put it down in a newly-made onion bed. The baby immediately took up a handful of dirt, and commenced eating it. The mother was more frightened, but it was allowed to eat all it wanted. Then the old doctor left them, with the remark, 'Give it plenty of pure air for its lungs, clean dirt for its bones, and you will have a large, rosy-checked, healthy child, instead of a poor, pale, weakly, emaciated creature.'"

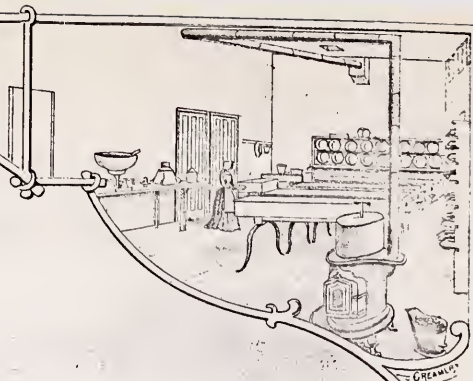
Dr. A. T. Bigelow, of Worcester; Dr. Van Alstyne, of Richmondville; Dr. Darrow, of Decatur; and Dr. Tallman were the doctors about our locality. In later years there

said Aaron Champion, to keep an Inn or Tavern, and to retail strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons, as an inn-keeper, at his dwelling-house aforesaid, and not elsewhere in said town of Worcester, until the first Tuesday of May next, and no longer. Given under our hands and seals this third day of May, 1825.

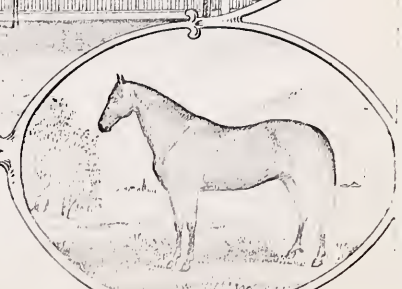
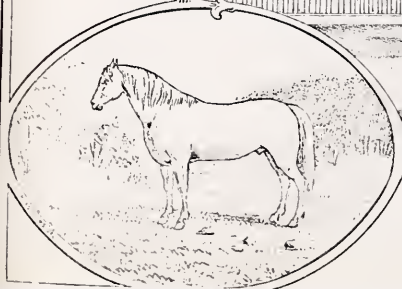
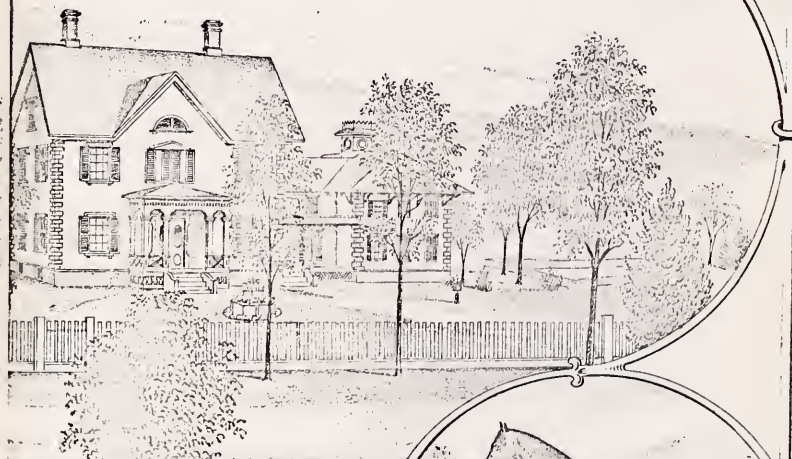
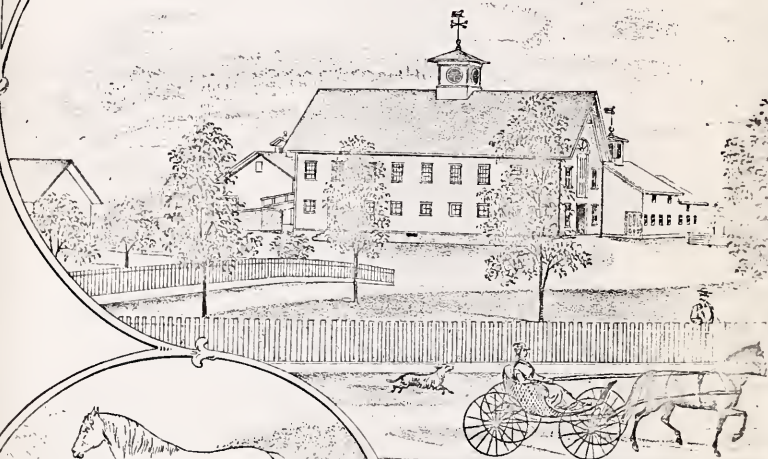
"SETH CHASE,
"ALLEN MARKHAM,
"JONATHAN PICKERING,
"Excise Commissioners."



GROUP OF
JERSEY COWS



KITCHEN



JERSEY STOCK FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN TRICKEY, WORCESTER.

INSERT
FOLD-OUT
OR MAP
HERE!

11:15 - 12

was a Dr. Hess, Dr. McLaury, and Dr. George H. Leonard. The latter was in the 51st Regiment New York Volunteers, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1862, aged thirty-seven years. His wife was Catharine Bradley, of Richmondville. She and four of her children now reside at Stamford, N. Y.

General Edmund B. Bigelow was elected a member of assembly in 1837. In 1838-39 he built a brick hotel, the first brick building in the village. It was kept by him until burned March 19, 1860, after which he moved to Albany and kept a hotel on Washington street, and then in another part of the city until his decease a few years ago.

During the erection of the hotel, a son of Abijah Barrett ran through a bed of lime that was being slacked, and burned his legs so badly that he died.

General E. B. Bigelow was a pioneer. He was a merchant at East Worcester, postmaster a long time, owned a large farm, a brigadier-general of a regiment of infantry, and was one of the leading spirits in that part of the county. His wife was Huldah Howe. His sons were Edmund B., Wallace, Jerome, Gouverneur, and Thaddeus. One daughter (Jane) became the wife of William L. Gott, a man of considerable notoriety in later years.

On the lower side of the street was a hotel kept by Samuel Witt (after the Champions quit the hotel business), commencing in 1836, and continuing some twelve years. He removed to Carylville, kept a hotel there several years, at which place he died. His wife was Susan Caryl, a sister of Leonard Caryl, and she is still living.

Derriek Livingston kept a hotel many years, just east of the old school-house. The Livingstons were quite numerous, and in 1849 Chauncey kept a hotel near Richmondville.

Still farther east, Joseph Powers kept a hotel, not far from the present railroad crossing. After his death it was continued by Chester Powers. This was quite a large family, and one of them, Ingraham, became a Baptist preacher.

After the destruction of the Bigelow hotel, and about the time the railroad was opened, D. W. Thurber bought a portion of the Warnerville seminary, moved it to East Worcester, and erected a large hotel near the depot, nearly opposite where the old Champion hotel was located. This was kept by W. W. Babcock until 1877, when it was bought by other parties. It is the only one now kept in the place.

The next hotel west of East Worcester was kept by Captain Bela Johnson. Mr. Johnson was captain of a company in the 7th Regiment of Infantry, and company drills were held at his place, and in 1818 at a hotel kept by Nathaniel Todd, since by John P. Russ, and lately by E. F. Knapp.

In those days hotels were kept and managed differently from what they are now. Most travelers carried their own provisions; teamsters had large dinner-pails, and ate their meals on bar-room tables or sitting on their wagons. The hotels were depended on for places of lodging, and barn room for their horses. Prices were low: a shilling for a lodging and meals, three cents for whisky and cigars, and three cents per horse for a baiting of hay. Often I

have sat in the hotel, seeing them roast clams in the big fire-place, and listening to their stories of pioneer life.

As long time ago as 1807 or 1808 the mail was brought from Albany, on horseback, by Joseph Webb. After a while he drove a horse and wagon, and occasionally carried a passenger. For a great many years Mr. Elias Brooks, of Westford, was a post-rider, bringing and distributing the papers published at Cooperstown. I think he continued until about the time of the opening of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. His route was by Middlefield, Decatur, Worcester, East Worcester, and then by the way of Calcutta street to his home.

An early settler was Isaac Caryl, who was born in Hopkinton, Mass., April 19, 1771. His ancestors were from England, and when quite young his father, Jonathan Caryl, moved with his family to Chester, Windsor Co., Vt.

On May 20, 1792, Isaac Caryl was married by Elder Aaron Leland to Susan Snell, of Chester; by her he had five sons and two daughters. John, the oldest, was born at Chester, Oct. 1, 1792; Isaac, Jr., Nov. 8, 1794; Susan, Dec. 28, 1796; Leonard, March 20, 1799; Emily, April 20, 1801; Moses, Aug. 17, 1803; Joel, April 9, 1806. Susan, the mother of these children, died at Chester, Feb. 26, 1807, and a monument was erected to her memory by her sons. Her ancestry it is believed were also English.

Isaac Caryl, Sr., married his second wife, Mary Barnes, born March 14, 1774. Married by Rev. Aaron Leland, aforesaid, in 1808, and moved to Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y.; thence to Worcester about 1810, and bought the farm now occupied by William H. Ely, where he erected a distillery and carried on a large farm. His father was in the Revolutionary war with Washington until it closed; was then honorably discharged. Isaac Caryl, Sr., was highly esteemed by all who knew him. A few years before his death he moved to West Richmondville, a small village taking his name, called Carylville, where he died Sept. 17, 1843, aged seventy-two years.

John Caryl, eldest son of Isaac and Susan, lived with his father at Worcester aforesaid. He was a member of Captain Giles Kellogg's company of artillery, composed of 100 men. They all volunteered in the War of 1812 for two years, to be in active service one year. They were called out and stationed on the Canada line, and were in the battle at Sacket's Harbor. Before leaving home he married Hannah Laupman, by whom he had five children,—two sons and three daughters,—the eldest, John G. Caryl, born May 5, 1813. He received a good common-school education, became a merchant in Worcester, aforesaid, and traded for quite a number of years. He married Christina Ann Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, of Central Bridge, Schoharie Co., N. Y., to which place he moved, and continued a successful mercantile business and worked a small farm. He has been a number of times elected supervisor of the town of Schoharie.

Joel Caryl, the second son, and his sister Susan are deceased; the other two daughters married and moved west.

Isaac Caryl, Jr. married and lived in Worcester and vicinity many years. He moved to the city of New York, and thence to Iowa, where he died. His wife died before leaving New York city.

Susan, the eldest daughter of Isaac Sr., was married at Worcester, to William Gott, by whom she had three children, Isaac D., Mary D., and William S. After her first husband's decease she married Samuel Witt, by whom she had two children, John and Frances, both of them married and living in Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Leonard, the third son of Isaac and Susan, obtained by his own industry a good academic education at Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., and at the age of seventeen entered the store of Caryl & Fullerton, at Stockbridge, in said Windsor Co., Vt., as clerk, and remained as such until he became of age, when he entered into a copartnership with Dr. Timothy P. Fay, under the firm-name of Fay & Caryl, buying goods in Boston, Mass. Doing a lucrative business for three or four years, he bought his partner's interest, and soon after closed business and removed to Worcester, in 1825. The year previous, in October, 1824, he married Mary, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Silas Crippen. She was born at Worcester, July 29, 1800.

Leonard Caryl after his removal from Vermont to Worcester built a new store and commenced mercantile business near the residence of his father-in-law in 1825. In 1826 he purchased a store, two dwelling-houses, and other buildings in the centre of the town, where he did an extensive business, not confined to Worcester only, but included the adjoining towns.

In 1841 he built the large brick building at East Worcester for a store and dwelling, at present occupied by his son-in-law, William H. Ely, the most expensive and elegant building in Worcester. The same year he was elected to the legislature by a majority of more than 1400, and in the town of 140, when the political parties were nearly balanced in town.

The year following he was elected supervisor. In 1837 he erected the hotel opposite his store, the same now occupied by George Charles as a private residence. As early as 1835, he advocated the feasibility of a railroad through the Schenectady valley as a necessary outlet for the coal of Pennsylvania, as well as the accommodation of the traveling public. At a railroad meeting of three counties at the court-house in Schoharie county he made the principal address; again at Oneonta and at different points on the route year after year, besides spending much time in Albany during the sessions of the legislature, advocating and looking after the interest of his favorite project. And it is but justice to claim for him the pioneership of this enterprise. The company took 18,750 acres of his land for the track; he subscribed for fifty shares.

It was originally designed by the friends of the road that it should be owned by citizens on the line of the route and controlled by them; unfortunately, that plan failed.

Mr. Caryl had four daughters and one son. The eldest died when about four years of age. The second, Mary Jane, married Lasell J. Hayden, of Middlefield, who was a partner of Mr. Caryl at East Worcester for a number of years, under the firm-name of Caryl & Hayden, when a dissolution took place, and Hayden removed to the city of New York and became a partner in the firm of Hurlburt, Vanvalkenburgh & Co., in the dry-goods jobbing business, until the war broke out, when the firm was dis-

solved. His wife died Oct. 12, 1862, leaving two sons, Lasell J. Hayden and Louis C. Hayden.

Their father died at Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. Caryl, the grandfather of the two boys, became their guardian. His third daughter married Dr. Benjamin C. Ely, son of Dr. Sumner Ely, of Middlefield aforesaid, and moved to Girard, Erie Co., Pa.; is a druggist; has four daughters and four sons.

His fourth daughter, Ellen, married William H. Ely, younger brother of Dr. Benjamin C.; was for many years in mercantile business in Middlefield aforesaid; was elected supervisor of said town for five years, sometimes without opposition; moved to East Worcester in the fall of 1868, and was elected supervisor of Worcester in 1874; was elected member of the assembly, and again in 1875.

Mr. Caryl's son Julius Henry was born Christmas-eve, Dec. 24, 1837, received a good academic education, and at an early age engaged in mercantile business in Worcester. Went from there to New York city and entered extensively into business, and has continued to the present time. In June 21, 1876, was married to Eliza, daughter of Nelson Chase, Esq. Their residence is the Juniel mansion, on Washington Heights.

Moses Caryl died at Seward, Schoharie Co., March 27, 1869, and Joel Caryl the same year, the 7th November, at Richmondville, Schoharie Co., universally esteemed.

In the years 1808 and 1810, crossing the county-line going west, the first family was that of Elder Thomas Tallman. He came from England in the time of the Revolution with Burgoyne, a drummer, when about eighteen years of age. After Burgoyne's surrender he remained in the United States, became a Baptist minister, and married many of the sons and daughters of the early settlers; lived to an advanced age, and died in Le Roy.

The next resident was Mr. Jennings, the next Noah Adset, next William Barrett, James Lamonne, Elisha E. Freeman's father. After striking Schenectady Creek road, Joseph Powers, with a large family, grandfather of Rev. Ingraham Powers, opened a hotel in 1813 or 1814, and kept it for quite a number of years. After his decease it was kept by his son, Captain Chester Powers. The estate was settled in the court of chancery, and the farm of 224 acres was purchased by Leonard Caryl.

The next inhabitant was Josiah Hill, and one Bonsteil, who kept a hotel not more than one hundred rods from Powers' hotel. The next was Isaac Caryl, owning a one-sixth part of a 1000-acre tract; the north and south road passing through it. The place was known for many years as East Worcester Four Corners. The next resident was Andrew Little, owning another one-sixth part of the McGee patent of 1000 acres.

About this time the father of Jonathan L. Pinney, a merchant in Middlefield, moved in and kept a small store. The next was David Babcock, in early life a seafaring man; owned another one-sixth part. Next was Joshua Bigelow, who owned another one-sixth of the tract, kept an inn, was a man of some note. General Edmund B. Bigelow was a son of his. The next one-sixth of said tract was owned by Benjamin Delamatter, who also kept an inn. The sixth and last of the tract was owned by Amos Starkweather.

The next on the road was John A. Hudson, on the farm now occupied by his son, Edward M. Hudson, or the smaller part of it. Then, passing through a piece of woods, we come to a place once occupied by Captain Seneca Bigelow, brother of General E. B. Bigelow. Was elected supervisor of the town one or more years, and his brother, General E. B. Bigelow, was elected member of the legislature.

The next in order, as we move down the Schenectady Creek valley, was Colonel Bela Johnson, who kept an inn and owned one of the best farms in the town; a man of some notoriety; married his second wife, sister of Seneca and General E. B. Bigelow.

The next residence was that of Seth Dickenson, where Bradley Ritton and Samuel Robbins now reside. Next, Francis Dickenson, brother of Seth; a blacksmith, had a large family of boys, and worked a farm. Nearly opposite lived Jonathan Pickering, a hatter; elected justice of the peace. His wife's name was Cass before she was married; a relative of Hon. Lewis Cass. Near Pickering's residence lived Captain Samuel Houghton, a shoemaker by trade, a very shrewd man; was elected constable and appointed deputy sheriff. At one time he had an execution against some man on South hill, and in those days executions, for the want thereof, took the body. The man was on the lookout, and when he saw the constable coming would slip into his house and fasten the door. The constable, unwilling to be outdone, noticed a corn-field close by the house; one night took a cow-bell, went into the corn-field, rattled the bell. The night was dark, the man came in haste to drive away the cow, stumbled over the constable, and was caught; paid the debt, and no doubt felt himself none the wiser for attempting to defraud his neighbor of his honest due.

In the same neighborhood, a little east, lived Dr. Uriah Gregory Bigelow, son of Uriah Bigelow, many years a practicing physician, highly esteemed. Was elected supervisor of the town quite a number of years. He died March 30, 1850.

The next resident was Adam Clark, a farmer and an early settler. Died in Worcester.

Nearly opposite lived Orange Wright, a wheelwright by trade, which he prosecuted, farming at the same time. Was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years; a good neighbor. Died Nov. 18, 1837, leaving a widow and a number of children.

The next residence was Calvin Clark's, a shoemaker. He subsequently moved into Delaware county, where he died.

The next resident was Leonard Caryl, whose history has been given.

William Stimson was the next. His farm is now owned and occupied by Adoniram Thompson.

Nearly opposite said Stimson's residence lived Dr. Uriah Bigelow, born in western Massachusetts, March 9, 1765. He emigrated to Worcester, Feb. 20, 1794, and settled on the farm where he lived until his decease, Aug. 10, 1842. Dr. Bigelow was a man of energy and perseverance. Had a fine water-privilege on his farm, which he improved at an early day; built a grist-mill and a saw-mill; did much to sustain the Congregational church, of which

he was a member; one of the principal men, if not the first, that engaged in erecting the Congregational meeting-house in 1822, which was repaired in 1860. Previous to the building of this house the people met in a large school-house, standing on the corner of the street where Debas Van Hueson's residence now is, for public worship.

Says Leonard Caryl, "I have known four generations of Bigelows, and one or more doctors in each." Dr. Uriah had a son, Dr. Uriah Gregory, mentioned above. He had a son, Uriah G., who settled in Albany, practiced medicine, and died there; his son John succeeded to his practice, which is quite extensive.

The next residence was that of Seth Chase, a tanner by trade. He was colonel of a regiment, supervisor of the town at different times, member of the legislature in 1819 and 1820, and judge of the courts.

The Free and Accepted Masons had a lodge in his house. The meeting of its members was discontinued after the Morgan affair. The colonel was Master, followed by Dr. Joseph Carpenter, Leonard Caryl, and others.

The judge was a man of substance, strict integrity, and was highly esteemed. His son, Colonel Wm. H. Chase, occupies the old homestead. We next come to the residence of Robert Quail, who came from Ireland when young. He owned the farm where Mr. John Tricky now lives. His son, William C. Quail, was a man of some note; held various town offices. His sons are Luke, William, James, and Atchenson.

Solomon Hartwell lived where John Cook's house now stands. He came from Massachusetts with Uriah Bigelow and Nathaniel Todd, before spoken of. Passing the residences of Major Todd and Solomon Hartwell, we come to the pleasant village of Worcester. Beyond the dwelling of Mr. Briggs, who lived across this creek, was the residence of Daniel Crippen, the fourth son of Silas Crippen, born in Worcester, Feb. 26, 1786. The next resident was John Waterman, a farmer. The next Jacob Stener. Then we come to the town-line dividing Worcester and Maryland. It may not be uninteresting, before leaving the history of Worcester, to give the names of residents of this town who have served as members of assembly in their order of election. The first was Silas Crippen, in 1816; the next, Henry Albert, emigrated from New England at an early day, settled on South Hill, and raised a large family,—Frederick Albert, now seventy-eight years of age, still a resident of the town, is a son of his, born in Worcester, his father was a member in 1817; Seth Chase, before mentioned, in 1819 and 1820; Schuyler Crippen, son of Silas, before mentioned, in 1831; General Edmund B. Bigelow, in 1837; Leonard Caryl, in 1842; Samuel H. Grant was a member in 1857; James Stewart, grandson of General James Stewart, before mentioned, in 1873; William H. Ely, in 1874 and 1875.

That portion of the Charlotte valley lying in Otsego County, called South Worcester, is a fruitful valley, lying between "South Hill" and the Delaware county hills, the Charlotte creek dividing Worcester from Harpersfield. The country was settled about the time of the Revolution. One James Strain, whose descendants are now quite numerous, purchased land in the Charlotte valley about the year 1775.

Then and until near the year 1800 the country was one unbroken wilderness, the residents cutting bridle-paths, or going by marked trees from Catskill to the Charlotte, with occasional settlements like Schoharie on the route.

— Strain, Timothy Murphey, Lodowick Becker, and Josiah Darwin were some of the earliest pioneers to the Charlotte. The descendants are still living in the valley. Abraham Becker, the grandson of Lodowick, became the most prominent occupant of the valley, and from an untutored Dutch boy became one of the leading lawyers in the State. He accumulated a large fortune. He died leaving six children, who are all active business men. His son George, the oldest, was the counsel for the murderer Ruloff. His other sons are lawyers, and are doing well. In losing Abram Becker, South Worcester lost much of its energy and life, and it is now quietly pursuing its course more as a farming community than as a business centre.

There is a large amount of wealth in the valley for a farming locality. The Mitchels, Martins, Robertsons, Beckers, and Darwins are among the most thriving of its citizens.

THE "GENERAL TRAININGS."

The following interesting sketch is contributed by S. B. Champion:

As we grow old, how things and fashions change! In "good old Jackson times," as aged people say, military drills and "general trainings" were looked upon as events of more interest and importance than county fairs, horse- and boat-races, or base-ball tournaments of the present day. Then, almost everybody went to general trainings. Nothing else, save the hanging of a murderer, called together so many people. How eagerly the boys watched for the eventful morning; how earnestly we witnessed the formation of companies in martial array; how we admired the field-officers as they appeared on their war-caparisoned steeds, with swords dangling by their sides; how amazed to see the soldiers march as one man, as we scanned their make-up,—high hats with waving plumes, glistening tinsel epaulets, swallow-tailed coats with fancy bindings and brass buttons, high boots and gauntlet gloves; how we listened to the soul-stirring music of the fife and drum, as we hurried through the crowd following the soldiers to the parade grounds! Then it was fun to hear the tin-peddler auctioneer their wares, and see the boys and girls marching along with huge cakes of gingerbread in their hands or under their arms; how sparingly we spent the few pennies given us by our parents; and how good a one-cent glass of cider tasted! All were happy in their homespun suits, which were manufactured in our dwellings,—cloth caps, tow trousers, Leghorn bonnets, and calico dresses—no silk hats, French doeskin pants, or forty-yard pin-back dresses, as now.

We are unable to ascertain the exact date that the Worcester Artillery Company, 12th Regiment, 3d Brigade, was organized: It must have been previous to 1829. The company was first mustered under Captain Joshua I. Bigelow. He was succeeded by Captain Chester Powers, Joshua K. Champion, Brazilla R. Brown, Nathan Babcock, and Ezra Champion. In 1845 the militia law was changed, abolishing all company musters, and the company went down under Lieutenant William Champion as its last commander. The

company usually met at Cooperstown for regimental parade, but not every year. Sometimes it met for regimental drill at Worcester with the militia. The first colonel that we remember was named Sprague, and the last Colonel Seth H. Chase. It was generally conceded that the Worcester company had the best gunners, and were the most efficient in the various evolutions practiced on the field. It had a 3 pounder brass cannon, captured from the British at Bellemis Heights, in 1777, in the time of the Revolution. It bears the English coat of arms. It was kept in a gun-house near the residence of Judge Chase, and was on duty in some locality every Fourth of July for many years.

We are unable to tell when Captain Johnson's Company, 7th Infantry Regiment, was organized, or how many members of it are still living.

Aaron Champion was commissioned lieutenant of the 7th Regiment of Infantry by Governor Joseph C. Yates, dated Nov. 24, 1823, to rank as such from Sept. 4, 1823. We know not the date other officers were commissioned.

Among the papers pertaining to military matters, I find the following muster-roll, which is worthy of record:

MILITIA ROLL of Captain Bela Johnson's Company, of the 7th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Nathaniel Kingsley, in the town of Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., June 3, 1822.

Sergeants.—Aaron Champion, Seneca Bigelow, William Lamoure, William Steward, 4.

Corporals.—Edmund B. Bigelow, Samuel Dickinson, Henry Gott, Erastus Sheldon, 4.

Musicians.—John Gott, James Gott, Thomas D. Storrs, Nelson Starkweather, 4.

Privates.—Russell Adsit, Shubael Bullock, Israel Bullock, Cyrus Bullock, Ebony Bigelow, Hiram Burritt, Abijah Barrett, Asa Bates, Alfred Boughton, Othenial Barber, Benjamin Barrett, Moses Champion, Reuben Champion, John Champion, James Clark, William Colegrove, Leonard Caryl, William Clark, Silas Clark, Harvey Cornell, Francis Dickinson, Ephraim Dunham, Benjamin Delamater, Job Devol, William C. Ellis, Moses Essex, Harry Freeman, Barent Friedendall, Oliver H. Galusha, John Ham, Sylvester Holmes, Benton Hallock, James Ingalls, Chancellor Ingalls, Jotham Jennings, Jonathan Jennings, Calvin Jennings, Zimri Knapp, Ira Lane, James Lamoure, Jr., James Lockwood, Joseph H. Lincoln, Timothy Morse, Joseph S. Northrop, Roswell Powers, Nichols Roland, Rufus Storrs, Benjamin Starkweather, Harvey Smith, Josiah Shutts, John Skinner, Allen Sheldon, David Simmons, Peter Simmons, Abel Turner, Jonathan Thyer, Dr. James Tallman, Samuel Warner, William William-son, 60.

THE VILLAGE OF WORCESTER

is pleasantly located in the Schenectady valley, and is an important station on the Albany and Susquehanna railroad. It contains four churches—Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Catholic—and the following business interests: attorneys, S. H. Grant and L. J. Barnes; physicians, W. H. Leonard, Burdett Warren, and Dr. Dart; *Worcester Times*, Miss A. E. Smith; bank, N. Chester & Co., established in 1874; general stores, W. J. Sloan, Russ & Northrup, A. Diefendorf; drug-store, M. Lowell; feed and groceries, Thomas & Crippen; hardware, etc., Smith & Swartout; groceries, George C. Allen, L. L. Hoyt; boots and shoes, A. Wilcox; grist-mills, W. Van Benthoven, B. Dey; milliners, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. J. A. Horton; harness-shop, C. H. Cooley; wagons, D. E. Sheiland, C. B. Robbins; blacksmiths, J. Preston, D. Vanhusen, M. Boyling; W. Ducher; saloon, James Kelley; hotel, E. F. Knapp; jeweler, E. Mead; cabinet-shop and undertaker, Isaac S.

Atkins; meat-market, S. T. Lamoure; cooper, George Stain; photographer, O. T. Morgan; telegraph operator, Mr. Emmons; station-agent, Hamilton Waterman; hop-dealer, D. W. Schelland; butter-dealers, C. H. Crippen, Giles Goodenough.

EAST WORCESTER,

located in the east part of the town, is a pleasant and prosperous village, and contains two churches—Methodist and Baptist—and the following business interests: physicians, C. A. McDonald, Frank Smith, and David S. Near; merchants, S. M. Thurbur, D. W. & N. Thurbur, Peter Hollenbeck, E. Snyder, Eckerson & Bowen; harness-shop, D. S. Sullivan; blacksmiths, John E. Rockafeller, John H. Groat, N. Boom, J. N. Stever; wagon-makers, G. T. Dana, P. Diefendorf, and John Neer; furniture, G. H. Brown; hotels, Benjamin Graham, S. Thompson; shoe-shops, Martin Snyder, E. Lockwood; milliners, Mrs. Agin, Miss Smith, and Mrs. D. T. Gott; grist-, saw-, and planing-mill, D. W. Warner; meat-market, D. C. Post; paper-mill, H. & W. H. Harder.

SOUTH WORCESTER is a pleasant hamlet, located on the Charlotte river, in the southeastern part of the town.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting of which any records exist was held at William Griffiths', April 3, 1798, when the following officers were chosen, viz.:

Supervisor.—Robert Roseboom.

Town Clerk.—Silas Crippen.

Assessors.—Christopher Brakeman, Peras Drake, Henry Ingalls, William Griffiths, Jotham Houghton.

Constables.—Mr. Lane, Ezekiel Rice, and Samuel B. Spencer.

Poor Masters.—Josiah Chase, Henry Ingalls.

Pathmasters.—Daniel Bartholomew, John Brakeman, Benjamin Leonard, William Constabel, Abner Pees, Jacob Schermerhorn, Robert Moors, Elijah Freeman, Uriah Bigelow, William Griffith, Jotham Houghton, Israel Spencer, John Thompson, Amos Spencer, Daniel Sever, Benjamin Chase, Moss Howe, Joseph Howe, Jonas Babcock, Clark Whitmore, P. T. Demont, Whitney Incl, Nathaniel Storrs, John Champion, E. Alvord, D. McMullen, Samuel Thompson, Calvin Winslow, Jonathan Badlock, P. Drake, Abijah Wright, L. Fletcher, Jacob Flint, J. Moors.

Collector.—Isaac Lane.

Fence Viewers.—Bartholomew, Becker, Strain, M. Quale, F. Albert, Rufus Ingalls, Benjamin Ellis, Abijah Wright, B. Brown, Seth Dickinson, Uriah Bigelow, Elijah Freeman, Elijah Houghton, Ezekiel Rice, Jotham Houghton, David Howe, Ralph Earls.

Pound Keepers.—Mr. Bartholomew, Henry Ingalls, Jacob Brown, W. Griffith, Elijah Houghton, Jesse Spencer, M. Howe.

At this town-meeting it was "voted, a bounty of ten dollars for every wolf that shall be killed in the town of Worcester." In 1812 this law was rescinded.

The following have served as supervisors and town clerks from 1798 to 1878:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1798.....	Robert Roseboom.	Silas Crippen.
1799.....	" "	" "
1800.....	Peter P. Dumont.	" "
1801.....	" "	" "
1802.....	" "	" "
1803.....	" "	" "
1804.....	" "	" "
1805.....	Robert Roseboom.	" "
1806.....	Silas Crippen.	John Chase.
1807.....	" "	" "
1808.....	David Tripp.	Bela Kaple.
1809.....	Silas Crippen.	B. D. Lamatter.
1810.....	" "	" "
1811.....	" "	" "
1812.....	" "	Jason Cleveland.
1813.....	" "	" "
1814.....	Jason Cleveland.	Seth Chase.
1815.....	Silas Crippen.	Jason Cleveland.
1816.....	Jason Cleveland.	Seth Chase.
1817.....	" "	" "
1818.....	" "	" "
1819.....	Uriah Bigelow.	Simeon J. Andrews.
1820.....	Henry Smith.	" "
1821.....	John Strain.	Amos Belding.
1822.....	Joseph S. Clark.	Simeon J. Andrews.
1823.....	" "	" "
1824.....	" "	Jonas Chapman, Jr.
1825.....	Seth Chase.	Simeon J. Andrews.
1826.....	" "	Reuben Champion.
1827.....	" "	" "
1828.....	Bela Johnson.	" "
1829.....	Henry Smith.	Jonas Chapman, Jr.
1830.....	" "	William C. Queal.
1831.....	Seth Chase.	" "
1832.....	Schuyler Crippen.	" "
1833.....	" "	Aaron Pette.
1834.....	Henry Smith.	Henry Johnson.
1835.....	Seneca Bigelow.	" "
1836.....	" "	" "
1837.....	" "	Ten Eyck La Monr.
1838.....	William C. Queal.	Eborn T. Bigelow.
1839.....	Uriah G. Bigelow.	" "
1840.....	" "	Seneca Bigelow.
1841.....	" "	" "
1842.....	" "	James B. Cooley.
1843.....	" "	Josiah Pickering.
1844.....	Abraham Becker.	" "
1845.....	Leonard Caryl.	Thomas Stimson.
1846.....	N. G. Bigelow.	Lemuel Houghton.
1847.....	Amos Smith.	Charles Wright.
1848.....	Samuel S. Burnside.	Lemuel Houghton.
1849.....	John Cook.	" "
1850.....	A. C. Ten Eyck.	James B. Cooley.
1851.....	" "	Lemuel Houghton.
1852.....	W. H. Chase.	" "
1853.....	S. W. Martin.	" "
1854.....	S. H. Kelley.	John Storrs.
1855.....	Brownell Holmes.	" "
1856.....	S. H. Kelley.	" "
1857.....	Isaac L. Lamour.	John N. Hartwell.
1858.....	D. W. Thurber.	" "
1859.....	Isaac L. Lamour.	Henry C. Markham.
1860.....	Samuel H. Grant.	Charles Wright.
1861.....	S. W. Martin.	Joseph Preston.
1862.....	" "	Charles Wright.
1863.....	George Becker.	Duane B. Cooley.
1864.....	E. L. Gustin.	" "
1865.....	Nelson Thurber.	Charles Wright.
1866.....	" "	Martin Northrop.
1867.....	" "	Charles H. Cooley.
1868.....	William H. Ely.	" "
1869.....	Nelson Thurber.	" "
1870.....	V. D. Becker.	C. A. Crippen.
1871.....	Nelson Thurber.	C. O. Waterman.
1872.....	" "	A. H. Northrop.
1873.....	Stephen Gile.	C. H. Merenes.
1874.....	" "	B. W. Waterman.
1875.....	D. W. Warner.	A. Wilcox.
1876.....	Henry H. Smith.	" "

The officers for 1877 are as follows:

Supervisor.—Henry H. Smith.

Town Clerk.—M. M. Multer.

Justice of the Peace.—S. B. Hartwell.

Commissioner of Highways.—H. Merenes.

Assessor.—S. P. Holmes.

Overseers of the Poor.—Abram Smith, A. G. Miller.

Collector.—Edmond Ridge.

Auditors.—S. H. Grant, A. Hollenbeck, and A. Eckerson.

Inspectors of Election.—C. B. Robbins, D. W. Neer, J. S. Ridge, James Bellew, J. S. Baldwin, P. Hanor.

Game Constable.—S. T. Lamour.

Excise Commissioner.—P. L. Dornie.

Town Sealer.—C. N. Hart.

Constables.—L. Jaycox, E. Crippen, O. Mowbray, R. Holmes.

AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

In 1865 this town had 20,979 acres of improved land, and the cash value of farms was \$991,065. There were 161 bushels of spring wheat harvested; bushels of winter wheat in 1864, 30; bushels of oats, 15,597; bushels of barley, 782; bushels of buckwheat, 6931; bushels of Indian corn, 4234; bushels of potatoes, 28,163; bushels of peas, 327; bushels of beans, 165; bushels of turnips, 2371; pounds of hops, 110,607; bushels of apples, 16,721; barrels of cider, 349; pounds of maple sugar in 1865, 37,205; gallons of molasses, 502; pounds of butter, 134,622; pounds of cheese, 1370.

Agricultural Statistics, 1875.—Acres plowed, 4627; in pasture, 7209; mown, 8279; tons of hay produced, 7492; bushels of barley, 200; buckwheat, 8541; corn, 4164; oats, 46,076; rye, 4398; spring wheat, 169; winter wheat, 92; beans, 87; peas, 119; pounds of hops, 45,925; bushels of potatoes; pounds of butter made, 202,031.

Area.—Worcester has an area of 29,030 acres; the assessed valuation of which is \$526,315, and the equalized valuation \$526,604.

POPULATION.

1800.....	2225	1845.....	2294
1810.....	1140	1850.....	2047
1814.....	1300	1855.....	2115
1820.....	1938	1860.....	2154
1825.....	2216	1865.....	2231
1830.....	2093	1870.....	2327
1835.....	2210	1875.....	2417
1840.....	2390		

CHAPTER LXXVI.

TOWN OF WORCESTER—Continued.

First Baptist Church—Congregational—Methodist of Worcester—
Methodist of South Worcester—Methodist of East Worcester—
St. Joseph's—Second Baptist—Lutheran of South Worcester.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WORCESTER.*

In the latter part of the year 1798, Rev. Ashbel Hasmer and Rev. John Lawton visited the town of Worcester, and found a number of Baptists there, whom they advised to form into a church. Rev. A. Hasmer baptized one person, and there appeared a pleasing attention among the people. They continued their meetings, and Rev. J. Lawton frequently visited them and baptized three more. After struggling through many difficulties, on Aug. 21, 1799, they were constituted into a regular Baptist church by a council formed of the delegates from the North Burlington, Third Burlington, Butternuts, and Kortright churches.

The church was organized with eight members in a barn

on West Hill, on the farm where John Ferp now lives, then owned by Rufus and Ebenezer Ingalls. The deacons were brethren Cole and Ingalls. The church was received into the Otsego association, held at Exeter, Sept. 4, 1799. It afterwards united with the Rousesville and Franklin associations. The church and congregation worshiped in dwelling-houses, school-houses, and barns most of the time for a number of years.

A division arose in 1813 or 1814 on a question of discipline, the breach grew wider and wider, and finally the church disbanded. The clerk at that time was Leavitt Chushing. The first church-records were taken to Bainbridge and lost.

The church was reorganized March 16, 1816. Rev. John Warren was chosen moderator, and Samuel Butler, clerk. Elder Warren was the first settled pastor. Among the first members were R. and E. Ingalls, Luding Ingalls and wife, Lionel and Allen Sheldon and wives. From 1816 to 1819 fifteen were received into the church by baptism. The first ordination was that of Mr. French. The services were held at Deacon Ingalls' house.

From 1819 to 1822, Elders Butler, Mack, March, and Carpenter preached one-quarter of the time each. In November, 1819, David Holmes was ordained deacon. Elder B. Sawin preached the sermon. During this year the old church was built, the spiritual birth-place of many precious souls.

At this time the church was strict in its discipline, as it voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from a number for denying the resurrection and the general judgment. One clause was also added to the articles of faith, for at this time quite a stir was made on these subjects. In January, 1822, Rev. Julius Beeman was elected pastor, and served the church with great acceptance until December, 1827. During the year 1822, Norman Bently was licensed to preach the gospel. In June, 1823, Orange Wright was chosen to serve as deacon. At this time the money to defray the expenses of the church was raised by the system of equality, as two brethren were appointed to collect the tax throughout the church. We have a few years later the following:

Resolved, That each and every church member shall pay their equal proportion in the expenses of the church according to the amount of property intrusted to them.

In 1828 an invitation was extended to Walter Covey; he was received into the church by letter, May 9, and ordained to the work of the gospel ministry Oct. 28 of the same year. Elder Weeks preached the ordination sermon, Elder Sawin offered the ordaining prayer, Elder Wright gave the charge, Elder Butler gave the hand of fellowship, Elder Sawin addressed the church, and Elder Spafford closed by prayer. All of these veterans and ministers of Christ have gone to receive their reward. The church, during the next decade, was very prosperous. Elder Walter Covey continued his labors for eight years. Eighty-four were baptized during his pastorate. In 1837, Rev. D. B. Collins was settled as pastor. At this time there was a very prosperous Sabbath-school, and afterwards it is mentioned as an element of great power and prosperity to the church. In 1838 the records mention a glorious revival. They say,

* By Rev. J. Evans.



JOHN COOK.



CHAS. W. MARTIN.



MRS. ELVIRA MARTIN

"Backsliders have been reclaimed, sinners converted, and the church enlarged." Fifty-two were received this year by baptism, the largest number in one year during its entire history. Elder Collins preached in the east and west parts of the township, and the great Master blessed his labors abundantly. A committee was appointed to buy half of the Methodist church in West Worcester (the other half was already owned by the Baptist); the purchase was finally made. This year Isaac Pierce and Joseph Hartwell were chosen deacons, and J. W. Starkweather was licensed to preach, and entered Hamilton theological seminary.

In 1841 the church secured the services of Rev. Walter Covey. This was the second pastorate. The gospel was faithfully preached, the members were diligent, prayerful, and united, and in 1842 a glorious revival followed,—twenty-two were added by baptism. The records say, "God has visited us in great mercy, and to his great name be all the glory." Elder Covey's two pastorates covered a period of eighteen years.

In 1850 there was no pastor, but prayer-meetings were sustained. Rev. L. E. Spafford preached for the church in 1851. This was a very barren time,—its number was reduced to fifty-two. Rev. E. Spafford succeeded his father in July of 1851, and continued until 1856, during which time the church enjoyed the presence of the Saviour, union and prosperity. The church was very much strengthened during Elder Spafford's ministry. In January, 1851, a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of removing the old church or building a new one. The committee finally decided not to remove the old one, but to build a new one in the village of East Worcester. In 1855-56 the present church edifice was built at a cost of about \$3000. It was dedicated March 5, 1856. Rev. N. Wright preached on the occasion from the words, "And they set the ark of God upon a new cart." 2 Sam. vi. 3.

Rev. F. Jones was pastor of the church from 1856 to 1859. During this time God did not forget his people, for by the faithful preaching of the word sinners were brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Revs. R. Collins, L. E. Spafford, L. J. Lincoln, and F. Jones succeeded each other, remaining a year each.

In 1863, Rev. J. B. Pixley commenced his labors as pastor, and remained five years. During this time the house of worship was painted, papered, etc. The church grew strong in the principles of Bible truth, and was established in the faith once delivered to the saints. The resources of the church were also developed.

Rev. C. C. Bourn was next pastor for about two years. In 1869 his labors were greatly blessed by a precious revival on West Hill, and many valuable additions were made to the church at this time. Rev. J. Jones was the next pastor. The church continued to prosper during his administration. In 1873, Levi Rury was licensed to preach the gospel. The same year we have this record: "We mourn the death of a former pastor, Rev. C. C. Bourn, who was at the time of his death a member of our church." Brother Bourn was a hard-working servant of Christ. He now rests from his labors.

In 1874, Rev. W. McNeil became pastor of the church, and remained two years. God crowned his efforts with

success, and souls were brought to Jesus and united to his people.

Oct. 1, 1876, Rev. J. Evans received a unanimous invitation from the church and entered upon his labors.

This church is the oldest in the Worcester association, and is the spiritual mother of the following churches: Cross Hill (now Richmondville and Fulton), Summit, Westford, Middlefield, Richmondville, Seward Valley, Maryland, and the Second Baptist church of Worcester.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WORCESTER

was organized on May 10, 1792, by Rev. Uriah Bigelow, with the following-named members, viz., Uriah Bigelow, Joseph Flint, Benjamin Taintor, Elijah Houghton, Simeon Chester, and Caleb Boynton. The wives of some of the above were also among the first members. The first church edifice was erected in 1822, religious services having been previously held in dwellings and school-houses. In 1860 the church was rebuilt, remodeled, and beautified, at an expense of \$1500. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet. The present officers are as follows: Isaac Shelland, John Ferguson, Hamilton Waterman, and William J. Sloan, deacons. The church is prosperous, has a membership of one hundred and fourteen, and is under the care of Rev. John M. Chase, the first regularly-installed pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH OF WORCESTER.

This church was organized in 1836 by the Rev. A. E. Daniels, who officiated as the first pastor, and was succeeded by Martin Marvin. The society was without a church edifice until 1840, when a neat and substantial building was erected. The present edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$3500. The church is now in a prosperous condition.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH WORCESTER.

This church was organized by Rev. C. W. Lyon, with twenty-six members. The house of worship was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2500.

METHODIST CHURCH, EAST WORCESTER.

The first Methodist society in East Worcester was formed about the years 1823 or 1824. Mrs. Elizabeth Champion, wife of John Champion, being a firm believer in the doctrines and principles advocated by the Methodists, and no meetings ever yet having been held in that locality by the Methodists, she feeling the necessity of some church organization with which she could worship, gave notice that there would be a Methodist meeting at the school-house, near the Corners, on a certain Sabbath evening. She sent word to a local preacher named Depew, at Elliott Hill, to come and preach to them. The time arrived; no preacher came. The house was well filled with eager listeners to hear a Methodist preacher. They were like to be disappointed, when Mrs. Champion arose, and, in as concise a manner as she could, explained the principles and doctrines of the Methodist religion. She thus talked and prayed with them, and at the close of the meeting asked if there were any others who were willing to join with her in holding prayer-meetings, etc. She found two others, who,

with her, agreed to hold meetings, and they thus banded themselves together as a class. Another meeting was appointed, at which Elder Depew attended, and preached an old-fashioned Methodist sermon. Other meetings were held, and preaching was done alternately by Elder Depew and Jeremiah Simmons. A series of meetings were held, and during the winter of 1824, and before the winter was over, names were not wanting. A goodly number came forward and joined the class. The next year this class was placed within the bounds of the circuit, and ever after they had circuit preaching, until in later years they built a fine church edifice in which meetings are yet held.

The land for the East Worcester Methodist Episcopal church, located on the road to South Hill, in rear of the brick store, was donated to the society by Leonard Caryl, who subscribed liberally toward its erection; and to Mr. Caryl, and Aaron and James A. Champion, the building of the church edifice is chiefly due. It was erected previous to 1839. "It was a heavy tax," says S. B. Champion, "on a few persons, and when the committee were soliciting contributions, they called on John Champion, the 'hotel preacher' as he was extensively known, for aid. He promised to pay a certain amount if they would grant him the privilege of preaching the first sermon in it after its completion. This was readily agreed to. At the dedication, when the preliminaries had taken place and all were ready for the sermon by the presiding elder, Uncle John left his seat and started for the pulpit. All eyes were turned on the old gray-haired veteran, and those in the pulpit seemed to hesitate, not knowing what was going to occur. Many of the auditors knew what was coming. One of the sons attempted to persuade him to relinquish his plan, as it might disturb the proceedings. He pushed the son aside, with the remark that he knew what he was about to do. On reaching the altar, he addressed the ministers, and related, in a clear voice, the contract made, and said that he was ready to fulfill the last of the bargain on his part. The ministers stood aside, the old gentleman took his text, and for twenty or thirty minutes addressed the crowded house in a manner never before nor since known. It almost seemed as if St. John, the apostle, was speaking in his own flesh and blood. He concluded by trusting that those who were to occupy the sacred desk would preach only from the Holy Bible before him, with love to all, laying aside all bigotry, superstition, intolerance, or fanaticism, to the end that all might become better, and prepared to occupy another temple not made with hands. Also thanked all concerned, walked back to his seat, and the dedication exercises proceeded." The church edifice was enlarged in 1866, and rededicated by Rev. H. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Wm. Bixley.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (CATHOLIC).

This church was organized April 10, 1874, and the following chosen trustees: James McMullen, Michael C. Mooney, and Michael Boyling. The church edifice was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1900.

The first pastor was Father J. J. Brosnan, who is the present pastor.

This church was named in honor of Judge Joseph F. Daily, of New York, who gave it \$1000.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF WORCESTER

was organized March 30, 1841, with the following members: D. B. Collins, Catherine Collins, Isaac Pierce, William Cook, William Pierce, John Cook, John Cleveland, Benj. Starkweather, Luther Markham, Otis Bates, Smith Lobdell, Milton Wright, Oscar B. Osborn, John W. Starkweather, Harriet Storrs, Elizabeth Markham, Sarah Houghton, Matilda Pierce, Louisa Cook, Electa Starkweather, Chancellor Ingalls, Moses Bennett, Quartus Markham, Sarah Utter, Lydia Ingalls, Esther E. Markham, Hannah Wright, L. Wright, Polly Wright, Caroline Utter, Sally Fuller, Eliza Lobdell, Phebe Clark, Elizabeth Holmes, Harriet Butler, Orilla Guernsey, Unis Ingalls, Elizabeth Ingalls, and Saloma Freeman. The first pastor was D. B. Collins, the first deacons, Isaac Pierce, William Pierce, William Cook, and the first clerk, John Cook. The first church edifice was purchased of the Methodist society, and erected by them in 1838; size 36 by 40 feet, and cost \$800. Previous to this purchase services were held in the "Old Academy building" at Tuscaloona, a settlement about one mile west of Worcester village. In 1876 this old building was superseded by the present edifice, which was erected at a cost of about \$5000. It is 40 by 70 feet, and has a seating capacity of 400. It was dedicated by J. E. Chesshire, D.D., of Montrose, Pa.

The following have served this church as pastors from its organization to the present time, viz.: D. B. Collins, eleven years; Jesse Evans, seven years; J. B. Pixley, four years; Ingraham Powers, seven years; H. Brotherton, four years; and T. Simpkins, three years, the present pastor. The present deacons of the church are as follows: Nathaniel Storrs, Francis Goodrich, Chester Jacox, and Albert Wilson; John D. Wilcox, clerk. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of 167.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, SOUTH WORCESTER,

was organized in 1834, by J. Selmsor. The church building was erected in 1834; size 45 by 50 feet.

The following are the present officers: Peter Hallenbech, John Wilber, Henry Hauch, and O. J. Mambray.

The following have served as pastors of the church: J. Selmsor, two years; N. Van Alstine, two years; T. Plato, four years; C. Ochampaugh, one year; L. Wheelock, two years; B. Diefendorf, fifteen years; Mr. Bruce, present pastor, has served the church fourteen years.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of the names of those who enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion, as compiled by Charles Wright, in 1865:

Orange Wright, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; in following battles: Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, and Jackson; dis. Aug. 1, 1864, re-enl. Aug. 20, 1864.

Charles Wilsey, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 30, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, and Salem Heights; wounded; dis. May 6, 1864, re-enl. Aug. 1, 1864.

Lester Waterman, enl. in Co. I, 1st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam; dis. 1863.

- D. Bates, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 15, 1862; in battles of Crampton Pass, Fredericksburg, Salem Chapel, Rappahannock Station, Fort Fisher, Wilderness, and Gettysburg; wounded; brevet brigadier-general; dis. with regt.
- Albert Westgarnor, enl. in Co. II, 1st M. R., in Feb. 1864.
- John D. Waterman, enl. in the navy in 1864; served on the flag-ship "Malvern"; in battle of Fort Fisher; dis. in June, 1865.
- William H. Leonard, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; surgeon; in battles of Roanoke Island, 2d Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Kelly's Ford, White Sulphur Springs, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, and Jackson; dis. July 14, 1863.
- Adelbert Jancos, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 16, 1862; in battles of Salem Heights, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Winchester, Strattsburg, and in front of Petersburg; dis. July 6, 1865.
- Lorenzo Hill, enl. in Co. F, 1st M. R., Aug. 1, 1863.
- George Hill, enl. in the 46th Regt., Aug. 27, 1864; in battle in front of Petersburg; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Wm. H. Casper, enl. in the 8th Ind. Bat., Aug. 28, 1864; dis. June 30, 1865.
- George Cane, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; wounded; dis. and re-enlisted.
- Edgar H. Vooras, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Wm. J. Bruce, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and South Mountain; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Orlando G. Bruce, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, and South Mountain; wounded; dis. Jan. 1863.
- Harmon R. Bruce, enl. in Co. G, 121st Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg; wounded.
- Charles Magnyre, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt., Aug. 28, 1862; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Chapin's Farm, Mine Run, and Five Forks; dis. in July, 1865.
- John O. Jaycox, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt., in July, 1862; in battles of Spottsylvania, Wilderness, and Salem Chapel; wounded; dis. July 1, 1865.
- John P. Wilsey, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; in battles of Salem Chapel; wounded; dis. July 3, 1865.
- Hiram S. Mereness, enl. in Co. I, 152d Regt., Sept. 24, 1862; dis. July 6, 1865.
- Ransom T. Denoyells, enl. in the 5th L. Art., Aug. 3, 1864; dis. July 6, 1865.
- John Tabor, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., in Oct. 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fredericksburg, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, and Antietam; dis. and re-enlisted; taken prisoner and confined in Salisbury prison; died in 1865.
- Guilford Boon, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., in Oct. 1861; died in Jan. 1862.
- Moses H. Caryl, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 30, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, and Gettysburg; dis. July 6, 1865.
- T. D. Youngs, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; in battles of Rappahannock Station and Wilderness; taken prisoner; dis. June 22, 1865.
- Samuel D. Powers, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 20, 1862; in battles of 2d Fredericksburg and 2d Bull Run.
- Eli H. Powers, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 29, 1862; in battles of 1st and 2d Fredericksburg; killed at Fredericksburg, April 10, 1864.
- Nelson R. Scripture, enl. in Co. G, 134th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- M. Rockefellar, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Palmer Diefendorph, enl. in 3d Cav., Aug. 14, 1864; dis. in June, 1865.
- John H. Groat, enl. in the 3d Regt., Sept. 16, 1863; in battle of Cold Harbor; dis. June 9, 1865.
- Jerome M. E-may, enl. in the 61st Regt. in Sept. 1861; in battle of Fair Oaks, wounded and died.
- Charles O. Waterman, enl. in the 5th N. Y. Ind. Battery, Aug. 8, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
- William Tenbroock, enl. in the 144th Regt. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. in June, 1865.
- A. Hallock, enl. in the 144th Regt. Aug. 27, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.
- David R. Smith, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 29, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Centerville, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Gum Town; dis. June 20, 1865.
- Sylvester Wilsey, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 29, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; dis. Sept. 15, 1862.
- James M. Smith, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Aug. 1, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; deserted.
- Morton D. Smith, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; deserted, and subsequently re-enlisted; dis. in Oct. 1865.
- E. Cane, enl. in the 61st Regt. July 15, 1864; in battles of Green Station, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg; wounded; dis. in June, 1865.
- Simeon Welch, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Nov. 1, 1861; dis. Jan. 12, 1863.
- Sylvester Lape, enl. in 7th H. Art. March 5, 1862; in Seven Days' battle; dis. Aug. 1865.
- William P. Griggs, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., in Sept. 1862; killed at Hatcher's Run.
- Isaac Atkins, enl. in the navy, served on the flag-ship "Malvern," Aug. 1864; dis. in June, 1865.
- William S. Quale, enl. in Co. D, 152d Regt., Sept. 25, 1862; dis. July 3, 1865.
- M. Foland, enl. in Co. F, 5th Regt., Dec. 10, 1861; dis. Jan. 3, 1865.
- Alfred Groll, enl. in Co. H, 91st Regt., Jan. 1, 1864; dis. July 3, 1865.
- Alford Foland, enl. in Co. H, 76th Regt., Jan. 6, 1862; dis. Jan. 5, 1864; re-enl. as a veteran; dis. in 1865.
- Merion Miller, enl. in 5th N. Y. L. Art., Aug. 3, 1864; dis. July 8, 1865.
- Jeremiah Smith, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; dis. July 25, 1865.
- William Van Patten, enl. in Co. II, 31st Regt., Dec. 1, 1861; dis. June 4, 1863.
- Nelson Clark, enl. in the 144th Regt. Aug. 1, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
- Jerry Goodrich, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., July 28, 1862; dis. Dec. 27, 1862.
- Chas. P. Childs, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Sept. 28, 1861; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Antietam; dis. Jan. 22, 1863.
- Hamilton Rider, enl. in Co. C, 90th Regt., Sept. 12, 1864; dis. June 3, 1865.
- John R. Griggs, enl. in Co. II, 76th Regt., Oct. 24, 1861; dis. July 19, 1865.
- Humphrey Beemer, enl. in Co. II, 8th Ind. Battery, Aug. 28, 1864; dis. July 19, 1865.
- George Persons, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt., Aug. 9, 1861; in battle of Chancellorsville; wounded and taken prisoner; dis. in Oct. 1863.
- E. M. Persons, enl. in Co. K, 152d Regt., in Sept. 1861; died in Jan. 1863.
- H. H. Butler, enl. in the navy, Aug. 20, 1864; served on the flag-ship "Malvern"; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Silas Waterman, enl. in Co. I, 121st Regt.; in battles of South Mountain and Fredericksburg; killed on picket during Grant's last campaign.
- Michael Keife, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain; killed in charge at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1863.
- Alfred Ferris, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.
- John Wheaton, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern; died at Falmouth Station.
- James Lester, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt.; in battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, second Bull Run, Chantilly, and South Mountain.
- Charles H. Herrington, enl. in Co. I, 51st Regt., Oct. 1, 1861; in battle of Roanoke Island; wounded; dis. in 1862; re-enl. in Aug. 1864; dis. in 1865.

ERRATA.

On page 64, second line from top of first column, "James J. Hendry" should read "*James I. Hendryx.*"

On page 68, second line from bottom of first column, should read "Booles and May resigned, also quartermaster Story;" etc. In the second column, twenty-ninth line from top, for "P.M." read "A.M."

On page 72, the last two lines of first column should

read, "Col. Upton was for a time in command of the brigade, which left Major Mather in charge of the regiment."

On page 81, second column, twenty-second line from bottom, for "Gen. Wharten" read *Gen. Wheaton.*

Page 178, first column, twenty-ninth line from top, should read "where they continued their business."

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF OTSEGO COUNTY;
WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

BURLINGTON.

Bates, D. A., Merchant, General Store, and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Burdick, Charles, Farmer, Dealer in Real Estate, Dairy, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Cornell, Peleg, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Ferguson, Joseph, Proprietor of Burlington Flats Hotel, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Fay, Russell, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Burlington.
Fitch, Joseph, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Firman, C. S., Farmer, Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Gorham, George S., Lawyer, b. Danbury, Conn., s. 1817, p. o. add. Burlington.
Gorham, George B., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Burlington.
Gardner, Edward, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Gardner, Col. David, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1802, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Gardner, Orange, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
Hills, E. D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Madison Co., s. 1860, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Holdredge, Artemus, Farmer, Dairyman, and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Johnson, L. D., Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Marcy, N. A., Produce Dealer and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
Matteson, A. Alonzo, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Kent Co., R. I., s. 1830, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Mather, Andrew A., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
Mather, Elias C., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1810, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
Mather, Chas. C., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1815, p. o. add. Burlington.
Parker, David G., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. West Burlington.
Pratt, Henry, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Burlington.
Reed, Calvin, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1818, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
Ritter, Daniel B., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Burlington.
Ritter, George C., Farmer and Dairyman, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1838, p. o. add. Burlington.
Sill, Abel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1825, p. o. add. Burlington.
Sill, Elisha D., Farmer and Teacher, b. Otsego Co. in 1835, p. o. add. Burlington.
Walworth, Ben. S., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Burlington.
Wood, Adna, Notary Public and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Burlington.
Weich, Albert (retired), b. Herkimer Co., s. 1840, p. o. add. Garrattsville.

BUTTERNUTS.

Beale, W. F., Gilbertsville, Farm and Dairy, b. England, s. 1842, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Bryant, L. M., Gilbertsville, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1831, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Bedient, Walter, Gilbertsville (retired), b. Virginia, s. 1813, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.

Bushnell, H. C., Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Saw Mill, b. New York, s. 1816, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Bishop, Francis, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Beardsley, E., District 10, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1812, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Comstock, J., Gilbertsville, Farming, b. Connecticut, s. 1814, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Cornell, Mrs. E. B., Gilbertsville, Resides on Farm, b. New York, s. 1871, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Cornell, E. B., Gilbertsville, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Cox, Mrs. Y., Gilbertsville, Resides on Farm, b. New York, s. 1800, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Carr, S. R., District 11, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Church, I. L., District 4, Farm, and Wagon Maker, b. New York, s. 1824, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Church, E., District 4, Farmer and Carpenter, b. Connecticut, s. 1807, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Church, L. B., District 10, b. New York, s. 1832, died April 9, 1868.
Deitz, W. M., Publisher of *Otsego Journal*, b. New York, s. 1875, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Donaldson, C., District 10, Farm, Dairy, Teacher, b. New York, s. 1817, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Gilbert, G. Y. (retired), b. Otsego Co., p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Gilbert, John H., Gilbertsville, Retired Merchant, b. New York, s. 1817, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Gilbert, J. L., Gilbertsville, Retired Merchant, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Gilbert, S. C., Gilbertsville, Retired Merchant, b. New York, s. 1807, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Gadsby, John, Gilbertsville, b. England, s. 1831, died Feb. 25, 1873.
Greene, E. R., Joint District 2, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. White's Store.
Greene, George T., Joint District 2, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. White's Store.
Greene, A., Joint District 2, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. White's Store.
Hurlbutt, D., Joint District 8, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1839, p. o. add. add. Gilbertsville.
Hakes, E., Joint District 2, Farming and Dairy, b. Connecticut, s. 1842, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Heslop, John, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. England, s. 1831, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Hammon, E. W., Joint District 11, Farmer and Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1839, p. o. add. South New Berlin.
Hurlbutt, J., Joint District 14, Farm and Dairy, b. Connecticut, s. 1807, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Jackson, Thomas, District 1, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. England, s. 1829, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Jenks, H., District 9, Farm, Stock Dealer, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Kellogg, N., Gilbertsville, b. New York, s. 1824, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Klune, J., District 9, Farmer and Cooper, b. New York, s. 1799, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Lillic, G. W., Gilbertsville, Retired Merchant, b. New York, s. 1823, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
Miller, E. M., District 5, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1810, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Mayne, J., Gilbertsville, Iron Foundry, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Musson, B. B., Gilbertsville, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1814, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Musson, L. A., District 1, Farm, Dairy, Teacher, b. New York, s. 1817, p. o. add. Butternuts.
Musson, V. B., District 13, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1824, p. o. add. South New Berlin.

Marsh, B. S., District 12, b. New York, s. 1800, died Dec. 22, 1873.
 Millard, H. E., District 13, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Millard, John R., District 13, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1817, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Myrick, A., District 3, Farmer and Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1810, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Nearing, S., District 7, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1804, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Polly, J. N., Farmer and Mason, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Peabody, W. P., District 3, Farm and Dairy, b. Connecticut, s. 1847, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Prontice, C. M., District 13, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Mount Upton.
 Root, C. P., District 10, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Rawlins, H. J., District 11, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. England, s. 1834, p. o. add. South New Berlin.
 Reynolds, H. A., District 9, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Mount Upton.
 Rockwell, J. M., Farm, Dairy, and Fruit-grower, b. New York, s. 1826, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Slade, H. R., Gilbertsville, Sash, Doors, and Blinds, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Stoddard, G. Z., Gilbertsville, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. Massachusetts, s. 1834, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Smith, T. H., Farm, and Cheese-maker, b. England, s. 1855, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Taylor, O. E., Gilbertsville, Cabinet- and Furniture-maker, b. Connecticut, s. 1856, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Thomas, A. A., District 3, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Mount Upton.
 Toles, M. W., Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Toles, H. P., Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Van Name, J., District 7, Farmer and Machinist, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Otego.
 Winans, F. N., Gilbertsville, Physician and Surgeon, b. New York, s. 1875, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.
 Wood, W. L., District 11, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Butternuts.
 Wood, A., District 10, b. New York, s. 1821, died 1865.
 Wood, L., District 5, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1820, p. o. add. South New Berlin.
 Weston, W. T., District 11, Farming and Cabinet-maker, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. South New Berlin.

CHERRY VALLEY.

Clark, George, Groceries, Provisions, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 Furnin, Walter, Dry Goods, Carpets, Paper Hangings, etc., b. Montgomery Co., s. 1871, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 Ludlam, Samuel, Undertaker and Furniture, b. Otsego Co. in 1837, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 McLean, Charles, Publisher *Cherry Valley Gazette* 1824 to 1847, County Clerk 1847 to 1849, Justice of the Peace since 1810, b. Oneida Co., s. 1818, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 Merritt, George, Physician and Surgeon, President of Village of Cherry Valley since 1860, Supervisor 1864, re-elected 1875, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 Sawyer, J. L., Publisher *Cherry Valley Gazette*, b. Compton Co., Prov. Quebec, s. 1863, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.
 Walrath, Eph., Groceries, Provisions, Paints, Oils, etc., b. Montgomery Co., s. 1864, p. o. add. Cherry Valley.

DECATUR.

Bowen, N. W., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Boorn, Isaac, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1802, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Butler, Albert, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Cipperly, David, Farmer, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1842, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Davis, Chelsea, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Davis, L. D., Carriage Manufacturer and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1816, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Fern, John, Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, and President of Schenectus Agricultural Society, b. Otsego Co. in 1833, p. o. add. Worcester.
 Pearson, S. E., Proprietor Hotel Decatur, b. Mass., s. 1822, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Shelland, J. E., Farmer, Dairyman, and Supervisor, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Decatur.
 Shelland, Elisha, Retired Farmer, b. Montgomery Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Decatur.

EDMESTON.

Barrett, John, Farmer and Manufacturer, b. Brackett's Bridge, Jan. 9, 1803, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Burdick, Henry F., Farmer, b. Brookfield, Oct. 10, 1829, p. o. add. South Edmeston.
 Caloon, Ebenezer, Farmer, b. Edmeston, July 9, 1835, p. o. add. Burlington Flats.
 Chase, Horace, Farmer, b. Edmeston, Dec. 22, 1834, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Crandall, Henry D., Farmer, b. Brookfield, April 17, 1800, p. o. add. W. Edmeston.
 Dennison, Dorr, Farmer, b. Edmeston, Jan. 4, 1852, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Dennison, Henry W., Farmer, b. Edmeston, March 21, 1853, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Dutton, Julia Ann, Farmer, b. Edmeston, Aug. 24, 1825, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Dutton, Joseph H., Farmer, b. Edmeston, Dec. 27, 1847, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Dutton, Alvin, Farmer, b. Plainfield, March 21, 1824, p. o. add. South Edmeston.
 Dresser, Franklin E., Farmer, b. Brookfield, June 19, 1827, p. o. add. W. Edmeston.
 Edmunds, George T., Farmer, b. Dover, Sept. 27, 1841, p. o. add. S. Edmeston.
 Hawkins, Ambler, Butter and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Edmeston, June 2, 1840, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Huntington, F. C., Farmer, b. Brookfield, Dec. 22, 1832, p. o. add. W. Edmeston.
 Hoxie, Samuel H., b. Brookfield, April 17, 1832, p. o. add. South Edmeston.
 Hunkling, Thos., Farmer, b. Derbyshire, Eng., May 12, 1827, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Langworthy, Holburn, b. Edmeston, April 17, 1839, p. o. add. West Edmeston.
 Maxson, Daniel S., Farmer and Manufacturer, b. Edmeston, Aug. 21, 1826, p. o. add. West Edmeston.
 Pope, Arthur A., Counselor and Attorney-at-Law, b. Edmeston, May 9, 1851, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 St. John, David B., Farmer and Surveyor, b. Providence, Jan. 9, 1808, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Schermerhorn, Smith, Farmer, b. Washington, June 12, 1814, p. o. add. South Edmeston.
 Swayer, James, Farmer, b. Schoharie, Nov. 20, 1823, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Simmons, H. M., Farmer, b. Edmeston, March 13, 1837, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Worden, Arthur W., Furniture and Undertaking, b. Utica, Jan. 20, 1854, p. o. add. Edmeston.
 Wheeler, Edwin H., Farmer, b. Edmeston, Jan. 19, 1856, p. o. add. Edmeston.

EXETER.

Baker, H. J., Cheese Manufacturer and Farmer, b. England, s. 1865, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Bullion, Geo. D., Hotel and Stage Proprietor, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Chappell, C. W., Physician and Farmer, b. Chenango Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Exeter Centre.
 Clark, Joshua, Farmer and Dairy, b. Butternuts, s. 1812, p. o. add. Exeter Centre.
 Durfy, Judson, Cabinet-maker, Undertaker, and Town Clerk, b. Otsego Co. in 1833, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Henry, Lowell S., Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Hurrell, Wm. L., Physician, Farmer, and Hop-grower, b. Utica, s. 1832, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Hurrell, Mrs. Wm. L., Physician, b. Exeter in 1826, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Huntley, G. T., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Exeter in 1845, p. o. add. West Exeter.
 Lidell, Burton W., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Patrick, David W., M.D., Physician, Surgeon, and Farmer, b. Columbia Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Purchase, H. C., Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Richfield, s. 1844, p. o. add. Exeter Centre.
 Rider, J. J., Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Exeter in 1840, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Taylor, M. H., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.

HARTWICK.

Burditt, W. D., Farmer, Dairy, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Hartwick Seminary.
 Branch, Wm. H., Merchant Tailor and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Burke, Gilbert, Butcher and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Toddsville.
 Ball, Henry K., General Merchandise, b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Brownell, Samuel, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1804, p. o. add. Milford.
 Bowditch, J. L., Carpenter and Joiner, b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Chase, Mrs. Horace, Farmer and Dairy, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Clinton, Mrs. C. B., Manufacturer of Cotton-print Cloths, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Milford.
 Curry, John, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. England, s. 1841, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Camp, Jas. C., Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Toddsville.
 Clark, Charles B., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Davison, Wm. C., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Hartwick Seminary.

Eldred, John M., Dry Goods and General Store, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Field, Elisha, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1799, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Field, Jos. L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Harter, Geo. D., Physician and Surgeon, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1877, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Hinds, John, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Jarvis, Fred. T., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Hartwick Seminary.

Luce, Rufus P., Merchant, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Luce, Mrs. D. S. (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Lattin, Geo. O., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1844, p. o. add. Milford.

Luther, Marcus, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1835, p. o. add. Milford.

Maples, Cuesius, Merchant Miller, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Maples, Harvey, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Marsh, H. K., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1809, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Matterson, Amos, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1835, p. o. add. South Hartwick.

Pitcher, James, Principal Hartwick Seminary, b. Albany, s. 1864, p. o. add. Hartwick Seminary.

Potter, Irving, Butcher and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Parr, Wm., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Perry, Mark A., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Yates Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Milford.

Robinson, L. H., Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Robinson, Frank H., Merchant, and General Store, b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Rounds, Giles W., Farmer and Dealer in Eggs, b. Delaware Co., s. 1844, p. o. add. Mount Vision.

Rounds, John, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Mount Vision.

Smith, P. S., Physician and Surgeon, b. Delaware Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Short, Cyrus, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Hartwick Seminary.

Sheldon, Lyman, Prop. Saw-mill, and Mechanic, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. South Hartwick.

Winsor, Hosea, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Wells, Edwin A., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Williams, P. G., Prop. Foundry, and Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, b. Oneida Co., s. 1848, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Ward, Erastus, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Ward, Daniel, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Connecticut, s. 1794, p. o. add. Hartwick.

Wright, Isaiah D., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Hartwick.

LAURENS.

Carr, A., Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1813, p. o. add. Laurens.

Fields, W. C., Retired Merchant, s. 1812, p. o. add. Laurens.

Fisher, E. S., Carriage Manufacturer, b. New York, s. 1823, p. o. add. Laurens.

Herrick, E. C., Grist-mill, b. New York, s. 1859, p. o. add. Laurens.

Harrison, Mrs. M. (always lived on farm), b. New York, s. 1807, p. o. add. Laurens.

Hayward, Allen, West Laurens, Pastor of Christian Church, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. West Laurens.

Kidder, Col. J. S., Carriage Manufacturer, b. England, s. 1830, p. o. add. Laurens.

Keyes, H., Mt. Vision, Farmer (retired merchant), b. New York, s. 1804, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.

Peet, L. S., Dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs, and Medicines, b. New York, s. 1851, p. o. add. Laurens.

Sleeper, Hudson, Dist. No. 2, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1802, p. o. add. Laurens.

Tiffany, T., Mt. Vision, Farm, Dairy, and Mechanic, b. New York, s. 1796, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.

Tucker, J. Lee, West Laurens, Farmer and Conveyancer, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. West Laurens.

MARYLAND.

Aylesworth, Chancellor M., Schenectady, Prop. Tryon Marble Works, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Benedict, Pholo, Schenectady, Attorney-at-Law, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Barnes, Jerry P., Dist. No. 1, Farmer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Lumber, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Colliersville.

Butler, Stewart E., Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Hop-grower, Dairyman, Wood and Lumber Dealer, b. Otsego Co. in 1835, p. o. add. Maryland.

Browne, J. Stanley, Dist. No. 4, Private Secretary to Lt.-Gov. Dorchester, b. Albany, s. 1872, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Brown, Carlton, Dist. No. 4, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Brown, Harvey W., Dist. No. 4, Farmer, and Excise Commissioner 1874 to 1877, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Beunett, Warren, Dist. No. 4, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Bennett, Ellis L., Dist. No. 17, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1825, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Bennett, Clarence J., Dist. No. 17, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Bennett, John C., Dist. No. 17, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Vermont, s. 1824, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Bliven, Green, Dist. No. 12, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1846, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Chase, Azro, Chaseville, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Chaseville.

Chamberlain, De Witt, Schenectady, Prop. American Hotel, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Chase, Sam'l-G., Dist. No. 4, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Chase, Julian F., Dist. No. 4, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Douglass, Sam'l J., Schenectady, Baptist Clergyman, and Editor and Proprietor of *Schenectady Monitor*, b. Lewis Co., s. 1869, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Follett, J. Henry, Schenectady, Surgeon Dentist, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Grabam, Chas. H., Schenectady, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, and Solicitor of Patents, b. Saratoga Co. in 1836, s. 1859, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Gurney, David S., Dist. No. 11, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Albany Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. Maryland.

Gilland, Miss A. D., Schenectady, Milliner, b. Otsego Co. in 1838, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Lake, Hewlet, Schenectady (firm of Toombs & Lake, Schenectady Marble Works), b. Dutchess Co., s. 1875, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Lason, Joel G., Dist. No. 17, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Schenectady Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Parsons, Timothy, Schenectady (firm of P. H. Mitchell & Co., Bankers), Supervisor 1877, b. Delaware Co., s. 1868, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Peebles, Wm., Dist. No. 9, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Spafford, Amos, Schenectady, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Tonkins, Sam'l, Dist. No. 5, Farmer, Hop-grower, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Greene Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Tallmudge, J. Morell, Dist. No. 4, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Toombs, Oscar P., Schenectady (firm of Toombs & Lake, Schenectady Marble Works), b. Bennington, Vt., s. 1867, p. o. add. Schenectady.

Wilson, Richard C., Schenectady, Farmer, b. Albany Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Schenectady.

MIDDLEFIELD.

Brooks, William, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1814, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bradley, Brazilla, Farmer and Lumber-mill, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Phoenixville.

Bates, Reuben H., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Dutchess Co., s. 1833, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bowen, Levi H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1814, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.

Brown, Robert, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1815, p. o. add. Middlefield.

Blair, David, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1794, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.

Butler, Benj. N., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Roseton.

Cannell, William, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Schoharie Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.

Cline, H. C., Keeper of County House, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Coffin, Jerome R., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Custom Sawing, b. Otsego Co. in 1846, p. o. add. Middlefield.

Coffin, Chas. G., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1815, p. o. add. Middlefield.

Cornish, Jason W., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Westville.

Dutcher, Monroe, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.

Eckler, Charles, Farmer, Bee-keeper, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1843, p. o. add. Middlefield.

Easton, Geo. W., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1837, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Eggleston, William, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Westville.

Fling, Chas., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.

Onno, T. P., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Westville.
 Gano, Philip, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1809, p. o. add. Westville.
 Gano, John, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1826, p. o. add. Westville.
 Gifford, Nathaniel B., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. n. add. Phoenix Mills.
 Hicks, Mrs. M. B., Clarksville, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Huntington, S. G., Middlefield Centre, Manufacturer of Shoe Lasts, b. Otsego Co. in 1820, p. o. add. Middlefield Centre.
 Hanor, Ira S., Farmer and Lumbering, b. Otsego Co. in 1846, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Hanor, Ira C., Farmer and Lumbering, b. Columbia Co., s. 1843, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Hubbell, Fernando, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Jones, William, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Phoenix Mills.
 Jones, William H., Whig Corners, Blacksmith, b. Otsego Co. in 1837, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Lyles, Wm. H., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Murphy, Samuel T., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Murphy, Adril G., Supervisor, Farmer, and Bee-keeper, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Pierce, Horace M., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Pierce, Polly, b. Massachusetts, s. 1814, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Parshall, Gilbert, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1800, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Pierce, Orrin I., Tauner and Farmer, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1825, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Pratt, Jeremiah, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Westville.
 Pratt, George, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Ronse, Matilda, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Ronse, Robert, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Columbia Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Rogers, Bartlett, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1833, p. o. add. Phoenix Mills.
 Risedorph, Geo. C., Hotel-keeper, Phoenix Mills, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Phoenix Mills.
 Smith, William, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Schoharie Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. Milford.
 Smith, Peleg C., Farmer and Carpenter, b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Middlefield.
 Temple, William, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Upham, B. M., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Worcester, Mass., s. 1830, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Upham, B. M., Jr., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1853, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Van Buskirk, Morris, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1812, p. o. add. Milford.
 Van Buskirk, Wm. H., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Jefferson Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. Milford.
 Wood, John T., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. England, s. 1859, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Yager, C., Hardware, Stoves, Flour, and Feed, b. Otsego Co. in 1830, p. o. add. Middlefield.

MILFORD.

Barnes, S. R., Colliersville, Retired Merchant and Manufacturer, b. New York, s. 1831, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Barney, E. H., Milford, Farmer, Hops, and Dealer in Stock, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Milford.
 Baker, J. O., No. 5, Farmer (lives on farm settled by his grandfather), b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Milford.
 Bates, H., No. 1, Farmer, Dairy, and Hops, b. Connecticut, s. 1829, p. o. add. Milford.
 Brownell, W. W., No. 5, Farmer, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Milford.
 Brown & Luther, Colliersville, General Merchandise, b. New York, s. 1877, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Carpenter, Geo. H., Portlandville, Carriage and Wagon Manufactory, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Cook, N. S., Portlandville, Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Clark, E. W., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. Rhode Island, s. 1812, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Cronkite, A., Milford, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, b. New York, s. 1842, p. o. add. Milford.
 Cronkite, E. & Son, Milford, Furnishing Undertakers, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. Milford.

Dayton, G. M., Colliersville, Hardware Merchant, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Deuel, Egbert, Portlandville, Farm, Carpentry, and Joining, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Edson, J., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Fox, F. M., Colliersville, Sash Manufacturer, b. New York, s. 1855, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Goodyear, Mrs. A. E., Colliersville (always lived at Colliersville), b. New York, s. 1803, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Garlick, R. L., Broome Co., Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1861, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Hollister, L., No. 5, Farmer, Dairy, and Cooper, b. New York, s. 1824, p. o. add. Milford.
 Hardy, W. R., No. 5, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1809, p. o. add. Milford.
 Jewell, M. R., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Lidel, John H., Milford, General Merchandise and Lumber Business, b. New York, s. 1810, p. o. add. Milford.
 McLansy, C. D., Portlandville, Dealer in Flour and Feed, b. New York, s. 1865, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Morris, A. G., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1826, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Murray, F., No. 1, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1818, p. o. add. Milford.
 Ronndy, R. W., Cooperstown Junction, R. R. Agent D. & H. C. Co., b. Vermont, s. 1872, p. o. add. Cooperstown Junction.
 Rose, Eli, Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1812, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Rose, Geo. W., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Hops, b. New York, s. 1847, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Rose, R. W., Portlandville, Farmer and Dealer in Hops, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Rose, E. R., No. 12, Farmer, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1843, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Soule, O. M., Portlandville, General Merchandise, b. New York, s. 1829, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Seger, W. H., Colliersville, Farm, Dairy, and Poultry Raiser, b. New York, s. 1825, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Seger, D., Portlandville, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Stevens, E., Portlandville, Farmer and Dairyman, b. New York, s. 1819, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Stevens, William, Portlandville, Farmer and Cooper, b. Massachusetts, s. 1798, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Seeber, Dr. A. S., Milford, Physician and Surgeon, b. New York, s. 1836, p. o. add. Milford.
 Spencer, A., No. 1, Farm, Dairy, Hops, and Stock Raiser, b. New York, s. 1847, p. o. add. Milford.
 Stevens, I. W., Portlandville, Hotel and Dentist, b. New York, s. 1846, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Townsend, R. M., Portlandville, Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Townsend, E. L., Portlandville, b. New York, s. 1844, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Tarbox, W. A., Portlandville, Teacher and Painter, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Thorn, J., Portlandville, Eclectic Physician, b. New York, s. 1856, p. o. add. Portlandville.
 Van Deusen, M. P., Colliersville, R. R. Station Agent, b. New York, s. 1857, p. o. add. Colliersville.
 Wilcox, H., No. 5, Farm, Dairy, and Grain Dealer, b. New York, s. 1805, p. o. add. Milford.
 Wright, W., Portlandville, Carpenter and Saw-mill, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Portlandville.

MORRIS.

Bowen, Chas. A., Lawyer and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Morris.
 Brooks, Wm. R., Farmer, b. North Haven, Conn., s. 1814, p. o. add. Morris.
 Brooks, Lyman, Farmer (retired, aged eighty-four years), b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1814, p. o. add. Morris.
 Brooks, Lemuel (father of Wm. R. and L.), s. 1814, died Nov. 26, 1856, aged ninety-eight years.
 Carpenter, L. P., Pub. of *Morris Chronicle*, b. Oswego Co., s. 1830, p. o. add. Morris.
 Cooke, James E., Banker, b. Otsego Co. in 1837, p. o. add. Morris.
 Cooke, Rev. Holart, Pastor of Zion's Church, Morris, b. Londonderry, R. I., s. 1873, p. o. add. Morris.
 Davis, Mrs. Tamer, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Morris.
 Franchot, Pascal (deceased), b. in Chamonilly, in Lorraine, France, s. 1790.
 Grimshaw, Mrs. Isabella, b. County Tyrone, Ireland, s. 1806, p. o. add. Morris.
 Kenyon, J. P., Druggist, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Morris.
 Little, James, Tailor, b. Bristol, England, s. 1847, p. o. add. Morris.
 Moore, A. C., Retired Merchant and Banker, b. Otsego Co., Aug. 2, 1794, s. 1854, p. o. add. Morris.
 Morris, J. R., Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Morris.

Saltus, Richard, Morris, Lawyer, b. New York City, March 10, 1849, p. o. add. Morris.
 Tillson, Asa, Farmer, b. Otsego Co., Jan. 23, 1808, p. o. add. Morris.
 Tillson, Moses, from Hampshire Co., Mass., s. about 1800, died Jan. 17, 1845.
 Ward, John A., Merchant, b. Oneida Co., s. 1806, p. o. add. Morris.
 Wing, Walter A., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Morris.
 Wing, Walter, b. Conway, Mass., Aug. 10, 1786, s. 1812, died Aug. 10, 1855.
 Wagner, Myron, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Oneida Co., s. 1876, p. o. add. Morris.
 Wheeler, Edson, Hop-grower and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. South New Berlin.

NEW LISBON.

Alger, Rodolphus, Farmer, Stock Raiser, Supervisor, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.
 Benington, Henry L., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Yorkshire, England, 1804, s. 1831, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Cummings, Moses D., Farmer and Merchant (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Cummings, Harriet S., wife of M. D. Cummings, b. Otsego Co. in 1809, died Aug. 23, 1877.
 Chapin, Linus N., Farmer, Dairy, Stock Raiser, Mechanic, and Surveyor, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Fowlston, John R., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Fowlston, George, Farmer (retired), b. Yorkshire, England, 1797, s. 1803, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Fowlston, Lydia, wife of Geo. Fowlston, b. Otsego Co. in 1801, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Gross, Mrs. Roby C., wife of Ellis Gross, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Gross, Ellis (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1804, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Gregory, Wm., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego in 1827, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Hollister, J. C., Farmer, Dairyman, and Dealer in Eggs, b. Columbia Co., 1824, s. 1834, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Jones, M. C., Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, and Stock Raiser, b. England, 1834, s. 1842, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Neff, Jonathan R., Farmer, Stock Raiser, Grazer, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Neff, Jonathan W., Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Grazer, b. Otsego Co. in 1809, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Neff, Joseph, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1796, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Patingill, D. F., Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, elected to Assembly from 2d Representative District of Otsego Co., 1877, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Peck, George I., Farmer and Land-owner, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Perry, James H., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Parker, Elisha, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1802, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Perkins, James S., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Windham Co., Conn., 1807, s. 1814, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Rockwell, Geo. B., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.
 Rockwell, Abner, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Robinson, Matthew, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1814, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.
 Robinson, Geo., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1843, p. o. add. Mt. Vision.
 Sherman, E. J., Farmer, Dairyman, Grist and Saw-mill, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Thurston, Joel, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Thurston, Eliza A. (wife of Joel Thurston), b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Thurston, James, Farmer and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Thurston, Gaines, Farmer (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1800, p. o. add. New Lisbon.
 Young, Alexander, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1808, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Young, Cordelia, wife of A. Young, b. Otsego Co. in 1818, p. o. add. Hartwick.
 Wheeler, George W. P., Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1801, s. 1828, p. o. add. Garrattsville.
 Wheeler, J. P., Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, Justice of the Peace, and Associate Judge, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1821, p. o. add. Garrattsville.

ONEONTA.

Allen, Horace H., Clergyman, b. Monroe Co., s. 1809, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Bull, Nath'l N., Teacher, b. Schoharie Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Brotherton, H., Clergyman, b. Wyoming Co., s. 1873, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Burtis, J. L., Editor, b. New York, s. 1865, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Brown, R., Shoe, Tin, and Hardware Dealer (W. L. & R. Brown), b. Schoharie Co., s. 1872, p. o. add. Oneonta.

Bundy, L. L., Attorney-at-Law, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Brewer, H. J., Jobber and Builder, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Blend, J. H., Architect, b. Otsego Co. in 1846, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Burnside, S. S., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, b. Milford, s. 1839, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Elwell, Morris N., Miller, and Inventor of Elwell's Middlings Separator, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Ford, D. W., Manufacturer, b. Oneonta in 1826, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Ford, C. E., Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Watch Repairing, b. Otsego Co. in 1842, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Ford, Mrs. H. E., Capitalist, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Ferrell, John M., Deputy Sheriff, b. Vermont, s. 1863, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Gile, S. J., Marble Work, Dealer in Monuments and Headstones, b. Otsego Co. in 1853, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Huntington, Solon, Farmer and Speculator, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1840, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Johnson, Edw. M., Editor *Herald and Democrat*, b. London, Eng., s. 1824, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Jones, C. A., Master Mechanic A. & S. R. R., b. Montgomery Co., s. 1872, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Lewis, A. C., Central Hotel, b. Otsego Co. in 1869, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Morris, W. H. (Morris Bros., Jobbers in Flour, Grain, etc.), b. Milford, s. 1865, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Morris, Albert (Morris Bros., Jobbers in Flour, Grain, etc.), b. Milford, s. 1865, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Mereness, W. H., Photographer, Stereopticon Views, Picture Frames, Glasses, Albums, etc., b. Schoharie Co., s. 1872, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Massett, J. S., Jr., Carriage Manufacturer, b. London, Eng., s. 1863, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Morgan, E. J., Physician and Surgeon Deutist, b. New Hampshire, s. 1866, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 McCrum, Wm., General Furniture and Undertaker, b. Delaware Co., s. 1838, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 McDonald, Jay, Livery Stable, Single and Double Rigs, charges reasonable, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Niles, H. C., West Oneonta, Farmer and Brick-maker, b. Otsego Co. in 1844, p. o. add. West Oneonta.
 Patter, W. M., Proprietor of Susquehanna House, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Peet, R. G., Farming, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Reynolds, G. W., Editor, b. Kortright, s. 1866, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Reynolds, E. A., Express Agent, b. Otsego Co. in 1856, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Scranning, Geo., Attorney-at-Law, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Slade, James, Farming and Dairying, b. Albany Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Wood, H. G., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, b. New York, s. 1873, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Wilbur, C. L., Attorney-at Law, b. Delaware Co., s. 1873, p. o. add. Oneonta.
 Whitman, H. T., West Oneonta, Farming and Dairying, b. Otsego Co. in 1842, p. o. add. West Oneonta.

OTEGO.

Birdsall, W., Farming, b. Otego, 1869, p. o. add. Otego.
 Birdsall, E. G., Dairying and Farming, b. Otego, 1839, p. o. add. Otego.
 Hale, G. A., Merchant and Postmaster, b. Otego, 1853, p. o. add. Otego.
 Jennings, A., Milling (highest market price paid for all kinds of grain), b. Montgomery Co., s. 1865, p. o. add. Otego.
 Northup, Stephen D., Farming and Dairying, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Otego.
 Slater, Wm. J., Eagle Hotel (livery connected with hotel), Sample and Bath-rooms, b. Chenango Co., s. 1876, p. o. add. Otego.
 Smith, S. E., Appraiser in New York Custom House, ex-Member Legislature, b. in Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Otego.
 Smith, Chas. S., Civil Engineer, b. Otsego Co. in 1837, p. o. add. Otego.
 Spilker, Edw., Farming and Dairying, b. Pymont, Pruss., s. 1877, p. o. add. Otego.
 Sigsbee, Celestia, Farming and Dairying, b. Delaware Co., s. 1842, p. o. add. Otego.

OTSEGO.

Allen, James, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1818, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Beadle, Geo. E., Farmer, Dairyman, and Printer, b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Beadle, Ernest F., Publisher, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Burnell, Geo. T., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Ireland, s. 1848, p. o. add. Cooperstown.
 Babcock, Norman, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Byard, John S., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Oaksville.
 Bowman, Abram W., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1862, p. o. add. Schuyler's Lake.
 Baldwin, Leonard W., Farmer, b. Litchfield, Conn., s. 1834, p. o. add. Oaksville.
 Bunn, James, Oaksville, Cloth Folder in Oaksville Cotton Mills, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Childs, Chas., Farmer and Dealer in Produce, Retired Manufacturer, b. Otsego Co. in 1810, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Cheney, Joseph A., Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Carpenter, Daniel, Fly Creek, Retired Farmer, b. Rhode Island, s. 1813, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Carpenter, Ervin, Fly Creek, Dealer in General Merchandise (firm of Carpenter & Burpee), b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Doubleday, Wm. A., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Dalphin, Mrs. Margaret, Farmer, b. Scotland, s. 1819, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Davidson, Richard, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Saw-miller, b. Otsego Co. in 1816, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Davidson, Lewis, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Elderkin, Sheldon H., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Flansburg, Asa, Proprietor Oaksville Cotton Mills, b. Delaware Co., s. 1852, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Hoke, Menzo, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, Proprietor Hickory Grove Cheese Factory, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Johnson, Parley, Johnson's Mills, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Miller, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Oaksville.

King, Peter, Farmer, Dairyman, and Wool-grower, b. Albany Co., s. 1821, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Lumley, Miss Melissa, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1825, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

McCabe, Peter, Cooperstown, Builder and Contractor (firm of McCabe Bros.), b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

McCabe, Bryan C., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Pierce, Gaylord, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1803, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Pierce, Elizur, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Potts, John, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, Proprietor Oaksville House, Oaksville, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Quaif, Samuel, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Cheese-maker, Proprietor Fawn Brook Cheese Factory, b. Sussex, Eng., s. 1832, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Quaif, Samuel H., Farmer and Cheese-maker, b. Otsego Co. in 1854, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Reed, Hiram, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Worcester, Mass., s. 1820, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Roberts, Fred'k, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Roberts, Homer, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1846, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Russell, N. Russell, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Sprague, Hezekiah B., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1802, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

St. John, Mrs. Rebecca, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairy, b. Reuselaer Co., s. 1810, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Sitta, Wm., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Thayer, Wm. A., Farmer, b. Worcester, Mass., s. 1829, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Tunnicliffe, John D., Proprietor Summer Hotel, Five Mile Point, Otsego Lake, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1849, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Truax, Mrs. Eleeta, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Fulton Co., s. 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Thayer, Caleb, Retired Manufacturer of Lead Pipe, and Farmer, b. Worcester, Mass., s. 1816, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Taylor, Francis, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Van Horne, Abram T., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1812, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Van Horne, Albert, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1849, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Warren, Russell, Farmer, Dairyman, and Wool-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1797, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Warren, Wm. Kendrick, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Wikoff, Rufus, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, Proprietor Metcalf Hill Cheese Factory, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Whipple, Fennimore C., Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Williams, Mrs. Margaret, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Williams, Harvey, Farmer and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Williams, Mrs. Miranda, Oaksville, Farmer and Dairy, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Oaksville.

Williams, Mrs. Hannah M., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairy, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

Williams, John C., Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. Fly Creek.

COOPERSTOWN.

Adst, James F., Grist and Planing-Mills, Flour, Meal, etc., (of the firm of Lewis & Adst, Otsego), b. Otsego Co. in 1814, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Barton, Peter, Farmer and Sheriff of Otsego Co. 1876 to 1879, b. Otsego Co. in 1832, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bunn, W. H., County Clerk from 1873 to 1879, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bundy, Edwin S. (of Bundy Bros., Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., established 1870), b. Otsego Co. in 1853, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bundy, M. C. (of Bundy Bros., Dry Goods, Carpets, etc., established 1870), b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bowen, S. A., Judge of Otsego Co., b. Otsego Co. in 1825, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bunyan, James, Prop'r Hotel Fennimore, b. Roxburghshire, Scotland, s. 1837, Cooperstown.

Bowers, Henry J., Flour, Grain, Feed, Coal, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Ballard, S. N., Proprietor Ballard House, Hotel-keeper thirty-four years, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Ballard, Nelson (of S. N. & N. Ballard, Proprietors of Ballard House), b. Otsego Co., p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Bowers, M. S. (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1806, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cady, B. M., Cashier Second National Bank, b. Clinton Co., s. 1856, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Carter, Mrs. Wm. L. (Daughter of Wm. H. Averell), b. Otsego Co., p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cory, Wm. E., Dealer in Hardware, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cory, Elery P., Undertaker, Successor to E. & H. Cory, b. Otsego Co. in 1858, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cruttender, E. B., Deputy County Clerk Otsego Co., b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cockett, W. A., Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cole, N. W., Groceries, Provisions, etc., Established 1851, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cooper, P. P., Boat Livery, b. Sullivan Co., N. H., s. 1850, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Cooper, Joseph H., Boat Livery, everything first-class, b. St. Lawrence Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Clark, Edward, Lawyer and Capitalist, b. Greene Co., s. 1856, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Davidson, Andrew, Pub. *Republican and Democrat*, b. Roxburghshire, Scotland, s. 1846, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Edick, Samuel S., Attorney-at-Law, State Senator, and ex-Judge of Otsego Co., b. Herkimer Co., s. 1859, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Eldred, Thomas W., Dry Goods, Groceries, and General Stock, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Fillmore, E. W., Livery and Sale Stables, b. Broome Co., s. 1872, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Harris, E. M., President First National Bank, County Judge 1862 and 1863, Attorney-at-Law, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Hartson, Chas. R., Restaurant and Billiards, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1855, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Hills, L. H., Physician and Surgeon, b. Madison Co., s. 1863, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Hills, E. Delevan, County Clerk 1870 to 1873, Dealer in Flour, Feed, Grain, Coal, etc., b. Montgomery Co., s. 1854, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Howard, W. H., Manager Hotel Fennimore, b. Maitland Co., Ont., s. 1876, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Glatner, S., Merchant Tailor, Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, b. Cracow, Austria, s. 1877, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Graves, Calvin, ex-President First National Bank (retired), b. New Hampshire, s. 1794, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Jarvis, Frank G., Farmer, Dealer in Hops and Farm Produce, b. Otsego Co. in 1845, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Kelly, John, Deputy Sheriff 1870 to 1879, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1847, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Keyes, W. C. (of W. C. Keyes & Son, Proprietors Central Hotel), b. Otsego Co. in 1807, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Keyes, S. W., Central Hotel, b. Otsego Co. in 1836, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Keese, G. Pomeroy, President Second National Bank, and President Lakewood Cemetery, b. New York City, s. 1830, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Lee, Fred'k A., Importer of Dry Goods, New York, and Retired Allerman First Ward, Brooklyn, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1851, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Lynes, J. A., Attorney-at-Law, District Attorney 1863 to 1866, b. Otsego Co. in 1835, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Murlock, H. F., Dir. in Dry Goods, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Palmer, Fred L., County Treasurer, Cashier First National Bank, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Pank, John, Proprietor Grist and Planing-mills, dealer in Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Peake, W. H., Book-keeper First National Bank, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Prentiss, Mrs. J. H., Widow of John H. Prentiss, deceased 1861, Proprietor and Editor *Freeman's Journal*, b. Otsego Co. in 1809, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Russell, Richard, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, b. Chautauque Co., s. 1850, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Russell, H. L., Publisher *Republican and Democrat*, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Sturges, H., Attorney-at-Law, ex-County Judge and Canal Appraiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1819, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Smith, Nelson, Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish, etc., Montgomery Co., s. 1850, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Scott, John F., Dealer in Hops, Wool, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1854, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Starkweather, Geo. A., Attorney-at-Law, Established 1827, Member Thirtieth Congress, b. May, 1794, Windham Co., Conn., s. 1819, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Shumway, Van Ness C., Fruits, Groceries, Provisions, etc., b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Stocker, M. R., Wool, Hops, and Farm Produce, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Story, Geo., Hardware, Saddlery, and Harness (retired), b. Windham Co., Conn., p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Story, Joshua H. (Dec'd 1871), b. Otsego Co. in 1818.

Shaw, Samuel M., Proprietor and Editor *Freeman's Journal*, Established 1808, b. Dutchess Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Tanner, P. G., Jewelry, Books, and Music, b. Oneida Co., s. 1843, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Tanner, F. P., Jeweler, b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Watkins, A. H., Steamboating, Captain "Natty Bumppo," b. Delaware Co., s. 1839, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

Winslow, Geo. T., Proprietor Winslow Livery, b. Cooperstown in 1846, p. o. add. Cooperstown.

PITTSFIELD.

Beardslee, A. J., Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1837, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Briggs, F. H., Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1824, p. o. add. Pittsfield.

Beardslee, May H., Farmer, b. Brookfield, s. 1840, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Beardslee, Chas., Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1834, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Backus, Solomon, Manfr. of Lumber, b. New Berlin, s. 1841, p. o. add. Morris.

Bemis, Orrin, Manufacturer, b. Pittsfield in 1841, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Card, Chester, Farmer, b. Burlington, s. 1816, p. o. add. Pittsfield.

Finks, Alberto, Manfr. of Water Pipes and Pumps, etc., b. Sberburne, s. 1837, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Hall, C. G., Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1824, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Hawkins, Reuben M., Prop. Pittsfield Lumber- and Grist-mill, b. Edmeston, s. 1820, p. o. add. Pittsfield.

Hall, Orin L., Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1802, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Peck, Truman, Farmer, b. Albany Co., s. 1804, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Simmions, Jas., Farmer, b. Foster, R. L., s. 1831, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Woodard, John S., Farmer, b. Paris, Oneida Co., s. 1830, p. o. add. New Berlin.

Wood, Russell, Farmer, b. Pittsfield in 1819, p. o. add. Morris.

Matteson, Joshua, Farmer, b. Laurens, s. 1822, p. o. add. Pittsfield.

Midbury, Chas., Farmer, b. New Berlin, s. 1810, p. o. add. Pittsfield.

PLAINFIELD.

Armstrong, Solomon, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1819, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Armstrong, David M., Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Speculator, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Armstrong, Mowry W., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1817, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Armstrong, Floyd E., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1849, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Armstrong, S. E., Farmer and Teacher, b. Otsego Co. in 1848, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Brown, Wm. L., Farmer, Dairyman, and Cheese Manufacturer, b. Oneida Co., s. 1817, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Brown, Cyrus, Cooper, Manufacturer, Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, b. Madison Co., s. 1854, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Brown, A. W., Farmer, and Raiser Holstein Stock, b. Otsego Co. in 1844, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Clark, Samuel, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Sail, b. Washington Co., R. I., s. 1825, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Fitch, E. P., Farmer, Dairyman, and Assessor, b. Otsego Co. in 1818, p. o. add. Bridgewater.

Fitch, Chas. M., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1825, p. o. add. Bridgewater.

Fitch, Orson, Retired Farmer and Merchant, b. Otsego Co. in 1809, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Gates, I. P., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Hackley, Salinus H., Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Bridgewater.

Huntley, Albert C., Cheese Manufacturer, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. West Exeter.

Jones, J. A., Farmer, Dairy, Stock Raiser, and Justice of the Peace, b. Oneida Co., s. 1865, p. o. add. West Exeter.

Killbourn, Francis A., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. West Winfield.

Murray, James B., Farmer, Dairy, Stock Raiser, R. R. Com. of Utica, Chenango, and Susq. Valley R. R., b. Rensselaer, s. 1854, p. o. add. West Winfield or Bridgewater.

McFarland, L. P., Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1819, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Phillips, Parley, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1810, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Rogers, Denison, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Madison, s. 1833, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Roberts, Richard, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Wales, s. 1870, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Smith, Francis S., Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Smith, Benjamin, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Windham, Conn., s. 1815, p. o. add. Plainfield Centre.

Southworth, Oscar L., Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Leonardsville.

Southworth, Horace (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1809, p. o. add. Leonardsville.

Wing, L. J., Cheese Mfr., b. Otsego Co. in 1830, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Wilcox, Wm. H., Farmer and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1820, p. o. add. Unadilla Forks.

Wood, Alfred, Farmer, Dairyman, and Raiser and Dealer in Holstein Stock, b. Cortland Co., s. 1853, p. o. add. West Exeter.

RICHFIELD.

Ackerman, C., Richfield Springs, Editor and Publisher *Richfield Springs Mercury*, b. Scholastic Co., s. 1871, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Ames, Jno. S., Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Bailey, W. T., Richfield Springs, Dentist, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Barrus, A., Richfield Springs, Proprietor of National Hotel and Livery, b. Otsego Co. in 1808, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Bloomfield, Allen (retired), b. Herkimer Co., s. 1869, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Coleman, Wm. B., Richfield Springs, one of the Proprietors of American Hotel, b. New York City, s. 1871, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Cadwell, N. W., one of the Principals and Proprietors of Richfield Springs Seminary, b. Hillsdale Co., Michigan, s. 1876, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Clapsaddle, Stephen, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1867, p. o. add. Schnyler's Lake.

Clapsaddle, Dennis, b. Herkimer Co. in 1774, died in 1842.

Davenport, J. S., Richfield Springs, Lawyer, Assemblyman 1876 and 1877, b. Madison Co., s. 1838, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Darrow, W. E., Richfield Springs, Proprietor of Central Hotel and Livery, b. Fulton Co., s. 1844, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Fay, Parker D., Richfield Springs, Lawyer, b. Otsego Co. in 1843, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Gano, Charles J., Richfield Springs, Lawyer, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1851, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Getman, D. A., Richfield Springs, Druggist, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1874, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Goodier, A. K., Richfield Springs, one of the Proprietors and Principals of Richfield Springs Seminary, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1876, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Jewell, N. D., Richfield Springs, Proprietor of Tuller House, b. Oneida Co., s. 1867, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Mauley, Dean S., Richfield Springs, Lawyer, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Manley, Horace, Richfield Springs, Physician, b. Norway, Herkimer Co., s. 1820, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

McRone, Alfred, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Price, Samuel, Richfield Springs, Central Hotel Clerk, b. County of Kent, England, s. July, 1871, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Smith, Alfred J., Druggist, b. Oneida Co., s. 1869, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Smith, Willard A., Druggist, b. Akron, Ohio, s. 1869, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Sitts, Anson, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Sitts, Elizabeth, Farmer, b. Yorkshire, England, s. 1827, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Tenant, A. C., Lawyer, b. Cortland Co., s. 1871, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Wilkerson, H. J., Richfield Springs, Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Whipple, Ezra S., Richfield Springs, Retired Assemblyman 1859 and 1860, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

Young, Elias, Richfield Springs, Blacksmith, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1873, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.

ROSEBOOM.

Barrett, George, Manufacturer of Rough Leather, Loan Commissioner Otsego Co., b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. South Valley.

Bailey, David W., Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, b. Otsego Co. in 1842, p. o. add. Roseboom.

Elwell, Fredk A., Merchant Miller, b. Connecticut, s. 1828, p. o. add. Roseboom.

Elwell, Herbert D., Publisher and Editor of *Temperance Investigator*, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. Roseboom.

Griffin, F. C., Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. South Valley.

Griffin, E., Cradle Manufacturer, and Justice of the Peace, b. Dutchess Co., s. 1837, p. o. add. South Valley.

Knapp, G. H., Dentist, and Justice of the Peace, b. Otsego Co. in 1818, p. o. add. Roseboom.

Low, Othelbart, Merchant, General Store, and Postmaster, b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. Pleasant Brook.

- Lettes, Lester M., Proprietor of Hotel at Roseboom, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1849, p. o. add. Roseboom.
- Preston, Samuel E., Farmer and Lumberman, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Pleasant Brook.
- Sterricker, John W., Sr., Physician and Surgeon, and Postmaster, b. Yorkshire, England, 1814, s. 1840, p. o. add. Roseboom.
- Sterricker, John W., Jr., Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1852, p. o. add. Roseboom.
- Spangertball, Abram, Merchant and General Store, b. Hesse, Germany, 1850, s. 1872, p. o. add. Roseboom.
- Warren, Charles, Proprietor of Hotel at Pleasant Brook, b. Otsego Co. in 1840, p. o. add. Pleasant Brook.

SPRINGFIELD.

- Armstrong, Levi J., Dist. No. 5, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, Assessor from 1868 to 1878, b. Otsego Co. in 1827, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Bassinger, Mrs. Jacob W., Dist. No. 3, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairy, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Baird, David, Dist. No. 12, Proprietor Mt. Wellington Stud Farm, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Burlingame, Thos. B., Dist. No. 1, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Sheep Raiser, b. Massachusetts, s. 1818, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Burlingame, Jas. A., Dist. No. 1, Farmer, Hop-grower, Sheep Raiser, and Teacher, b. Otsego Co. in 1849, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Bowker, Edmund H., Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Hop-grower, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Compton Co., Quebec, s. 1870, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Cooke, Jas. H., Dist. No. 2, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Cook, Isalah, E. Springfield, Farmer, Dairyman, and Carpenter, b. Otsego Co. in 1839, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Cook, Abner, Dist. No. 13, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Casler, Jacob, Springfield Centre, Proprietor Casler's Hotel, b. Otsego Co. in 1819, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Eckler, Thomas, W. Springfield, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1808, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Eckler, Lester, Dist. No. 9, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. Van Hornesville, Herkimer Co.
- Ely, Warren, Dist. No. 6, Retired Farmer, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1832, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Ely, Smith, Dist. No. 5, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1841, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Endres, John P., E. Springfield, Manufacturer of Cigars, b. Prussia, s. 1864, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Franklin, Daniel, Dist. No. 3, Farmer and Dairyman, Sheriff from 1870 to 1873, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Hewes, Squire D., Joint Dist. No. 14, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Hood, James, Joint Dist. No. 14, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1813, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Ingalls, S. Marshall, Dist. No. 6, Attorney-at-Law and Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1826, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Johnson, Lester W., Dist. No. 9, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1835, p. o. add. Van Hornesville, Herkimer Co.
- Johnson, Wm. H., Dist. No. 9, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1854, p. o. add. Van Hornesville, Herkimer Co.
- Marshall, Francis R., Dist. No. 5, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, Commissioner of Highways from 1876, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Oliver, Andrew, Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1834, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Ough, John P., Dist. No. 12, Farmer and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., s. 1817, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Rathbone, Herbert W., Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Rathbone, Levant W., Dist. No. 8, Farmer and Proprietor Rathbone's Mills, b. Otsego Co. in 1824, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Rathbone, Master Williams, Middle Village, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1865, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Smith, Geo. O., Dist. No. 6, Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, and Supervisor, b. Otsego Co. in 1828, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Shaul, John D., Dist. No. 14, Farmer, Dairyman, Hop-grower, and Stock Raiser, Lt.-Col. 76th N. Y. Vols., b. Herkimer Co., s. 1829, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Seward, Seneca, E. Springfield, Dealer in General Merchandise (firm S. S. & Son), b. Otsego Co. in 1829, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Seward, Seneca A., E. Springfield, Dealer in General Merchandise (firm S. S. & Son), Postmaster, b. Otsego Co. in 1847, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Scollard, John, Dist. No. 8, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1823, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Schofield, Theron R., Dist. No. 8, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman (lives on a farm settled by his grandfather in 1811), b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Snyder, Thomas, Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Hop-grower, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1821, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Sanborne, Rev. Pliny F., Middle Village, Pastor 1st Presbyterian Church of Springfield, b. Middlesex Co., Mass., s. 1869, p. o. add. Springfield.

- Shaul, Henry S., Dist. No. 5, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co., s. 1856, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Sliter, Horace, Dist. No. 11, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1843, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.
- Vedder, Madison, Dist. No. 6, Farmer, Dairyman, and Stock Raiser, b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Walrath, James J., Dist. No. 11, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Montgomery Co., p. o. add. Richfield Springs.
- Walrath, Fayette, Dist. No. 11, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Otsego Co. in 1855, p. o. add. Richfield Springs.
- Winsor, Mrs. A. A. Cotes, W. Springfield (retired), b. Otsego Co. in 1811, p. o. add. Springfield.
- Whipple, Mrs. Addison, Dist. No. 6, Retired Farmer, b. Schoharie Co., s. 1827, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Whipple, Lewis, Dist. No. 14, Farmer, Hop-grower, and Dairyman, b. Hamilton Co., s. 1823, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Wiles, Levi, Dist. No. 4, Farmer and Dairyman, Justice of Peace from 1859, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1834, p. o. add. Van Hornesville, Herkimer Co.
- White, Mrs. Mary D., Dist. No. 10, Retired Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1795, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- White, Grenville T., Dist. No. 10, Farmer, b. Otsego Co. in 1822, p. o. add. Springfield Centre.
- Young, Benjamin, Dist. No. 2, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1851, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Young, Herbert M., Dist. No. 1, Farmer, Dairyman, and Hop-grower, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. E. Springfield.
- Young, Harvey, Dist. No. 9, Farmer and Proprietor Chyle Cheese Factory, b. Herkimer Co., s. 1834, p. o. add. Van Hornesville, Herkimer Co.

UNADILLA.

- Arms, T. L., Main St., Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1870, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Arms, C. S., Main St., Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1862, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Belknap, E. C., Main St., Attorney-at-Law, b. New York, s. 1845, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Benedict, A. N., Drover, ex-Sheriff, b. Dutchess Co., s. 1856, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Barlow, A. J., Main St., Publisher of *Unadilla Times*, b. New York, s. 1875, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Bragg, J. B., Main St., Retired Farmer, b. New York, s. 1817, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Blanchard, E. R., Dist. No. 8, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- Blanchard, E. J., Dist. No. 8 (deceased May 14, 1872), b. New York, s. 1825.
- Blanchard, C. O., Dist. No. 8, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1861, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- Blanchard, L. H., Dist. No. 15, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1827, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- Bondy, James, Dist. No. 1, Farmer and Lumberman, b. New York, s. 1821, p. o. add. Sidney Plains.
- Batterson, Caleb, Dist. No. 3, Farmer and Blacksmith, b. New York, s. 1814.
- Cone, S. G., Dist. No. 5, Farmer and Supervisor, b. Connecticut, s. 1844, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Chapman, D. P., Dist. No. 5, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- Chapman, Uriah, Dist. No. 5 (deceased in 1869), b. New York, s. 1808.
- Collins, L. S., Dist. No. 5, General Farming, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Cbaffin, S. H., Dist. No. 7, Farmer and ex-Supervisor, b. Massachusetts, s. 1825, p. o. add. Unadilla Centre.
- Chapin, Wm., Dist. No. 7 (killed in 1874), b. Connecticut, s. 1837, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Chapin, Delia, Dist. No. 7, Farmer, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Connelly, C. M., Dist. No. 7, Farm and Dairy, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1843, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- Curtis, L., Dist. No. 11, Farm and Dairy, and Gunsmith, b. New York, s. 1793, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Curtis, Mrs. A., Dist. No. 11, Farm, b. New York, s. 1799, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Curtis, J. D., Dist. No. 19, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Rockdale.
- Cooper, D., Dist. No. 12, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1837, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Davis, T. J., Dist. No. 7, Farm and Dairy, b. New Hampshire, s. 1821, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.
- De Forest, Lyman, Dist. No. 10, Farmer and Lumberman, b. New York, s. 1795, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- De Forest, Mary, Dist. No. 10, Farmer and Lumberman, b. New York, s. 1811, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- De Forest, Geo. W., Dist. No. 10, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. New York, s. 1814, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Fellows, C. D., Main St., General Merchandise, b. Massachusetts, s. 1816, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Fellows, G. B., Main St., General Merchandise, b. New York, s. 1812, p. o. add. Unadilla.
- Foster, Henry L., Dist. No. 15, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1824.
- Foster, N. D., Dist. No. 15, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1819.

Garey, Geo., Dist. No. 16, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. East Guilford.

Garey, Elisha, Dist. No. 16, Farmer and Blacksmith, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. East Guilford.

Hasbrouck, W. H., Main St., Proprietor of Unadilla House, b. New York, s. 1867, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Hurlbutt, D., Dist. No. 8, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1839, p. o. add. Gilbertsville.

Hard, A. J., Dist. No. 7, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1852, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.

Hemenway, E. E., Dist. No. 13, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1820, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Haynes, C., Dist. No. 11 (deceased), b. New York, s. 1823.

Hutchinson, M., Dist. No. 16, Farm and Dairy, and Cooper, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Hurlbutt, J., Dist. No. 14, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. Connecticut, s. 1807, p. o. add. Buttermuts.

Loonis, D. P., Main St., Attorney-at-Law and State Senator, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Mallery, C. W., District No. 20, General Merchandise, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.

Mead, W. K., Dist. No. 5, General Farming, b. Connecticut, s. 1837, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Miller, Wm., Dist. No. 2, Farmer and Stock Dealer, b. New York, s. 1843, p. o. add. Sidney Plains.

Monroe, T. C., Farmer and Dealer in Thoroughbred Stock, b. New York, s. 1858, p. o. add. Sidney Plains.

North, Col. Samuel, Main St., Banker (colonel in army), b. New York, s. 1828, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Osborn, J. S., Main St., Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1831, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Palmer, Caleb, Dist. No. 11, Farm and Dairy, b. New Hampshire, s. 1817, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Palmer & Johnston, Dist. No. 15, Paper-mill, Saw-mill, and Lumbermen, b. New York, s. 1867, p. o. add. Sidney Plains.

Potter, R., Dist. No. 16, Farm, Dairy, and ex-Supervisor, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.

Sperry, Lyman, Main St., Retired Methodist Clergyman, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Sweet, Joseph, Main St., Physician and Surgeon, b. Connecticut, s. 1835, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Sisson, F. M., Dist. No. 20, General Merchandise, b. Pennsylvania, s. 1843, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.

Sherwood, Nathaniel, Dist. No. 8, Farmer and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Wells' Bridge.

Senrles, L. B., Dist. No. 4, Farmer and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1863, p. o. add. Unadilla Centre.

Salisbury, Peter, Dist. No. 12, Farmer and Mason, b. New York, s. 1821, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Slade, C. L., Dist. No. 9, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1840, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Slade, Alfred, Farmer and Lumberman, b. New York, s. 1826, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Slade, O. F., Dist. No. 9, Farm and Dairy, and Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1830, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Spencer, W. P., Dist. No. 19, Farmer and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1833, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Truman, I. A., Dist. No. 9, Farm, Dairy, and Teacher, b. New York, s. 1838, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Tripp, Y., Dist. No. 9, Farmer and Carpenter, b. New York, s. 1853, p. o. add. Rockdale.

Todd, J. E., Dist. No. 12, Farm, Dairy, Hop-grower, b. New York, s. 1835, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Tripp, James, Dist. No. 16, Farm, Dairy, and Hop-grower, b. New York, s. 1822, p. o. add. East Guilford.

Watson, A. B., Retired Banker, b. New York, s. 1821, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Webb, I. A., Dist. No. 11, Farm, Dairy, and Stock, b. England, s. 1870, p. o. add. Unadilla.

White, James, Jr., Dist. No. 14, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1869, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Wilber, C., Dist. No. 12, Farmer and Mechanic, b. New York, s. 1808, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Youngs, C., Dist. No. 13 (Retired Methodist Episcopal Minister), Farmer, b. New York, s. 1807, p. o. add. Unadilla.

Youngs, W. C., Dist. No. 13, Farm and Dairy, b. New York, s. 1832, p. o. add. Unadilla.

WESTFORD.

Conates, Lucy A., b. Maryland, s. 1827, Westville.

Campbell, R. D., Farmer, b. Cherry Valley, s. 1817, p. o. add. Westville.

Bullake, N., Merchant and Justice of the Peace, b. Westford in 1819, p. o. add. Westford.

Draper, F. P., Dealer in Butter, b. Westford in 1819, p. o. add. Westford.

Newton, J. S., Merchant, b. Middlefield, s. 1840, p. o. add. Westville.

Patrick, Thomas, Farmer, b. Westford in 1845, p. o. add. Elk Creek.

Preston, L. E., Farmer, b. Westford in 1816, p. o. add. Westford.

Roseboom, Homer, Farmer, b. Westford in 1827, p. o. add. Maple Valley.

Salisbury, Denton, Lumber Manufacturer, b. Westford in 1823, p. o. add. Westford.

Saxton, Wm. B., Farmer, b. Middlefield, s. 1850, p. o. add. Westville.

Snyder, T. A., Pastor of Episcopal Church, b. Westford in 1847, p. o. add. Westford.

Tuthill, A. G., School Commissioner, b. Maryland, s. 1825, p. o. add. Westford.

Tyler, W. H., Merchant and Postmaster, b. Westford in 1839, p. o. add. Westford.

Utter, Wm., Farmer, b. Cairo, s. 1812, p. o. add. Westford.

Wing, Geo., Farmer and Supervisor, b. Pittstown, s. 1826, p. o. add. Westford.

Wilbur, G., Farmer and School Teacher, b. Westford in 1817, p. o. add. Westford.

Wilsey, J., Farmer, b. Westford in 1822, p. o. add. Elk Creek.

Bentley, Wm. H., Farmer and Commercial Traveler, b. Westford in 1823, p. o. add. Maple Valley.

WORCESTER.

Bush, John W., Publisher of *Worcester Times*, b. Maryland in 1850, p. o. add. Worcester.

Barnes, Lyman J., Attorney- and Counselor-at-Law, b. Franklin in 1848, p. o. add. Worcester.

Boorn, Chas. A., Druggist, b. Decatur in 1848, p. o. add. Worcester.

Boorn, Millard F., East Worcester, Merchant, b. Decatur in 1846, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Baldwin, Fredrus, South Worcester, Attorney and Counselor, b. Blenheim in 1853, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Butler, Rossander H., Farmer, b. Wallingford, Conn., in 1806, p. o. add. Worcester.

Becker, Volney D., South Worcester, b. South Worcester in 1842, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Bruce, Samuel, South Worcester, Pastor Lutheran Church, b. Summit in 1809, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Crippen, Chas. H., Flour and Feed Merchant, b. Worcester in 1812, p. o. add. Worcester.

Chamberlain, Chas. R., Farmer, b. Schoharie in 1819, p. o. add. Worcester.

Campbell, A. W., East Worcester, Traveling Salesman, b. Richmondville in 1836, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Chase, Wm. Henry, Farmer, b. Worcester in 1813, p. o. add. Worcester.

Day, Lysander, Farmer, b. Decatur in 1817, p. o. add. Worcester.

Day, Edward C., Farmer, b. Decatur in 1853, p. o. add. Worcester.

Eckerson, Adam, East Worcester, Merchant, b. Cherry Valley in 1829, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Enland, Christopher, Farmer, b. Sharon in 1817, p. o. add. Worcester.

Ferguson, John, Farmer, b. Springfield in 1817, p. o. add. Worcester.

Graft, Samuel H., Attorney and Counselor, p. o. add. Worcester.

Gustin, Elisha L., East Worcester, Attorney and Counselor, Justice of Peace, b. Springfield in 1827, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Graham, B., East Worcester, Proprietor Hotel, b. Cherry Valley in 1852, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Herrick, John D., Farmer, b. Florida in 1801, p. o. add. Worcester.

Harder, Herman, East Worcester, Paper Manufacturer, b. Kinderhook in 1847, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Keller, Christopher, East Worcester, Teacher, b. Root in 1850, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Multer, Marcus M., Publisher, b. Worcester in 1851, p. o. add. Worcester.

McMullen, Mrs. James, b. Otsego Co. in 1831, p. o. add. Worcester.

Mitchell, Peter, Jr., South Worcester, Farmer, b. Delaware in 1822, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Martin, Chas. W., South Worcester, Farmer, b. Worcester in 1845, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Mitchell, Philip, South Worcester, Farmer, b. Schoharie in 1819, p. o. add. South Worcester.

Neer, David S., East Worcester, Physician and Surgeon, b. Summit in 1852, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Partridge, A., Insurance Agent of Atlantic and Travelers', b. Schoharie in 1814, p. o. add. Worcester.

Russ, Hamilton, Farmer, b. Worcester in 1818, p. o. add. Worcester.

Roads, William, Farmer, b. Buckinghamshire, England, in 1830, p. o. add. Worcester.

Smith, Agnes E., Editor of *Worcester Times*, b. Catskill in 1837, p. o. add. Worcester.

Shelland, D. W., Farmer and Hop-dealer, b. Westford in 1831, p. o. add. Worcester.

Smith, Nelson H., Farmer, b. Worcester in 1835, p. o. add. Worcester.

Smith, Frank L., Farmer, b. Worcester in 1856, p. o. add. Worcester.

Trickey, John, Lumber Merchant, b. New Hampshire in 1802, p. o. add. Worcester.

Thurber, Nelson, East Worcester, Merchant, b. Westford in 1829, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Thurber, Samuel H., East Worcester, Merchant, b. Worcester in 1851, p. o. add. East Worcester.

Warren, Bartlette, Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, b. Otsego Co. in 1850, p. o. add. Worcester.

Winegard, Richard, Farmer, b. Schoharie in 1818, p. o. add. Worcester.

Waterman, H., Agent A. and S. Railroad, b. Decatur in 1809, p. o. add. Worcester.

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